

REPORT

ON THE



POLICE OF THE LOWER PROVINCES

OF THE

BENGAL PRESIDENCY

For the year 1878.

BY

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REPORT.

Introductory remarks.

1. The office of Inspector-General of Police was held by me throughout the year.

Receipt of Commissioners' reports.

2. The Commissioners' reports were received on the following dates :—

Burdwan	Division	...	...	...	...	22nd April 1879.
Presidency	ditto	...	...	...	...	5th ditto
Rajshahye	ditto	...	...	...	...	31st March 1879.
Dacca	ditto	...	...	...	...	22nd April 1879.
Chittagong	ditto	...	...	...	...	7th ditto.
Patna	ditto	...	...	...	...	2nd ditto.
Bhagulpore	ditto	...	...	...	...	1st ditto.
Orissa	ditto	...	...	...	...	20th ditto.
Chota Nagpore	ditto	...	...	...	...	15th ditto.

Sanctioned strength of district police.

3. The sanctioned strength of the police force for 1878 was—

Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	...	...	...	...	...	2
Personal Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police	...	...	...	...	...	1
District Superintendents	...	...	...	...	...	41*
Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	...	32*
				Total	...	78
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	144
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	689
Head Constables	...	...	...	...	...	2,201
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	14,364
European Constables	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mounted ditto	...	...	...	...	...	32
				Total	...	17,432

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

Frontier Police.

			Armed frontier police.	Civil police.	Total.
Inspector	...	...	...	...	1
Subadar-major	...	...	...	1	...
Subadars	...	...	...	5	1
Jemadars	...	...	...	6	...
Havildar-major	...	...	...	1	...
Havildars	...	...	...	27	7
Naiks	...	...	...	42	...
Buglers	...	...	...	12	...
Privates	...	...	...	446	97
			Total	540	106
				—	646

4. The police force at the end of the year was below the sanctioned strength by five Inspectors, 26 Sub-Inspectors, 47 head constables, and 164 constables. This represents 1·3 per cent. short exclusive of, or 1·5 per cent. short inclusive of, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Government Railway Police at the close of the year.

* Exclusive of District and Assistant Superintendents employed in Assam.

5. The police budget grant for the Lower Provinces (including extra grants) was Rs. 36,85,218, distributed as follows:—
Budget grant.

	Rs.
Regular police ...	35,20,357
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1,64,861
Total ...	<u>36,85,218</u>

The pay of District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents amounted to Rs. 4,81,800. The grant, Rs. 29,27,821, for the executive police, apart from the above, was distributed as under:—

	Rs.
Bhagalpore Division ...	2,75,294
Patna ditto ...	4,52,505
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ditto ...	3,79,316
Burdwan ditto ...	3,95,501
Presidency ditto ...	4,61,647
Dacca ditto ...	3,71,703
Chittagong ditto ...	1,21,252
Orissa ditto ...	2,32,887
Chota Nagpore ditto ...	<u>2,37,716</u>
Total ...	<u>29,27,821</u>

6. The actual expenditure for the financial year 1878-79 under each of the different heads is given in the following table, as compared with the estimate:—
Actual expenditure.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	Budget grant for 1878-79, in- cluding extra grants.		Actual expen- diture.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net decrease
	Rs.	Rs.				
1. Inspecting agency ...	1,16,684	1,23,134	6,450*	.....	.....	.....
2. Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents ...	481,800	4,85,851	4,051*	.....	.....	.....
3. Pay of executive police and establishment ...	24,78,278	23,11,338	.....	1,66,940	.....	.....
4. Travelling allowance ...	61,802	75,618	13,816†	.....	.....	.....
5. Boat establishment ...	91,784	86,670	.....	5,114	.....	.....
6. Clothing allowance ...	67,964	90,344	22,380‡	.....	.....	.....
7. Petty construction and repairs of police buildings ...	70,000	77,497	7,497§	.....	.....	.....
8. Official postage ...	27,142	26,805	.....	337	.....	.....
9. Ordnance stores and purchase of tents ...	17,000	17,132	132||	.....	.....	.....
10. Compensation for lands ...	.....	479	470¶	.....	.....	.....
11. General contingencies, including rewards, rents, country sta- tionery, oil, &c.	1,30,292	1,17,224	.....	.....	22,068	.....
12. Contribution to municipal and railway police ...	68,706	68,706	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	80,20,452	84,80,798	54,805	1,94,458	.....	.....
Deduct anticipated savings	1,00,000	.....	.....	1,00,000	.....	.....
13. Frontier police—Chittagong Hill Tracts	35,20,452	34,80,798	54,805	94,450	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	36,85,218	36,42,158	54,805	97,865	.....	43,060

7. The cost of the force employed on purely police work may be approximately put down at Rs. 21,13,631, or 6·6 pies per head of population. The amount was thus distributed:—
The cost of purely district police.

	Rs.	Pies.
Bengal ...	12,37,334, or	7·1 per head of population.
Behar ...	5,34,553, „	5 ditto ditto.
Orissa ...	1,60,517, „	7·1 ditto ditto.
Chota Nagpore ...	1,81,227, „	10·4 ditto ditto.

The above figures show a decrease, as compared with those of 1877, by Rs. 1,04,065.

* These increases are due to officers proceeding on privilege leave and officiating appointments made in their place, as also to the special deputation of Mr. Pratt, District Superintendent of Police, to revise compilation of circulars.

† This increase is due to the amount of inspection duty and moving about their districts now required from District Superintendents, which has rendered an increased amount of travelling allowance absolutely necessary. The matter has been fully represented to Government and extra grants obtained to cover the increased expenditure.

‡ This increase on account of clothing is more than covered by the cash realizations from men *per contra*.

§ This increase is due to the purchase, under the sanction of Government, of a new police-station building at Barrackpore, and the construction of many outpost buildings throughout the province.

|| This increase is in consequence of the supply of new accoutrements to the Orissa districts.

¶ No provision was made in the budget to meet this charge.

Distribution of force.

8. The general distribution is as follows :—

GENERAL POLICE DUTIES.

Executive Strength.

Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	678
Head constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,899
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,228
European constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mounted ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Soubadar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Havildars	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Privates	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
						Total	... 15,087

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Guards over Jails, &c.

Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Head constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	927
						Total	... 1,025

being three Sub-Inspectors, 23 head constables, and 535 constables less than the previous year. Three Sub-Inspectors were reduced in the general revision of police in April 1878, and the decrease of all others was owing to the introduction of the warder system and to the revision of the jail guard, agreeably to the scale lately fixed by Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables	Constables	Total.
Guards over treasuries...	...	...	146	830	976
Salt preventive police ...	...	1	5	173	217
Opium guard	...	...	1	146	162
	Total	1	6	199	1,355

FRONTIER GUARDS.

Tipperah Frontier.

Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Head constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
						Total	... 34

Noakhally Frontier.

Sub-Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Head constable	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
						Total	... 19
							a 2

Mymensingh Frontier.

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Total.
Head constables	2
Constables	16
				Total	18

Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Soubadars	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Jemadars	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Havildars	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Naiks	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Buglers	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Privates	...	...	...	...	...	...	446
					Total	...	540

Force employed on purely police work.

provinces is as follows :—

9. The proportion of men employed on purely police work to area and population in the several provinces is as follows :—

PROVINCES.		No. of police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of police to area.	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal	...	8,669	69,741	33,157,531	1 to 8	1 to 3,824
Behar	...	3,877	44,174	20,412,527	1 to 11·3	1 to 5,265
Orissa	...	1,246	24,240	6,817,999	1 to 19·4	1 to 3,465
Chota Nagpore	...	1,246	27,883	3,322,748	1 to 21·5	1 to 2,565
	Total	15,087	166,038	61,210,806	1 to 11	1 to 4,057

10. Considerable reductions were made in the force during the year

Changes in the forces.

under report, a general revision having been made in April 1878 and the warder system having been

introduced into various jails during last year.

The following table will show that the net decrease amounts to 59 Inspectors, eight Sub-Inspectors, 151 head constables, 1,025 constables, and 28 sowars.

District.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.			REMARKS.
			Head Constables.	Mounted Constables.	
Burdwan ...	11	11	1	.....	General revision of police force and reduction of three constables from the jail guard. ditto and jail guard reduction.
Bankura ...	11	11	1	.....	Ditto ditto and jail guard reduction.
Berhampore ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Midnapore ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Hooghly ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Howrah ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
24-Parganas ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Nadia ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Jaynagar ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Murshidabad ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Dinapore ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Rajmahal ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Santipur ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Bogra ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Purnia ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Darjeeling ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Jalpore ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Dacca ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Furusdweep ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Reckhaunee ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Midnapore ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Tumulpur ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Chittagong ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Mashholy ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Patna ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Gra ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Shahabuddin ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Monufiapore ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Duthung ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Sarron ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Chumpanur ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Monghyr ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Rashapore ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Purneah ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Maldah ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Cuttack ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Pooree ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Balasore ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Hazaribagh ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Lohardaga ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Singbhum ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Mahbhum ...	11	11	1	.....	ditto and jail guard reduction.
Total ...	18	18	47	.....	General revision and increase of one constable in jail, viz. 44 constables reduced in general revision, minus one constable increased in jail, making a net decrease of 43 constables.
Deduct increase ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	General revision and increase of four constables for railway duty, making thereby a net increase of two constables.
Net decrease ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	General revision and increase of two constables from the jail guard and increase on account of the redistribution of police-stations and outposts.

Municipal police.

11. The strength of the municipal police, as compared with the previous year, will be found in the following table:—

YEARS.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	European Constables.	Constables.	Chowkidars not enrolled under Act V.
1878 1877	4 4	14 14	356 347	2 1	5,060 6,011	24 44
Increase Decrease	....	....	....	....	....	....
			9	*1	61	20

In Hooghly 11 constables were reduced, and the grades were redistributed.

In Howrah 10 constables were added to the municipal reserve, and the pay of the constables was raised.

In the 24-Pergunnahs one Sub-Inspector was replaced by a 1st grade head constable, and 20 constables were reduced to meet the pay of the three head constables increased and to raise the pay of the constables of the several unions.

In Howrah and 24-Pergunnahs the pay of the lower grade constables, from Rs. 6 to 7 per month, has been increased.

The municipal police of the Jessore town was reduced by six constables, and the pay of the men retained was raised to Rs. 5.

In Moorshedabad one 4th grade head constable was increased in the Jungypore union, and two 5th grade constables decreased. Some modification was made in the grades of head constables and constables of the Bogra town. In the Pubna town the posts of one 4th grade head constable and 22 5th grade constables were abolished, and the pay of the constables, which was Rs. 5 each, was raised to Rs. 6. Two constables were reduced in the Darjeeling town and eight in the Tangail union in the Mymensingh district.

In the Patna town three constables on Rs. 5 were replaced by three chowkidars at Rs. 3.

In the Gya district four constables were reduced from the Daoodnuggur municipality to provide leave allowances for a certain number of absentees.

In the Durbhunga town two constables were reduced and the grades of constables recast to meet the pay of the three head constables increased.

In the Chumparun district one head constable was sanctioned for the Motihari town.

Four constables were decreased from the Purneah town, and three were increased in the Kishengunge and Khajrali unions.

Reduction of six constables was made from the municipalities of Cuttack and Kendrapara, and the grades of constables in the towns of Cuttack and Jajpore were recast.

One constable of the Lohardugga and five of the Palkote union were withdrawn. The strength of the Pooree town police was increased by one Sub-Inspector. The pay of the Purulia town police was raised from Rs. 4 to 5.

12. Casualties in the municipal police still continue very heavy, being 26·2 per cent., against 26·6 in the previous year, or ·4 per cent. only less than in 1877.

Discharges, resignations, and desertions, were 13·8, or a decrease of ·3 when compared with 1877.

Deaths amounted to 2·8, dismissals 9·2, and discharges on pension and gratuity ·4 per cent.

The percentage of dismissals shows a slight decrease, and that of deaths a slight increase, as compared with the previous year.

The casualties in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs and Howrah still continue high.

The duty the men have to perform is no doubt heavy, and it tells upon their health. During 1878 no less than 111 constables in Howrah resigned,—the greater portion of them from sickness. The District Superintendent hopes to have a small increase given to his reserve of municipal police, and if this is

granted it will help to lighten the duty. In the 24-Pergunnahs the raising the pay of the men in the towns from 1st of April 1879 will, it is hoped, make the service more popular.

In the 24-Pergunnahs, taking all casualties together, they amounted to 54·1 per cent. of the whole force. This large number of casualties may be said to be of yearly occurrence, and it is easy to see how the efficiency of the force must be impaired when it is under a constant course of renewal. During 1878 the prices of food were unusually high; and this, added to hard work, did not tend to make the service more popular. In Howrah 195 new enlistments were made, and it is reported that great difficulties exist in getting men to fill vacancies. Bengalis can rarely be got to enlist as constables in the municipal police, as they dislike the duty of watch and ward day and night and in all weathers. Another drawback to getting men is that no one going on sick leave gets any pay. This has been brought to the notice of the Commissioners, and it is to be hoped some remedy will be given to what is a decided grievance.

13. The working of the Chowkidaree Act has received special attention during the year, and I proceed to give the opinions recorded regarding it in the divisional reports, and the results of the experience of the Deputy Inspectors-General and of myself on visits of inspection to various districts.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

14. In Midnapore, the Magistrate agrees with the District Superintendent in thinking that when the chowkidar is paid by the punchayet in money, he becomes too much the servant of the punchayet to be of much use. The Magistrate is of opinion that chowkidars are far too much removed from the control of the police department, and left so much in the hands of the punchayet that the latter can practically use them, and pay them or not, as they please. The Magistrate in the course of his enquiries came across cases of salaries in arrears from two years downwards before complaint was made. "Where there are respectable, businesslike men in the punchayet all goes smoothly; but such men cannot everywhere or always be secured, and the whole system is altogether wanting in that automatic character without which no large organization has the least chance of permanent success. The most chaotic arrangements will work well as long as there are energetic and intelligent men to carry them out in detail. What is wanted is a system which will enable a District Superintendent to use efficiently such persons as actually inhabit Bengal in the year of grace 1879."

15. In Bankoora the Act is reported to have worked well. The Magistrate, however, does not find the punchayets as good as can be wished, and suggests that chowkidars should in the first instance be punishable by the District Superintendent of Police. In one case the punchayet were fined for neglecting to collect the tax in consequence of caste feuds. In two cases punchayets were prosecuted—in one case for directing the chowkidars not to report themselves at the thana, and in another for attempting to hush up a theft case. Undesirable persons seem in some cases to have been appointed punchayets. A collecting member is now on trial for bringing a false charge of resistance to restraint. It has come out that this man was in jail for four years for forgery, and that the person he charged with resistance gave evidence of forgery against him.

16. In Burdwan the working of the Act is not reported of favorably. The Magistrate, who has enquired carefully into the matter on tour, reports that the members of the punchayet frequently employ the chowkidar in their own service, and occasionally do not pay them regularly. The chowkidar will not complain, lest he should be dismissed. The Magistrate is of opinion that the system of paying the chowkidar in money is bad; that he should be paid in land; and that a sufficient quantity of land could be rented for the purpose at a smaller cost to the public.

17. In Hooghly and Howrah the Act is reported to work satisfactorily. The District Superintendent has examined all the pay-books of the chowkidars, who all admitted payment up to date, or nearly so. The District Superintendent,

however, says : " I have no doubt that some of the chowkidars are not paid in full ; but if they acknowledge receipt of their pay, they are themselves to blame if they are not paid."

18. The Magistrate of Howrah reports that the chowkidars are, as a rule, promptly paid ; that the punchayets know and recognise their responsibility ; and that chowkidars understand that under the present system of prompt payment of salaries no excuses of neglect of duty on their part will be tolerated. Their attendance at all the police-stations has already become most regular and punctual.

19. The Commissioner remarks : " My own opinion is that the Act does not give the Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police sufficient control over the chowkidars, and that they are too much under local influence to be really efficient as a subsidiary police." He thinks that the adoption of the proposal to employ punchayets simply as collecting agents, the pay of chowkidars being disbursed by the District Superintendent, or on his written order to the punchayet, is likely to lead to improvement.

20. The information which I have confirms the opinions expressed by the Magistrate of Burdwan as to the working of the Act generally. In Hooghly I selected a few villages close to the Sudder Station, and personally looked into the accounts. In one union the accounts were all in order, but a few questions soon made the punchayet admit that the accounts were fictitious and prepared simply for inspection purposes. The chowkidars had no receipts for their pay : these they said they had thrown away. There should have been a considerable balance in hand with the punchayets ; there was none, and the punchayets declared that they had expended this balance in paying the salaries of chowkidars of other villages of the union which were in arrears. This astounding assertion I afterwards found to be, as I thought it was at the time, false.

21. The state of matters in other unions was nearly, if not quite, as bad ; and I came to the conclusion that the punchayets had never made the collections which they said they had realized ; that they had not paid the chowkidars the full amount of their pay, although they had paid some portion of it in instalments at irregular intervals ; that the chowkidars admitted receipt of payment in full from fear of being reported against by the punchayet ; that the accounts kept by the punchayet, and shown to me, were purely fictitious ; and that the punchayet had not the slightest scruple in lying unblushingly in assuring me that their accounts of receipts and disbursements were genuine until they were detected, when they acknowledged the fictitious character of their papers. I also came to the conclusion that if the above was the state of matters in unions close to the Sudder Station, where the members of the punchayet were intelligent and supposed to be under supervision, in the outlying unions the Act would not be found to be worked more honestly than in the Sudder.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

22. The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs reports most favorably of the working of the Act. He reports that wherever it has been introduced, it has been followed by an improvement both in the matter of regularity of attendance and punctuality of report, as well as in the surveillance of bad characters. The chowkidars receive their pay regularly, and the State receives more regularly reports of crime and all statistical information.

23. The Magistrate of Nuddea reports that the chowkidars make their periodical reports fairly and regularly. He further states that they receive their pay more regularly than before, but still that instances of non-payment are by no means rare, and that in some places the custom of quarterly payments has not been stopped. " Every opportunity has been taken to look into the accounts of collections and disbursements made by the collecting members. As a rule, no accounts are kept, but a kind of statement is compiled from pure memory, and these are produced when any necessity for inspection arises. In many cases these have been written up after the direction to produce them has been given to the collecting members. As a rule, the punchayets say that they experience no difficulty in realizing the tax, although many cases have come to notice in which the tax has not been realized for months. In some of these

instances the punchayets say that the inhabitants were poor, and that they did not like to seize their goods."

It is noted that the punchayets have not succeeded in making indigo factories pay the tax, the planters alleging that they keep chowkidars of their own. This is of course no reason why they should evade payment, and such payment should, in my opinion, be enforced.

24. In Jessoré it is clear that the Act has not had time to be fairly put into operation, and irregularity of payment is still frequent. This district need not, therefore, for the present be considered.

25. The Commissioner quotes at length the remarks of the District Superintendent of Moorshedabad on the working of the Act. "I went over the accounts of several punchayets, and had long conversations with villagers and chowkidars and the local police officers about the working of the Act. I found the accounts in some instances wrongly kept. It was difficult to get the punchayets to produce the original papers on which the accounts were written. The dates on which payments were made were, as a rule, not given. On asking the petty shopkeepers, &c., how they kept their accounts, they all acknowledged that they adopted a different plan—that they entered all payments, &c., daily. I believe that all punchayets do, as a rule, keep a rough khasrah book; indeed, some have admitted it: but whether it is too dirty to be produced, or there are some entries meant only for their own private information, at all events they are reluctant to produce them. But taking everything into consideration, the class from which the punchayets are taken, the very few educated men amongst them, and the absence of supervision, I found the accounts much more correctly kept than I anticipated. I am glad also to be able to report that the Act is working well, and, as far as I can judge, with less hardship and injustice than might have been expected. The majority of the punchayets seemed to me to be well inclined to act fairly and honestly, and not to conceal anything. That the chowkidars are more contented is, I think, proved by the fact that in the course of two months' tour I did not receive more than six complaints of pay being in arrears, though I saw a large number of chowkidars. Owing to the orders of the Magistrate, those punchayets who had allowed the chowkidars' pay to be in arrears have now paid up, and a comparatively small number are in arrears. Neither did I receive any complaints from the ryots against the punchayets. But several of the local police officers complain that the punchayets are inclined to arrogate to themselves power over the chowkidars which they do not possess, and they wish all cases to be reported to them in order that they may judge whether the police should be informed that they wish to come between the authority of the regular police officer and the chowkidars, and to dictate to the latter what information they should give, &c. I believe it would have been much better, if the powers of the punchayets had been simply confined to raising taxes. Their interference in other matters is simply mischievous."

26. The information which I have with reference to the Presidency Division confirms the above report as to the chowkidars in the 24-Pergunnahs. In Moorshedabad the Deputy Inspector-General, who visited the district at the commencement of the year, reported that the chowkidars were most irregularly paid, and that the District Superintendent had received instructions to bring the state of matters to the notice of the Magistrate. The Magistrate apparently took vigorous action on the representations of the District Superintendent.

27. I visited the district of Nuddea, and went closely into the chowkidaree question. I saw many punchayets, and went into the question in conversation with many respectable villagers and inhabitants of the district. The result of my enquiries was very much what the Magistrate describes above. I found that the accounts of the punchayets were purely fictitious; that there was no record of collections and disbursements; that the chowkidars were paid irregularly; that the chowkidars in many instances collected their own pay from the ryots, and then had difficulties with the punchayets in adjusting their accounts; that no attempt was made to collect in advance; that the punchayets were unable or unwilling to collect arrears by attachment of the property of defaulters; that many of the chowkidars were in arrears, although the punchayet showed their salaries as paid in full: in short, that hardly a single provision of the law was complied with.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

28. The introduction of the Act into Dinagepore has only in reality commenced, and in Darjeeling it has not been introduced at all. These districts may be left out of consideration.

29. In Rajshahye, where the Act has been introduced some years, the village police are said to have been more regular in their attendance than in former years. The Magistrate adds, however, that there is still room for much improvement, but the present system is undoubtedly a vast improvement on the old one.

30. In the other districts of the division the Act is said to work fairly. The attendance of chowkidars has improved, and in Rungpore it is reported that "in villages where a happy selection of punchayets has been made, they have proved to be a very useful body, not only in checking thefts and watching the movements of bad characters, but also in keeping the thana police informed of all matters going on in their several elakas."

31. The Commissioner observes: "It will then be universally admitted that the present system is a considerable improvement on the old one: the chowkidars have now become more regular in their attendance, more prompt in reporting crime to the police, and a trifle more vigilant in looking after bad characters; but there is still much room for improvement."

32. I selected Rajshahye for enquiry into the working of the Act, as the system had been in force there for some years, and had been favorably reported on. I hoped, therefore, to obtain trustworthy information as to how the provisions of the Act were being successfully worked in a district after several years' experience of the system. I saw and had conversations during a stay of several days with a large number of punchayets in the thanas of the Sudder, Charkhat, and Nattore. I minutely examined their accounts, and tried to ascertain how the provisions of the law with reference to collections, &c., were applied. I have no hesitation in saying, as the result of my enquiries, that the rural police system under Act VI of 1870 in the district of Rajshahye has been worked without scarcely a single provision of the Act being practically attended to.

33. In my inspection memorandum of the Rajshahye district I recorded the following remarks, and I am prepared to say that they strictly represent the state of matters which after minute enquiries I found to exist:—

- "I bring especially to the notice of the Magistrate the working of the new Chowkidari Act. I have most minutely examined the accounts of a considerable number of punchayets, both in the neighbourhood of head-quarters and in the thana of Charkhat; and from the examination made, I have no hesitation in saying there is hardly a provision of the law which is observed by the punchayets. The account which the punchayets keep is purely fictitious, prepared for inspection alone; the collections are most irregularly made. They are not made monthly or quarterly, but at uncertain intervals. The collecting member of the punchayet frequently makes over the collection of dues to the chowkidar. The chowkidar almost in no instance receives his pay regularly. In many instances he receives it in small sums at uncertain intervals. The receipts of the chowkidars are almost all fictitious, &c. These are a few of the irregularities of which I have overwhelming evidence in my possession. In the Sudder thana alone out of 157 chowkidars the pay of 123 is in arrears; in Rajapore, the pay of 56 out of 100 is in arrears; in Baree-gong, of 73 out of 317; in Manda, of 49 out of 237; in Bandaikora, of 89 out of 173. The statements of arrears now submitted monthly have undoubtedly effected very considerable improvement in the way of chowkidars getting their pay, but the irregularities connected with the proceedings of the punchayet merit attention."

34. In the district of Bogra the accounts were found also to be fictitious. The tax was also largely collected by the chowkidars themselves under *borats*, or orders of payment on the villagers issued to the chowkidar by the punchayet, and arrears of salary were found to exist, although no such arrears were shown in the accounts, and although the punchayets declared all the amounts due had been realized.

35. In Pubna the result of inspection by Mr. Pellew is as follows:— “From what I have seen it is clear that though, owing to great exertions on the part of the District Superintendent, the accounts of many of the punchayets are in good order and the chowkidars paid, yet in several villages the state of things is still very unsatisfactory. Mr. Cockburn says that many of the punchayets originally appointed have resigned, and it has been necessary to appoint an inferior class of men, and that the old punchayet have in some cases made over charge without always rendering proper accounts, which has caused much trouble. There is, however, one healthy sign about the matter, and that is that the chowkidars are willing to complain. This I attribute only entirely to the prompt manner in which their complaints are looked into and taken notice of. As far as I could judge, in every case of complaint by the chowkidars the matter has been brought before the Magistrate, followed by an order of payment within seven days. In most instances this has been effectual, and it is clear that in the cases where these orders have been disregarded further action should not be delayed, and I have addressed the Magistrate to this effect accordingly.”

DACCA DIVISION.

36. In Dacca, attendance of chowkidars more regular; reporting of crime and supervision of bad characters no better than before. Both Magistrate and District Superintendent object to payment of chowkidars by punchayet, the chowkidar being called on to serve two masters, and naturally preferring the one who pays him.

Furreedpore.—Attendance improved, payment more regular. Magistrate thinks the Act a most valuable one.

Backergunge.—No improvement.

Tipperah.—Working unsatisfactory, owing, in opinion of Magistrate, to the indifference and dislike to the system shown by station police. Punchayets alleged, in cases where chowkidars are irregularly paid, to have collected the money, but to have kept it in their possession for months together.

Commissioner remarks that more supervision is required. “In many cases the system of collection is a sham, and the chowkidars have to collect their own pay. In others the punchayets make the chowkidars their servants. The remarks of the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Dacca appear to me valuable. Both of these officers have great experience, and I believe most Mofussil officers will agree that the great defect in the Act is the payment of the money by the punchayet direct to the chowkidar.”

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

37. In Chittagong the Commissioner reports that the working of the Act has not been successful. I quote the remarks made by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police on his inspection of the district of Chittagong:—“As to the regularity of payment of chowkidars’ salaries, I have little doubt that, except in rare cases, the salaries are much in arrears. Many of the chowkidars stated that there was but two months’ pay due to them, and showed acquittance rolls to that effect which latter, however, looked much as if they had been written up for my inspection. Many of the chowkidars disclaimed any arrears of pay, notwithstanding that their punchayets admitted freely that there had been no assessment this year, no collection of the tax, and that they had no accounts; other chowkidars stated that they had received no pay in this Bengali year; and others that they were two, three, or four months in arrears. From the District Superintendent’s information, also, I feel sure that regularity of payment is exceptional, and irregularity the rule. The punchayets in most cases produce papers purporting to be accounts; but they are certainly not kept daily, or regularly; and, as far as I could see, never balanced. If produced as evidence in Court, they would be worthless, I should say. The money is not realized as prescribed by law. The punchayet, or his mohurir, or a relation accompanied with the chowkidar, goes round collecting. The law says that the persons assessed must tender payment within a certain time after the due date. Attachment of property is rarely resorted to, it would seem. When it has been, the attachment has been effected by a chowkidar, on the verbal

(not written, as it ought to be) assertion of the punchayet, otherwise the procedure, if the punchayets may be believed, has been regular and is understood. The rules on the above subject are not attended to, though most of the punchayets whom I saw appeared to have some knowledge of the law. In most cases the punchayets admitted to me that they had taken no steps for attaching the property of persons many months in arrears, and stated that they were paying the chowkidars' salaries from private funds, which is simply incredible. Another punchayet informed me that he did once go the length of selling up a defaulter, and that in revenge his house was promptly burnt down by an incendiary and Rs. 2,000 of his property destroyed. The chowkidars' receipts are decidedly not in order, and in many instances which I saw had a most suspicious appearance of having been written expressly for my inspection. The accounts were so incomplete that it was not possible to compare balance in hand with accounts. The punchayets, I should suppose, make no attempt to realize the assessment in advance. Judging from what I saw I should say that the practice is to realize by a course of dunning three and six months after the time for which the chowkidars' salaries are due."

PATNA DIVISION.

38. The Commissioner reports that "considerable attention was paid by the District Magistrates and sub-divisional officers during the year, and the result is that the new system is generally reported to be working smoothly. The punchayets are said to keep their accounts correctly, and the chowkidars are more regularly paid than formerly. They attend the thanas regularly, and take a greater interest in the detection and prevention of crime. There are of course complaints of the chowkidars being in arrears, but such complaints are, under the present state of things, unavoidable. It should be borne in mind that in agricultural villages it is impossible for the punchayets to realize the tax with the punctuality which the law contemplates. Ryots, as a rule, do not, and cannot, pay before their crops are harvested, and the punchayets cannot help waiting till it is convenient for them to pay."

39. The Magistrate of Shahabad speaks very favorably of the working of the Act. He considers that "our only chance of success is to use the punchayets as much as possible, and to get the Magistrates to work unceasingly at raising their position and making the members feel that they form an important and honored part of the administrative machinery of the country. So far as Act VI of 1870 extends, we have succeeded in getting a body of rural police paid decently, and with increasing regularity, who, finding their posts worth having, and being well and carefully looked after, are gradually becoming tolerably efficient, and who will undoubtedly improve year by year."

40. In the district of Patna the subject of the working of the Chowkidari Act has been studied by Captain Ramsay, the District Superintendent, with the greatest care. He has enquired into the working of the Act with an earnestness and thoroughness which are deserving of the highest commendation. He has submitted a report which, as a record of facts accumulated with immense personal effort, is most valuable, and which, whether all his conclusions are accepted or not, reveals in the clearest and most convincing manner the real working of the Act and of the chowkidari system in his district.

41. I cannot deal with this report here, as it goes far beyond the facts of the working of the Act, and embodies detailed proposals for a new system; but I most cordially acknowledge the care, earnestness, and thoroughness with which the whole subject has been treated by Captain Ramsay. This report most clearly shows that the working of the Act has been nothing more nor less than a sham; or, to use the words of the Magistrate, Mr. Toynbee, that "though on the surface Act VI may be said to work smoothly enough, as soon as the surface is probed it is utterly bad." "During my first cold weather tour in this district," says Mr. Toynbee, "I was for a few weeks both surprised and delighted to find how smoothly and well the Act worked. The punchayets all brought neat accounts, which balanced to a fraction, with only just a dash of error in a few points (such as stationery allowance, &c.), just to throw an air of truth over them. Chowkidars all declared that they had received their pay to date without deductions. In my inspection report to the Commissioner on the Barrh Sub-division, the first I visited, I represented the

working of Act VI to be *couleur de rose*. A few weeks afterwards my confidence was rudely shaken by hearing that the very same chowkidars who had told me that they had been paid up to date had told the District Superintendent of Police that they were nearly all in arrears. My eyes were then opened, and I found that I had not gone, as Captain Ramsay had, below the surface. The experience of the remaining part of last year's tour, and that of this year's, has quite shaken my belief in the real working of the Act."

42. Captain Ramsay most clearly shows that in many cases the assessments have been unfair, and that in some cases, owing to the wording of the Act, they must be oppressive; that the collection of the tax by the punchayets, as stated by them and shown in their accounts, is a perfect farce; that payment in land is substituted for payment in money; that the chowkidars are not paid regularly, or in some instances at all; that many are paid less than the minimum required by law, and in many cases that even that pittance is not paid; that irregular and improper deductions are made by the punchayets from the pay given to the chowkidars; that chowkidars are entirely in the hands of the punchayets, and will not complain through fear of them; that the accounts kept by the punchayets are purely mythical, and simply prepared to throw dust in the eyes of inspecting officers, who do not go below the surface; that any improvement in attendance on the part of chowkidars is in no way attributable to any exertion on the part of the punchayets; that where the chowkidars had been better paid, the fact was due to the police having been largely utilized in enforcing payment; and that, on the whole, "the provisions of the Act are contorted, ignored, and in not a few instances altogether evaded with success for lengthy periods for want of a sufficiently numerous executive gazetted establishment with leisure to devote to the task of enforcing its observance."

43. I can only here refer thus generally to the contents of Captain Ramsay's exhaustive report; but the facts given establish the statements he makes, and most conclusively show in my opinion that the working of the Act in the district of Patna has been merely nominal, and that when thorough investigation is made the hollowness of the system, with regard to which favorable reports of progress were made, becomes at once apparent.

44. In the district of Durbhunga, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police reports, as the result of his inspection of two villages, the same system being prevalent in others. He writes:—"On questioning the chowkidars as to matters of pay, &c., every thing appeared in splendid order. They got their pay regularly from the punchayet. There was no difficulty in collecting from the ryots. They themselves never collected their pay, and never accepted from the ryots part payment in coin and part in grain. They always made over to the punchayet whatever they collected. The Inspector, who was present, said, however, that they were romancing to a large extent, and told me how things were really managed. After hearing the Inspector, the members of the punchayet acknowledged that his information was correct. They said that it was most difficult to collect the tax, and that the chowkidars were not paid regularly; that when they got into arrears and demanded payment, it was usual to give them a list of those who had not paid the tax and the amount due from them, and to desire them to go and see what arrangements they would make. The chowkidars would return, saying that so-and-so was prepared to pay up his due on getting a receipt, which was given. The chowkidar, armed with this, went and made his own arrangement with the ryot, receiving so much in cash and so much in grain, or part payment only, and making his own arrangement as to how the balance was to be paid. On giving the receipt for arrears due, the punchayet credited the ryot in the accounts with having paid up his quarter."

I confess that my experience leads me to thoroughly endorse the opinion of the Magistrate of Patna that the smooth working of the Act is only on the surface, and I should not be surprised to learn that the punchayets in Shahabad were in reality no better than those of the neighbouring district of Patna.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

45. The Commissioner remarks :—"The new chowkidari system appears to have worked fairly well, and generally the Magistrates appear to be satisfied with the change, although different officers entertain different views in regard to

certain details. We have generally succeeded in our endeavours to get the chowkidars regularly paid, and also to get accounts out of the punchayets. But still Mr. Magrath thinks that we have succeeded in pleasing neither the people, nor the chowkidars, nor the punchayets. Mr. Hopkins, Magistrate of Purneah, is a warm advocate of the system, and has improved matters in that district. He thinks that the chowkidars are regularly paid, and that there is no reason to suppose that the system is unpopular, except in cases where the punchayets misconduct themselves. In Bhagulpore the punchayets are reported as not desirous of retaining office longer than they can help. There is no doubt that the office is looked upon as a burden, and it would be difficult to find successors to the present punchayets. The Assistant Superintendent of Police at Maldah, Babu Mohendro Nath Hazrah, complains of irregular payment. He says also that the chowkidars are led by the nose, and they never dare bring any complaint against their immediate superior, the punchayet, for fear of losing their appointment. I am not prepared to support this statement, but it is certainly essential, if the system is to succeed, that the chowkidars should be kept fairly independent, and the powers of the punchayet be restricted to a certain extent. I consider the system workable at the cost of constant effort on the part of the Magistrates. It would be simpler and more effective if we worked without the punchayets. The present system appears to be in advance of the classes from whom punchayets are drawn. Generally the men who are compelled to serve have not the attainments nor the character for such a position."

46. I have now before me the inspection reports of Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Monghyr. They show that the Act is not worked according to its provisions; that the chowkidars are paid partly in grain and partly in cash; that they collect their dues themselves; that they are not paid in accordance with the Act, but at irregular intervals; that the statements of the punchayets as to regular payments, as well as their accounts, are fictitious, and that the chowkidars are more or less under the influence of the punchayets. The copy of the Act under which the punchayet in one of these districts was conducting its operations was found to be a translation of Dr. Macleod's treatise on cattle disease!

47. I have now given above in some detail particulars as to the working of the Act. From what I have seen myself, and from all the information which I have taken pains to acquire from all quarters, I have no doubt that the working of the Act in most districts is, as described by the Magistrate of Patna, merely nominal, and that the improvement in the system, which is put down to the Act, is simply attributable to supervision on the part of the police, and not to any exertions on the part of punchayets.

48. In most districts the chowkidars are paid better than they were before. This does not amount to much, seeing that in former times they were not paid at all, or with the greatest uncertainty. In most districts, too, in the attendance of the chowkidars, and sometimes in the reporting of crime by them, there is improvement. Such improvement, in my opinion, is in no way attributable to the action of the punchayets, or to any virtue in the Chowkidari Act. It simply results from more attention being paid by Magistrates and District Superintendents to the attendance of, and proper performance of, their duties by chowkidars. If a chowkidar fails to attend, or omits to report crime, he is sent up to the Magistrate and punished. The chowkidar knows that this will be the result of his failure to do his duty, and he attends and reports accordingly.

49. Admitting, therefore, that the chowkidars are better paid, and that they attend more regularly, I have on the other hand to report, as the result of my enquiries, that in scarcely any district are the provisions of the law as laid down in the Act attended to. The chowkidars are not paid regularly. They are often not paid what by law they are entitled to receive. They are paid sometimes in grain, sometimes in cash, sometimes even in land. They are employed to collect their own dues, and to make their own arrangements with the villagers about the same.

50. The punchayets are often illiterate villagers. They do not object to having the power which attaches to the position, but they very strongly object to perform any of the duties which are imposed on them by the Act. They do not collect the tax in advance, either monthly or quarterly; they do not pay

the chowkidars regularly ; they make illegal deductions from their pay when it is given to them ; they do not collect in accordance with the provisions of the Act, nor do they make any attempt to realize arrears from defaulters, either through fear of influential men, or from sympathy with the poor, or from the general want of punctuality visible amongst natives ; they keep no accounts, prepare false statements of collections, forge chowkidars' receipts and entries in their pay-books freely, and lie unblushingly in support of their fictitious papers. Is it likely that men who fabricate statements in this way will honestly give information about crime, or exercise a healthy influence on chowkidars in the way of making them report offences ? Is it likely that men who defraud the chowkidars of their legitimate wages, and who induce the chowkidars to conceal the fact of their being so defrauded by the use of undue influence over them, will honestly and truthfully inform Government of all criminal occurrences which take place in their villages ? I have had so many instances of dishonesty on the part of punchayets with regard to their acts in connection with chowkidars, that I have no faith in their honesty with reference to reporting of crime.

51. It seems to me that we expect too much from the punchayets. In former times they managed village affairs in an informal kind of way, under a give-and-take system which is utterly foreign to the spirit of our administration. There was but little supervision exercised over them, and but few duties required from them. They disposed of a number of questions and cases which to them seemed merely of purely local interest ; they decided in the village cases which now-a-days we consider heinous, and the omission to report which at the far distant thana was looked upon neither by them nor by the authorities as a grave offence.

52. So long as this informal way of doing business was in consonance with the spirit of the administration, so long the punchayet was an institution which filled its place in the administrative machinery tolerably well. But these times have gone. Our policy for some time back has been to destroy this informal method of administration in villages, and to vest all power in our own paid officers. The punchayet system has now been revived, not in its old informal and unbusinesslike character, but as a part of our formal executive machinery, and we expect from the members a strict and exact performance of duties, such as never fell to the part of the old punchayet, and for which their successors are, both as regards their moral and mental qualifications, entirely unfitted. It is not, then, surprising that the exaction from the punchayet of a strict performance of their duties in accordance with the law leads them into what appears to us to be fraud.

53. I have been assured by many punchayets that the carrying out of the strict provisions of the Act is practically impossible ; and I am convinced that until the present system is changed and the village police are placed upon a sounder footing than at present, and made to be really a source of assistance to the regular police, no actual improvement in our police administration will be apparent. It is not for me in this report to suggest how this might be done. I have thought it my duty, in accordance with the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor in last year's Resolution, to lay before Government details of what I have found to be the results of the working of the present Chowkidari Act.

54. In all districts officers of police have paid special attention to the subject of the rural police, lists of defaulters have been furnished to Magistrates, and the attendance of chowkidars at stations has been rigidly enforced. Any neglect in this respect has been promptly noticed by inspecting officers, and the working of the Act, along with the manner in which District Superintendents have supervised the rural police, have been specially enquired into by the Deputy Inspectors-General and myself.

55. The manner in which crime was dealt with by the ghatwals, and the system under which they carried on their police duties, being unsatisfactory, Mr. Baker,

Ghatwals. Deputy Inspector-General, was desired to submit a full report on the system, showing how the men are selected, whether their capabilities are tested in any way, and whether any restrictions are imposed as to the class of cases they may take up.

56. I have laid this report before His Honor with my letter No. 5454, dated 8th April 1879, with my remarks that until the question of the ghatwali lands is fairly taken up and disposed of the inefficiency of the ghatwals must continue, and any increase to the police force under the guise of increasing the supervising agency at the disposal of local officers will not touch the question of the inefficiency of the ghatwals, but will simply throw upon the State the burden of performing the duties of the ghatwals.

57. There being a large force of paiks in Orissa, whose services I considered might be made use of in assisting the police, Mr. Baker, Deputy Inspector-General, was directed to proceed to Cuttack to report on the subject, and it has been received.

Paiks in Orissa.
58. Mr. Baker considers that the paiks are already as much utilized as is reasonable and expedient, and rather more so than the Commissioner appears to think desirable in Pooree. The paik takes his turn of duty either in attendance at the police-station, or outpost of his beat, or circle, or he forms in his turn the force stationed at the road outposts, from which the regular police have been removed in one or other of the reductions. He also serves as escort and messenger whenever required, and generally assists in any police duties which do not necessitate a long separation from his home. The "rahabar," the old road watchman and patrol, performs the same duties still along the main lines, taking duty turn and turn about. I have consulted the Commissioner of Orissa on the question before finally taking action on the report submitted by Mr. Baker.

Railway police.

59. The sanctioned strength of the railway police is—

Assistant Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sergeants	...	...	...	...	...	10
Head constables	...	...	...	...	...	59
Constables, class, A	...	...	...	...	...	92
Ditto, ditto B (1 and 2)	...	...	...	...	...	57
Ditto, ditto B (3 and 4)	...	...	...	...	...	340
<hr/>						
Total	...	...	...	...	...	575

During the year under report, owing to pressure of traffic at the Sulkea yards, and for the new goods-sheds at Howrah, two head constables and 39 constables were entertained; nine constables were also brought on for duty at Burrakur, Boinchee, and Barrghat, and one head constable and six constables were added for the prevention and detection of spike thefts. A reduction of one head constable and 14 constables was made during the year from those employed in the yards. The cost of the increase in head constables is divided, according to the sanctioned scale, between the Government and the Company, that of the constables being entirely borne by the Company.

60. The casualties were 30 per cent. during 1878, or 2·8 per cent. less than the year before. The total admissions into hospital were 139 per cent. of the force, or 40·9 per cent. less than that of 1877. In addition to these admissions, a number of others were treated by native doctors at the various stations. Burdwan and Howrah show the greatest amount of sickness; the latter place is not quite so bad as during the previous year. Burdwan, Hooghly, Pundooah, and Biddabati were, if anything, worse. The prevalent diseases were fever, dysentery, and diarrhoea.

61. With reference to the want of proper accommodation for the men of the railway police at many of the most unhealthy stations, alluded to in paragraph 5 of the resolution of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the annual report

* No. 4218, dated 12th March 1879. for the year 1877, I have already reported* that

the Railway Company have recommended to the Board of Directors for sanction an estimate, framed by the Assistant Inspector-General, amounting to Rs. 4,080 for 24 rooms for accommodation of the police

Serampore.	Hooghly	at the nine stations, named in the margin, between
Biddabati.	Mugrah.	Howrah and Burdwan. As regards the Howrah
Bhuddeshur.	Pundooah.	buildings, the necessary sanction has been obtained
Chandernagore.	Boinchee.	for their construction, and the only question un-
Mymarsa.		settled relates to the land, which is before the Collector of Howrah.

62. In Government Order No. 4583, dated the 3rd December 1878, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the cost of the police which is maintained in the cantonment of Hazaribagh for the years 1878-79 being defrayed out of provincial funds, to be recovered hereafter when the Municipal Act is extended to that cantonment.

In Barrackpore, the outposts in the sudder and orderly bazars, formerly manned by the regular police, were transferred to the cantonment police, thus enabling a reduction of two head constables and 16 constables to be effected.

Salt preventive police.

63. The force told off for salt preventive duties number—

Inspector	...	"	1
Sub-Inspectors	..	"	5
Head constables	..	"	38
Constables	...	"	173
Total			217

showing a reduction of two Inspectors, two Sub-Inspectors, four head constables, and 27 constables from those employed during 1877, as follows:—

	Inspectors	Sub Inspectors	Head constables	Constables
Reduction in the general revision of police force in April 1878	.	2	2	32
Deduct increase for the establishment of two salt pass stations in the Chittagong District, at the mouths of the Haldi river and Chandkhally khal ...	.			4
Net reduction	2	2	4	27

64. In Hazaribagh the system remained the same as in 1877, but a new Act having been passed, some changes will have to be made, amongst them the pay of sirdar ghatwals, which was originally Rs. 8 a month, will be reduced to Rs. 5.

When the new system is ultimately introduced, it is hoped that the petty dacoities and robberies, for which the district has been rather notorious, will cease.

In the Gya district, owing to the frequent attacks on the mails, the patrols along the principal lines were strengthened by men from the reserve.

A number of digwars are to be appointed for the protection of these lines, and, when this is done, the police will be withdrawn.

In Bankoora arrangements have been made by which the principal road passing through the district will be well protected by ghatwal outposts.

From Raneegunge, through Bishenpore, and on to the borders of the Midnapore district, posts of four men each, and distant from each other about two miles, are being established.

When the above plan is in full working order a most effective preventive measure will have been secured, and as it has been arranged that each ghatwal will have only one month's duty in the year, it is fully expected that the service will be efficiently performed.

The general system existing in former years has been adhered to, and when the vast number of people who traverse the roads is taken into consideration, their freedom from robbery shows that the system in force is working on the whole satisfactorily.

65. The inspection boats kept up at the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, and Chittagong being no longer required, as the District Superintendents make their own arrangements, the sanction of Government was obtained to their disposal, which was effected as follows:—Chittagong boat sold for Rs. 600, Mymensingh budgerow for Rs. 320, and the Dacca one transferred to the Forest Department for Rs. 600. The

Backergunge sea-going beauleah has been retained, the Commissioner considering it essentially necessary in that district, as in some parts to the south a good sea-going boat is the only safe means of travelling, and such might not always be obtainable at short notice. Sanction has been given for the construction at the Government dockyard of a good sea-going boat for the district of Noakholly at a cost not exceeding Rs. 7,500, charge to be met from the general savings in the police budget. I have taken care that the police officers do not diminish the amount of inspection done, or add to the total of their sanctioned travelling allowance by the removal of the Government boats.

66. During last year the sanction of Government was obtained to the substitution of four swift pansways for the Backergunge district, in place of the present heavy boats. Great

Patrol boats.
difficulty has been experienced in getting boats of the sort now required; but when once introduced, it is expected that the patrolling will be much more efficient than it is at present. The new boats being light, they will be able to give chase, if required, and their movements altogether will be much more expeditious. For the thorough patrolling of the large rivers in the Tipperah and Furreedpore districts, more boats are required.

67. The present system on which the guard boats are worked being in my opinion very faulty, and but little advantage being derived from them, I have called for the views of district officers as to whether it would not be better to station police at the places where boats generally anchor for the night on the larger rivers, so that this force, by patrolling the anchorage, would have all boats under their observation. Should the plan meet with approval, the cost of the extra police would be met from the abolition of the guard boats and crews. I shall address Government on the subject as soon as all information is collected.

68. The following statement shows the working of the patrol boats during the year 1878:—

Statement showing the working of Patrol Boats during the year 1878.

Districts.	Names of places to which boats are attached.	Boats.		Crew enrolled or not.	Strength of Police.	Descriptions and number of cases of river dacoity ascertain- ed to have occurred.	Result.	Remarks. (Here note any other cases in which the patrol boats have done good service.)	
		Hired.	Bought					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Purnia	One at Purnia, one at Seraj- grunge.	Two pangsways	....	Rs. 1,000	1,398 0 0	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	2	4	There were no river dacoities during the past year.
Buckergunge	Two at Burial, one at Bhanda- dia, one at Kewari, one at Mirzangunge.	Five has boats	....	Five bought	2,220 0 0	.....	5	...	Eight river dacoities
Tipperah	One at Daoilkunda, one at Chandpur, one at Narwara, One at Bagirhat, one at Fakir- hat, one at Mollahat, one at Morraigna, one at Khulna, one at Roystashatta, one at Debnay.	Three boats	....	900	1,540 0 0	Not enrolled	....	6	....
Jessore	One at Diamond Harbour, one at Atchapeore, one at Kaligunge, one at Tollvunge, one at Bhanure, one at Hushnab, one at Barrackpore.	Seven pangsways	....	3,500	4,389 0 0	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	7	7	Four* river dacoities
24-Pargunnahs	One at Manickpur, one at Moonsheurkunne.	Seven boats	....	Seven bought	6,236 0 0	Ditto	7	...	....
Dacca	One at Nburghat, one at Basul- pore, one at Chowmohol.	Two boats	....	1,000	1,248 0 0	Ditto	1	2	....
Midnapore	One at Golakunda, one at Sud- derpore, one at Brahnia, one at Madhreepore.	Three boats	....	Hired	808 0 0	Ditto	6	...	....
Furusdapore	Two at Pungia, one at Bhoy- rubazar.	Four boats	....	Two hired	1,000	2,496 0 0	Ditto	4	Two river dacoities
Mymensingh	Two at Bally, one at Bankrail Principal tidal rivers and creeks.	Three boats	....	Two hired	1,320 0 0	Ditto	2	11	....
Howrah	One at Banskhali one at Judi, Eight pangsways	Three English jolly-boats.	....	Three hired	75 0 0	Not enrolled under Act V of 1861.	1	2	....
Cuttack	One at Parki, one at Cox's Bazar, one at Moishali, one at Kurubales, one at Takauf, one at Phila.	Hired	....	Three bought	1,368 0 0	Not enrolled under Act V of 1861.	3	3	....
Chittagong	One at Poore, one at Gope	Two boats	....	Two bought	3,486 0 0	Not enrolled	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	674 13 10	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	2	4	....
2 Poore	....	....	....	....	26,117 13 10	.....	84	49	....
							11	4	1
							11	4	1
							4,477 15 2	60	2 3

(19)

Three cases pending enquiry before police, one case pend- ing trial at the close of the year.

In all these cases the boats were taken out of their service to the middle of the river Megna at mid- night; the boat-men beaten, and property, chiefly cash, plundered by dacoits.

There have not been many cases of river dacoity during 1878.

These boats are solely em- ployed on salt preventive duty.

In one case five persons were sent up : one was made Queen's evidence, and four punished.

69. For prevention of disturbances and riot in the Backergunge district, Special and extra police. an extra police of seven Sub-Inspectors and 50 constables was sanctioned.

One extra Inspector on Rs. 200 was sanctioned for the Patna district for keeping proper supervision over the traffic in arms with the Nepal frontier. An extra force of one head constable and six constables, sanctioned for the Settlement Officer's thatched cutcherry at Chittagong, was dispensed with on 27th October 1878.

One constable, who had been for several years employed in the Forest Department, was reduced, as his services were no longer required by that department. A force of two head constables and 20 constables was deputed to Chumparun from the districts of Mozufferpore and Sarun during the first half of the year, and was stationed at the temporary posts on the Nepalese frontier to prevent the depredations of Mughya Domes.

70. There has been a decrease of 10 head constables and 55 constables, Punitive police. as compared with those quartered in 1877, as will be seen in the table given below :—

DISTRICTS.	1877.					1878.					REMARKS.
	Parties.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspec-tors.	Head Con-stables.	Constables.	Parties.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspec-tors.	Head Con-stables.	Constables.	
Jessore	...	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	8
Rajshahye	...	3	..	..	2	17	3	..	..	2	8
Pubna	...	1	..	..	20	1	1	..	..	1	..
Furroedpore	...	1	..	..	3	12	..	..	..	..	..
Backergunge	...	6	..	1	8	46	8	..	1	7	75
Chittagong	...	1	..	..	1	10	1	..	..	1	10
Noakholly	...	1	..	..	2	17	..	..	..	..	..
Gya	...	1	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
Shahabad	...	1	..	..	3	20	1	..	..	..	..
Balasore	...	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	4
Total	...	17	...	1	23	163	10	...	1	13	108

In the Backergunge district a force of one head constable and 10 constables was posted at Shingkhally throughout the year.

The guard of one Sub-Inspector, three head constables, and 15 constables who were quartered at Bamna throughout the year before was increased in March 1878 by one head constable and 35 constables, so that from the 1st March 1878 the total force stationed on this estate was one Sub-Inspector, four head constables, and 50 constables. These officers and men were split up into small parties, and were stationed at Deotollah, Jalleshwar, Amtolli, and other disturbed villages within the Bamna estate.

A force of two head constables and 15 constables was quartered in Gyanpara estate in July 1878 for one year, and has been stationed there since the time for which sanction was given.

71. In all these places frequent occurrences of unlawful assemblies, culminating in riots, led to the quartering of these forces as a punitive measure. There can be no doubt that much good has resulted at Shingkhally by these special measures having been adopted, but with regard to Bamna and Gyanpara the disputes are as rife as ever, and numerous attempts at rioting have throughout the year been made, which were only prevented from actually occurring by the vigilance of the officers and men of the special police.

In the Pubna district a force of one head constable and eight constables was posted on the 1st May 1878, for six months, in villages Gopalpore, Rupnai, and Doulutpore, in the jurisdiction of Shazadpore police-station, in consequence of the villages being in a disturbed state, for the purpose of keeping the peace between the zemindars and the ryots. The force was abolished on 1st November 1878, when it was no longer required.

The effect of posting the force was satisfactory.

In the Chittagong district the punitive police quartered in the villages of Kalaish, Katgurh, and Mangyapara in 1877 was withdrawn on the 31st March of the year under report.

The villages in question have since been quiet, although immediately previous to the withdrawal of the force several cases of arson occurred. There was reason to suspect that these cases were the work of the village zemindar, who was extremely desirous that the police should be retained.

The reasons for quartering the punitive police in the districts of Jessore, Rajshahye, and Balasore will be found in paragraph 29 of the annual report for 1877.

72. The Chittagong Hill frontier police was 18 below its complement at

Frontier police.

	Head-constables.	Constables.
Chittagong	1	10
Noakholly	1	10
Mymensingh	...	8
Hooghly	1	4
Total	8	32

the close of the year, and during 1878 it was necessary to depute men from the districts, named in the margin, for duty in the Hill Tracts. They were withdrawn as soon as a batch of recruits arrived.

There were no raids during the year, and the usual patrol duty from the frontier posts was well performed. During the raiding season regular communications are kept up with the Arrakan Hill

Tracts police, and every means is adopted for obtaining information as to the movements of the independent frontier chiefs.

73. There were 175 fairs held in 1878, and the estimated number of persons

Fairs. assembled were 3,857,541. In 88 cases, of 112 offences investigated by the police in connection with these fairs, convictions were obtained. The aggregate value of the property stolen in the above fairs was returned at Rs. 2,526, of which Rs. 1,340, or 53 per cent., were recovered by the police. Thus among every hundred thousand persons attending fairs in Bengal three offences were reported, and the loss suffered through thefts, deducting recoveries, was at the rate of Rs. 3-1-2 for every ten thousand.

At the Baroonee fair, in Dacca, two heavy cases of theft took place. In one, currency notes to the value of Rs. 760 were stolen. The Inspector followed the thief to his home very promptly, and succeeded in recovering Rs. 750. In the other case a gang of thieves engaged the attention of a shopkeeper and his servant by bargaining for cloth, whilst one of them carried off a bag containing Rs. 960. The shopkeeper did not discover his loss for some time, and the gang escaped with their booty. It is reported that the attendance is falling off at the annual fair held at Caragolah, and it is said is probably attributable to the dislike of visitors to the strict sanitary arrangements in force.

A special body of police was deputed to watch the ghat on the way between Patna and Sonepore during the fair at the latter place, and, with the assistance of an informer, they succeeded in arresting 38 thieves from Gondah in Oude. The authorities at Gondah having been communicated with, it was proved that they were professionals, and witnesses as to character having been sent down, the whole batch of 38 men were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The informer was suitably rewarded.

74. The reserves are now so weak in numbers, and the calls on them for

Instruction. escorts so heavy, that it has been found almost impossible to get even a few men together for any number of days, so little has been done in the way of schooling; but whenever possible, practical instruction is given in reading and writing in the vernacular, and the criminal law and procedure is explained. Abkari and salt regulations also form part of the teaching.

At stations and outposts the men are, as a rule, made well acquainted with the habitations and matters relating to the bad characters, and when visiting those parts the inspecting officers found them very well up.

The numbers who can read and write in the regular police are—

Inspectors	...	...	...	159, or 99 per cent.	A.
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	690, or 98 "	B.
Head Constables	...	...	...	1,989, or 86 "	C.
Constables	...	...	...	6,131, or 38 "	D.

A. includes subadars of the frontier police.

B. " jemadars " " "

C. " havildars and naiks " " "

D. " sepoys " " " "

75. In addition to the above, the following officers and men can read and write a letter, or are being taught :—

Sub-Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	1
Head Constables	...	...	...	...	...	91
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	2,134

76. The municipal police are comparatively more ignorant, and the following only read and write :—

Inspectors	...	...	...	...	6, or 100 per cent.
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	10, or 71 "
Head Constables	...	...	...	...	255, or 71 "
Constables	...	...	...	...	710, or 12 "

Five head constables and 820 constables are still under tuition.

77. In the following districts many constables of the regular police can read and write :—

						Constables.
Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	375
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	297
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	275
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	273
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	...	246
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	...	240
Gya	...	...	...	...	...	237
Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	230
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	225
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	220
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	200
Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	...	200

Year by year, as education extends, more men who can read and write enter the force, and as it is known that promotion cannot be got without a thorough knowledge of the vernacular, an inducement for educated men to join is held out.

78. During the year a few men from each district were sent to the nearest military cantonment to be put through a course of drill, so that they might be used as instructors when they rejoined their districts. During last cold weather tour the inspecting officers saw a number of those men at their districts, and the way they put the reserves through the movements showed that they thoroughly knew their work. The instructors are sent out to stations to brush the men up a little there, and if they are utilized to the full extent by District Superintendents many of the men who now look slovenly should ere long have a different appearance. The reserves are now very weak, and it is difficult to get a strong squad together for any number of days; but many men present are drilled every morning, either in company movements or the firing exercise. A course of ball practice at the butts is also gone through.

The subject of drill has been regularly noticed in inspection tours, and, as a rule, the men on parade at the reserves showed that every attention has been given to this matter.

79. In Furreedpore the station buildings at Goalundo, and in Durbhunga Buildings. the police-stations of Phulpura and Beneepattee and the outpost at Rohar, which were commenced in 1877, were completed during the year under report. Construction of a new police-station at Rungpore, undertaken during the year, was stopped, owing to the proposal of removing the station to a new site.

The following buildings were in course of construction during the year, and expected to be completed before its close, viz.—

In Rajshahye a new police-station at Nowgong; in Shahabad new stations at Khurgark and Mohania, and a new outpost at Sinba; in Maldah a new station at Ratooa, removed from Dabepore; in Cuttaek new stations at Dhurumsalla and Jajpore, an outpost at Sukunda, in the Gurjhats, an outpost at Chindeepadda; in Lohardugga new stations at Ladma and Lohardugga; in Singhoom a new station at Ghatsilla; in Bhagulpore a new magazine; and in Furreedpore a cutcherry house for the Pangsa station.

Besides the above, the buildings named below were constructed during the year:—

Names of districts.	Names of stations, &c.	Names of outposts.
Bankoora	...	Megea.
Hooghly	<p>{ Singoor Pulba</p> <p>Additional room for Reserve Inspector's bungalow. Reconstruction of the cook-shed of the Badurea police-station.</p> <p>A house was purchased for Barrackpore police-station.</p>	<p>Chapadanga. Uterparah. Dhappa. Mohesholla. Bhatchalla. Rungafulla.</p>
24-Pergunnahs	Barrack at Allumdanga. Ditto Gangni. Ditto Jagooly. Ditto Bhadalia. Ditto Coomercolly. Ditto Damurbada. Ditto Teyhutta. Ditto Jibonnagore. Cookshed at Kishnagore. Reconstruction of Kurempore lock-up. For hutting an approver. For hutting special police at Beddia villages.	
Nuddea		
Rajshashye	... {	{ Malunchee. Raneenagore.
Mozufferpore	Paroo police-station.	
Monghyr	Jamalpore.	
Bhagulpore	Sultangunge.	
Chittagong	<p>Reserve lines Koomaria police-station ... Puttia Puttikcherry ... Hathazari ... Banskhalli ... Part of Town station ... " of Rocean ... " of Moheskalli station ... Bamni ... Sunddeep ... Hatia ... Bhowanigunge ... Begumgunge ... Ramgunge ... Fenny ... Chagulnia ... Mirserai ... Laksam ... Hazigunge ...</p>	<p>Seetacoond outpost ... Part of Rangunia outpost ... " of Kootubdia ... Sidhi ... Nulchira ... Roypore ... Furashgunge ... Sinbagh ... Silonea ... Zorwargunge ... Pashuram ...</p>
Noakholly		
Tipperah	... { Tabqibograhs removed to Chandpore. Thorla removed to Moradnagore. Gouripara removed to Navinagore.	<p>At Damagree one bungalow for Assistant Superintendent of Police.</p> <p>At Rangamattee six barracks, 51 married quarters, nine houses for officers, one quarter guard, one masonry magazine, three masonry wells, and one out-house to police bungalow.</p> <p>At Rama one hospital.</p> <p>At Burkhal one barrack-house.</p> <p>A new cutcherry house, lock-up, and malkhana for the Shibchur police-station.</p> <p>Pucca latrine for the men.</p> <p>New quarters for the constable at the Pooree police-station.</p>
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	
Furreedpore	...	
Backergunge	...	
Pooree	...	

80. In Furreedpore the cutcherry house at Pangsa police-station being very old and out of repair, a new building was sanctioned, and in Howrah part of the old district jail is being converted into a hospital, as the accommodation formerly existing for the sick was considered quite unsuited.

Expenditure on buildings.
81. The following table shows the aggregate expenditure and distribution on account of police buildings during the year under report:—

<i>Expenditure from Public Works Department Budget.</i>	<i>Expenditure from Police Budget.</i>
Repairs (above Rs. 1,000) ... 1,982 1 1	Petty repairs (up to Rs. 1,000) ... 45,922 6 3
Larger works (above ditto)	Do. construction (up to ditto) ... 45,105 13 0
Minor works (above and up to Rs. 1,000) ... 8,135 0 0	Total from Police Budget ... 91,028 3 3
Total from Public Works Department Budget ... 5,117 1 1	Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades 5 0 6
	Grand total outlay 96,145 4 4
	Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades 5 5 1

The above sum, distributed according to provinces, stands thus:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Bengal	69,240	3	2
2. Behar	15,598	10	4
3. Orissa	6,973	13	1
4. Chota Nagpore	4,392	9	9
Total	96,145	4	4

Casualties in the regular police.

Ditto in 1873, or 12·4 per cent.
Ditto in 1874, or 18·1
Ditto in 1875, or 11·5
Ditto in 1876, or 13
Ditto in 1877, or 18

82. The casualties during the year under report in the regular police were more than in the year before, and amounted to 18 per cent. of the entire strength of all ranks.

Retirement on pension or gratuity ...	... 377, or 1·9 per cent.
Resignation ...	... 1,063, or 5·6 "
Dismissal ...	... 694, or 3·6 "
Discharge ...	... 699, or 3·7 "
Desertion ...	... 156, or 1·8 "
Death ...	... 448, or 2·4 "
Total ...	... 3,437, or 18 per cent.

The cause of the increase of the percentages under heads "retirement on pension or gratuity," "resignation," and "discharges," was partly attributable to the general revision of the police force in April 1878, and to the introduction of the warder system into the jails of Bengal. Every effort was made to transfer the policemen thrown out of employ to other districts where there were vacancies.

The following districts show the greatest number with respect to resignations:—

Hooghly	135, or 36 per cent.
Howrah	34, or 12 "
24-Pergunnahs	96, or 12 "
Moorshedabad	67, or 11 "
Government railway police	66, or 11 "
Pubna	31, or 10 "
Julpigoree	28, or 9 "
Nuddea	43, or 8 "
Rungpore	39, or 8 "

It will thus be seen that Hooghly heads the list. Service in Hooghly is very unpopular on account of its extreme unhealthiness, added to this the dearness of food. The fact is men cannot live on Rs. 5-13 a month in Hooghly, where they can get only nine seers of rice for a rupee.

The District Superintendent feels great difficulty in keeping the force up to the full sanctioned strength, and strongly urges that unless a larger percentage of foreigners is allowed to be entertained, and unless the pay of the lowest grade of constables is raised to Rs. 7 a month, there will always remain difficulty in getting recruits. When I had men to spare in other

districts, owing to the reduction in the jail guard, I transferred the surplus men to Hooghly. Some would not go, preferring to resign; others deserted *en route*; others gave the usual two months' notice of their desire to resign shortly after reaching their new district.

I have already submitted a full report on this subject in my letter No. 5717, dated the 1st April 1879.

The dismissals were numerous in the districts of —

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Bogra	31, or 13	Burdwan	27, or 5
Noakhally	28, or 9	24-Pergunnahs	38, or 5
Hooghly	27, or 7	Nuddea	25, or 5
Government Railway Police	39, or 7	Backergunge	25, or 5
Jessore	36, or 6	Furredpore	21, or 5
Purneah	28, or 6		

The dismissals in Bogra were high, the men were getting into a lax state, and it became necessary to deal sharply with them. The punishments inflicted, it is believed, will have a salutary effect.

The District Superintendent of Police, Bogra, reports that there can be no doubt but that the material of which the majority of the officers of his force is composed is either fast wearing out, or is of very indifferent quality. Unless a very decided change for the better takes place in the year opening, it will become necessary to weed the force to a very considerable extent. Men and officers appear to have got into an indolent, apathetic way of doing their duty, which is much to be regretted, and which is now under correction.

Mortality. 83. The percentage of deaths in the force during 1878 amounts to 2·3 per cent., the same as in the preceding year.

84. The death-rate was high in the following districts:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Dinagepore	6·4	Nuddea	3·6
Julpigoree	5·8	Burdwan	3·5
Moorshedabad	3·9	Furredpore	3·5
Hooghly	3·8	24-Pergunnahs	3·2
Rungpore	3·8	Pooree	3·2
Gurjhats	3·8	Government Railway Police	3·0

In Dinagepore, although the rate of mortality during the year was higher than in 1877, the general health of the men was better, admissions into hospital having fallen 51·3 per cent.

Some idea of the unhealthiness of the district may be formed from the fact that out of 130 men examined by the Sanitary Commissioner 83·5 per cent. were suffering from spleen, liver, and anaemia.

In the following districts the mortality was least:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Singbloom	·6	Bhagulpore	·7
Backergunge	·7	Noakhally	·9

85. The general health of the force has not been so bad as in 1877, the admissions into hospital having fallen from 63·7 to 58 per cent., or 5·7 less than in the year before.

Health. Admissions into hospital.

86. Admissions into hospital were numerous in the following districts:—

Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	323·9
Government Railway Police	...	...	...	139
Beerlboom	...	...	...	117·1
Singbloom	...	...	...	107·9
Tipperah	...	...	...	102·8
Howrah	...	...	...	98·7
Gurjhats	...	...	...	96·1
Maldah	...	...	...	95·5
Bogra	...	...	...	92·6
Dinagepore	...	...	...	92·2
Burdwan	...	...	...	86·6
Julpigoree	...	...	...	80·3

The hospital admissions in all those districts, except Singbloom and Tipperah, were also high in the year before.

The increase in Singbloom was owing to the prevalence of fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, and chest complaints, and at times the hospital was crowded with sick men. The season was an exceptionally unhealthy one.

In Tipperah fever and dysentery appear to have been the prevailing diseases, and the mortality in the force has been greater than in the previous year.

87. The hospital admissions were very few in the following districts:—

Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	19·5
Mozafferpore	...	...	...	...	...	19·7
Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	21·3
Gya	...	...	...	...	...	22·4

88. In Jessore a head constable and two constables were sentenced at

Cases of torture.

the Sessions to seven and five years' rigorous imprisonment respectively for severely beating a

defendant in a theft case, who ultimately committed suicide. In another case in the same district a head constable and a constable were convicted for striking a man with a stick in a murder case to make him confess, and they were sentenced to two and one year's rigorous imprisonment respectively. In Midnapore a head constable, a constable, and a paik, were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each for torture. In the same district an officiating Sub-Inspector, a head constable, and several paiks, were committed to the Sessions for torturing a woman in order to make her give information as to the guilt of her brother; the case has not yet been decided. In Burdwan an Inspector, a head constable, and a constable, were committed to the Sessions on a charge of torture for extorting false confessions from persons who were convicted of dacoity. They were all acquitted at the Sessions, but under orders from Government the Inspector was removed from the force. The head constable and constable have also been dismissed. In Hazaribagh a Sub-Inspector and two constables were sentenced to three and two months' rigorous imprisonment respectively under section 330, Indian Penal Code, and were dismissed the force.

In Bogra a Sub-Inspector and a head constable were sentenced to three and one year's rigorous imprisonment respectively for causing hurt to extort confession. In Gya an Inspector and two constables were committed to the Sessions for beating certain persons with a view to extort confessions in a dacoity case. The case was pending at the close of the year, but has since been decided, and the Inspector sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and one of the constables to three years' rigorous imprisonment. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs a head constable and two constables were tried for tying up and beating persons in their custody, but the case broke down. In Nuddea a Sub-Inspector and a head constable were committed to the Sessions by the Deputy Magistrate of Ranaghat for voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession, but were acquitted without any defence being called for. Thus in six districts two Inspectors, two Sub-Inspectors, five head constables, seven constables, and one paik, received punishment for torture or maltreating persons during 1878.

89. The number of men punished is larger than last year, but the number of cases has diminished. I believe that this class of cases is rapidly disappearing.

90. In the following districts cases of extortion occurred:— 24-Pergunnahs,

Cases of extortion. Howrah, Pooree, Noakholly, Julpigoree, Purneah, Bhagulpore, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The only case which had any peculiarity about it was one in the 24-Pergunnahs, where a constable took eight annas from some villagers, telling them that he had been directed to select men to serve as soldiers in the Afghan war. The total of police convicted of this offence was two head constables, 18 constables, and one chowkidar. Amongst the constables punished three were municipal men.

Punishments.

91. The following table will show the punishments inflicted during 1878:—

Ranks.	Judicial convictions under Penal Code.	Under Act V.	Departmental punishments.
Inspectors ...	...	1	7
Sub-Inspectors	19	1	361
Head Constables	49	14	879
Constables ...	312	184	2,686
Total	380	200	3,933 = Grand Total 4,513.

It will thus be seen that 68, or 2 per cent. of officers, and 312, or 1·9 per cent. of constables, were punished for offences under the Penal Code; and 16, or 5 per cent. of officers, and 184, or 1·1 per cent. of constables, under Act V of 1861; and 1,247, or 39·1 per cent. of officers, and 2,686, or 17· per cent. of constables were departmentally punished. The fluctuations will be observable from the following table, which was given in the preceding year:—

		Judicial convictions under Penal Code.	Under Act V of 1861.	Departmental punishments.	Total.
1875	...	332	268	4,189	4,789
1876	...	341	290	4,463	5,094
1877	...	364	219	4,209	4,792

The following figures will show at a glance the percentages of officers and men punished in the years 1877 and 1878:—

Years.	Punished under the Penal Code.		Punished under Act V of 1861.		Departmentally punished.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1877	...	2	1·7	·5	1·1	36·5
1878	...	2	1·9	·5	1·1	39·1

92. The offences under the Penal Code were most numerous in the districts below:—

Government Railway Police	..	26		Backergunge	..	..	..	16
Jessore	...	25		Rajshahye	..	..	..	15
24-Pergunnahs	..	19		Hooghly	..	..	..	14
Midnapore	..	19						

93. Departmental punishments are greatest in the following districts:—

Government Railway Police	..	..	..	..	..	320
Rajshahye	..	..	..	..	..	189
Gya	..	..	..	..	..	188
Jessore	..	..	..	..	..	177
Nuddea	..	..	..	..	..	177
Cuttack	..	..	..	..	..	150
Furreedporo	..	..	..	..	..	140
Midnapore	..	..	..	..	..	138
Noakholly	..	..	..	..	..	128
Backergunge	..	..	..	..	..	124
Sarun	..	..	..	..	..	117

94. Punishments under Act V, though not numerous, are comparatively high in the following districts:—

Noakholly	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Nuddea	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Government Railway Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	10

95. As remarked upon in the annual report for 1877, the Railway and Noakholly police still continue to show the greatest number of punishments of all sorts.

Good conduct allowance.

96. The allowance for good conduct was distributed as follows:—

Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,032
Behar	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,028
Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	..	492
Chota Nagpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
						Total	..
						5,672	

At the close of the year under report 5,475 men wore one or more good conduct stripes, the details of which are as follow:—

More than three rings	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Three rings	...	...	...	...	...	...	459
Two do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	877
One ring	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,040
							—
					Total	...	5,475
							—

or 169 more than at the end of the previous year.

97. In 41 districts 14 Inspectors, 128 Sub-Inspectors, 363 head constables, 1,089 constables, and 79 chowkidars, wore money. Special rewards by promotion or in money, for courage, address, or distinguished ability. These figures, when compared with the statistics for 1877, show an increase of 22 Sub-Inspectors, 147 head constables, 277 constables, and 79 chowkidars, and a decrease of one district and six Inspectors.

98. In Burdwan Sub-Inspector Dwarka Nauth Banerjee received a reward of Rs. 250 from the District Superintendent of Police, Cooch Behar, for arresting absconded offender Nudcar Chand Mullik.

In Hooghly Sub-Inspectors Issur Chunder Chatterjee and Raghobram Ghose worked well in an important case of dacoity which occurred in the village of Dhannohannah. In this case chowkidar Kartick Bagdi, with his brother, actually fought with the whole gang of dacoits, and personally arrested Jadoo Nauth, with nearly Rs. 500 worth of property on him. He received a suitable reward for his gallantry. In Midnapore, Inspector Hurro Prosad Dass did good service in the investigation of the murder of zemindar Nobin Chunder Nag, and accordingly received promotion.

In the 24-Pergunnahs Inspectors Jadoo Nath Dass and Goureepodo Chukrobarty received each a reward of Rs. 100 for the intelligence with which they worked out the intricate case of murder of Poddob Baistobee. Sub-Inspector Nizamuttullah received a reward of Rs. 50 for arresting a coiner.

In Furredpore Inspector Prosunno Coomar Bose did excellent services, and he was promoted to the 2nd grade.

In Mymensingh Inspector Rami Coomar Ghose received a gold chain and silver watch as a reward for his success in bringing a gang of 12 coiners to trial.

In Tipperah Inspector Nobokisen Pal was promoted to the 3rd grade for displaying great intelligence and activity in three decoity cases, which occurred during the first quarter of 1878.

In Noakholly Sub-Inspector Hurris Chunder Chowdhury received an acting promotion in detecting several cases of dacoities.

Sub-Inspector Shoshee Coomar Sen received a reward of a watch and chain in a theft case.

In Dacca 1st grade Inspector Jogobondho Bose, since retired on pension, received the title of "Rai Bahadur" for his good services.

In the Sonthal Pergunnahs 2nd grade head constable Dinonauth Gosain received a reward of Rs. 50 for successfully tracing out a case of dacoity which occurred in the Jamtarah sub-division.

In Patna Sub-Inspector Degun Lall received a gold chain and silver watch for capturing some coiners.

In Chumparun Sub-Inspector Feeda Hossein was rewarded with Rs. 50 for his excellent conduct in connection with the arrests of three notorious Domes in this district.

In Purneah Inspector Abdool Ali was promoted to the 2nd grade for distinguishing himself in several cases which occurred in this district.

In Pooree Inspector Rama Row, Sub-Inspector Kripa Soondor Mohunto, and head constable Giridhary Lall Dass, were all promoted for investigating a murder case in which the Rajah of Pooree, acknowledged not only in Orissa, but amongst all Hindus, as an incarnation of the deity, was sentenced to

transportation for life. The police officers named above, who are all Hindus, must have been exposed to great temptations during the investigation; and it is in a great measure due to their unflinching honesty and perseverance that the case was brought to a successful issue.

Sub-Inspector Chunder Sikar Bose, of the Government Railway police, received a reward of Rs. 50 for successfully tracing out a Babu, named Doorga Narain Bose, who was in the habit of stealing articles from railway carriages and decamping.

99. Besides the above, there were several other officers and men who received money rewards or promotions for conspicuous ability in working out cases and bringing offenders to justice. I give below the names of those officers who behaved specially well in cases during the year :—

Inspector Saroda Churn Ghose, Hooghly	
Ditto Gobind Chunder Chuckerbutty, Bogra	
Ditto Sheebkissoore Roy, Mymensingh	
Ditto Pitamber Sing, Backergunge	
Ditto Kassum Ali, Monghyr	
Ditto Mobarek Ali, Patna	
Sub-Inspector Brohmanundo Hazra, 24-Pergunnahs	
Ditto Woomesh Chunder Bhattacharjee, Jessore	
Ditto Lalla Behary Lal, Mymensingh	
Ditto Peary Lall Goohu, Backergunge.	
Ditto Abdool Rohoman, Monghyr	
Ditto Kali Churun Hazra, Hooghly	
Ditto Prosonno Coomar Chatterjee, Tipperah	

100. The percentage of different religions and castes, calculated on the total actual strength of constables as they stood on the 31st December 1878, will be found in the following table —

	Regular police	Municipal police
Christians	6	2
Mahomedans	28 9	31 1
Brahmins	15	14 8
Rajpoots and Khettries	... 17 9	18 1
Grookhas	3 1	4
Sikhs	4	
High caste soodras	10 1	6 5
Low caste soodras	6 1	9 3
Hill men	1 4	
Hindus of all other caste	12 6	19 5
Other religions	2 9	1

101. The recruiting ground, restricted to the limits of Commissioners' Divisions, has been extended, and all former orders Enlistment of foreigners regarding the definition of "foreigners" in police force returns have been cancelled by Government order No. 2645, dated 22nd June 1878.

Recruits who are natives of Bengali-speaking districts are now considered as "foreigners" in Behar, and those from Behar as "foreigners" where Bengali is spoken. District Superintendents of Bengali-speaking districts may therefore recruit from any Bengali-speaking district, and the Superintendent of Hindustani districts from any Hindustani-speaking district within the province of Bengal.

102. The escapes from the custody of police Escapes and recaptures. were 319, of which 15 were from jails, 38 from lock-ups, 95 from police buildings, 68 from other places, and 103 from police escorts.

The escapes from the custody of warders from jails were 54, and 17 from lock-ups.

Out of 390 escapes, both from the custody of police and warders, the recaptures were 244, or 62 per cent. The punishments inflicted on the police for allowing prisoners to escape were as follow :—

	Head Constables	Constables	
Judicially punished	1	53	and one head constable and six constables
Departmentally ditto	2	22	awaiting trial
Total	3	75	and one head constable and six constables awaiting trial

103. No loss of treasure was reported during the year.

Escorts.

104. The strength of police escorts furnished during the year will be found in the following table:—

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Mounted Constables.	European Constables.	Total.
Treasure, stamps, &c.	1	82	1,389	10,524	.....	.....	11,906
Prisoners and lunatics	9	88	671	10,853	.....	1	11,073
Miscellaneous	7	82	188	8,837	.....	.....	4,059
Total	17	152	2,343	24,714	.....	1	27,127

The total amount of treasure escorted by the police during 1878 was Rs. 9,66,72,979-13-7:—

	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	5,72,77,108 11 2
Behar	3,62,82,576 12 10
Orissa	19,07,495 10 1
Chota Nagpore	12,05,798 11 6
Total	9,66,72,979 13 7

or a decrease of Rs. 4,37,91,892-3-10, when compared with the figures of 1877. The number of prisoners escorted was 17,800, or an increase of 3,192 prisoners over the figures of 1877.

105. During the year under review the number of suicides were 2,429,* or a decrease of 83, as compared with the figures of the previous year. The districts of Gya, Jessore, and Cuttack, show the greatest number, and Bhagulpore and Chittagong Hill Tracts the smallest. As remarked upon in the annual report for 1877, the disproportion between those of males and females is still noticeable in Gya. Dacca and Jessore head the list in which the greatest number of suicides of children appear.

106. There were 27,034 deaths in all from accidental causes, or an increase of 2,654 over the figures of 1877, as will be found in the following table:—

	1877.	1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
By drowning	10,018	11,100	1,082	...
„ snake-bites	9,361	10,242	881	...
„ wild beasts	1,213	1,314	101	...
„ fall of buildings	423	385	... 38	...
„ other causes	3,365	3,993	628	...
Total	24,380	27,034	2,692	38
Deduct	...	38		
Net increase	... 2,654			

Twenty-seven cases reported as accidental deaths and suicides proved on enquiry to be murders or culpable homicides.

It will be seen from the above tables that there is an increase over the figures for 1877 under all the heads with the exception of deaths from the fall of buildings.

The total loss of life during the year under report in Bengal by wild beasts and snake-bites amounts to 11,556, or .19 per thousand of population, or .02 more than in 1877.

107. In all 219 railway accidents occurred during the year. In 76 cases Railway accidents 36 Company's servants and 40 outsiders were killed, and in 40 cases 23 Company's servants and 17 outsiders were wounded. Of these four were collisions involving serious damage to the line and rolling-stock; the other 99 cases were of a petty nature.

Inspection 108. The following districts were inspected by the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.—

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Backergunge | 21 Maldah |
| 2 Beerbboom | 22 Manbboom |
| 3 Bankoora | 23 Monghyr. |
| 4 Bhagulpore | 24 Moorschedabad |
| 5 Bogra | 25 Mozufferpore |
| 6 Burdwan | 26 Mymensingh |
| 7 Chittagong | 27 Nuddea |
| 8 Chittagong Hill Tracts | 28 Patna |
| 9 Chumparun | 29 Pubna |
| 10 Cuttack | 30 Purneah |
| 11 Dacca | 31 Rajshahye |
| 12 Darjeeling | 32 Rungpore |
| 13 Dinagepore | 33 Sarun |
| 14 Durbhunga | 34 Shahabad |
| 15 Furredpore | 35 Singbboom |
| 16 Gya | 36 Sonthal Pergunnahs |
| 17 Hooghly | 37 Ipperrah |
| 18 Howrah | 38 24 Pergunnahs |
| 19 Jessor | 39 Railway police |
| 20 Julpigoree | |

Only six districts were not inspected during the year, and these were not visited chiefly on account of my employment for a couple of months on special duty in Backergunge and Nuddea, and because both Deputy Inspectors-General were engaged for a considerable time on special duty in the districts of Backergunge and Manbboom. I am glad to be able to record that the important duty of inspection of stations and outposts has been, on the whole, well and thoroughly done in all districts. Throughout the year the proper performance of the important duty of inspection of outlying outposts and stations has been kept constantly before District Superintendents, and their action in carrying out the order of Government on this subject has been steadily and closely scrutinized by the Deputy Inspectors-General and myself.

109 To the Deputy Inspectors-General Colonel W. R. Gordon, Mr. E. B. Baker, and Colonel W. T. Fagan, who held office during Mr. Baker's absence, my acknowledgments are due for the assistance which they have afforded me in inspection duties. Mr. Pratt, my Personal Assistant, continued to work with vigour and ability during the year, and was relieved by Captain Wilkinson in November. In carrying out the reduction in the force, Mr. Pratt and my whole office establishment worked with untiring zeal; and had it not been for their efforts, I could not have carried out the reductions proposed within the time prescribed by Government.

District and Assistant Superintendents have during the year worked hard and, on the whole, successfully. Amongst those who have worked specially hard, I would mention Messrs. Stack, Shuttleworth, Colonel Waller, Major Davis, Captain Ramsay, Mr. Masters, Mr. Bamber, and Mr. A. V. Knyvett. The efforts of Mr. Giles to discover and clear the district of Gya of unprincipled police officers were unwearied and successful, and to his perseverance, aided by the efforts of his Assistant, Moonshi Aulad Ali, is to be attributed the removal of a blot from police administration.

Amongst Assistant Superintendents who performed their duties with marked credit and success, I mention Messrs. Showers, Graves, H. Dawson, G. A. K. Meares, F. A. Dawson, W. F. Smith, Mohendro Nath Hazrah, and J. F. Needham.

CRIME, GENERAL.

110. The number of cognizable cases reported during the year has been 113,621, as compared with 108,989 of 1877 and 117,559 of 1876, showing an increase of 4,632 cases as compared with last year. The increase, it will be observed, has taken place in offences against property, crimes against the person having remained almost stationary. There is a decrease of 1,960 cases in class VI, owing to diminution in the number of prosecutions of bad characters.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	Decrease.	Increase.
Cases against property ...	77,948	73,265	79,575	.....	6,610
Ditto person	17,351	15,535	15,817	.....	282
Other cases	22,200	20,189	18,239	1,960	.....
Total ...	117,559	108,989	118,621	1,960	6,692

Deducting false cases, the number of cases accepted as true is 101,319, against 94,362 of 1877 and 95,747 of 1876.

111. The year under review was one of scarcity in almost all parts of the province; in fact, in almost all places prices of food were actually higher than in the year of famine, 1874, as will be seen from the table annexed.

Comparative Statement showing the average price of Rice and Wheat in each district of Bengal during the years 1874 and 1878.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.				REMARKS.	
	Rice (common).		Wheat.			
	1874.	1878.	1874.	1878.		
1. Burdwan	13 9	13 6	13 2	11 13		
2. Bankura	13 11	15 2	13 5	11 12		
3. Birbhum	13 0	12 9	11 14	11 1		
4. Midnapore	17 0	13 7	11 12	11 5		
5. Hooghly	12 7	10 10	12 7	11 7		
6. Howrah	13 9	11 6	12 11	11 6		
7. 24-Pargunnahs	12 8	9 12	.....	10 12	
8. Nuddea	11 4	10 12	13 2	11 12		
9. Jessore	14 1	12 1	12 2	10 9		
10. Moorsheadabad	12 5	12 4	14 1	12 13		
11. Dinapore	15 4	15 3	11 7	10 12		
12. Rajshahye	14 12	12 10	13 2	11 10		
13. Rungpore	14 2	15 4	12 8	11 10		
14. Borra	16 11	13 8	11 7	11 9		
15. Purnea	14 12	12 7	14 8	13 2		
16. Darjeeling	8 14	6 4	8 0	8 0		
17. Jelpigoree	14 3	12 1	8 12	8 9		
18. Dacca	14 9	12 2	12 5	11 0		
19. Furredpore	14 10	11 12	13 10	13 13		
20. Backergunge	15 2	12 1	.....	.....
21. Mymensingh	14 12	17 12	10 14	9 10		
22. Tipperah	15 12	12 7	10 8	9 13		
23. Chittagong	10 10	11 13	10 12	8 4		
24. Noakhally	14 8	11 11	.....	.....
25. Chittagong Hill Tracts	12 2	10 1	.....	.....
26. Patna	15 14	14 9	17 0	14 8		
27. Gya	13 0	12 5	12 14	13 1		
28. Shahabad	12 14	12 4	15 1	13 1		
29. Durbhanga	12 8	.....	.....	13 3	
30. Moussoerpore	13 4	11 12	12 9	12 6		
31. Saran	15 3	11 10	16 3	12 0		
32. Chumparun	15 0	13 12	12 0	12 10		
33. Monghyr	13 1	11 8	15 12	13 2		
34. Bhagalpore	13 12	12 5	15 1	12 2		
35. Purneah	14 14	15 1	13 0	14 0		
36. Maidah	15 2	13 4	16 12	12 13		
37. Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	12 11	11 10	9 4		
38. Cuttack	26 5	13 2	15 10	10 3		
39. Pooree	25 11	11 14	18 0	9 13		
40. Balasore	23 0	14 8	11 4	9 0		
41. Hazaribagh	14 10	13 11	11 4	11 1		
42. Lohardanga	18 4	14 11	10 10	9 2		
43. Singbham	21 1	18 10	11 9	11 4		
44. Manbhum	15 2	15 12	11 0	9 13		

112. It will also be borne in mind that the police during the year had a large amount of work to perform on account of the number of cases made over for investigation which in other years would have been treated under the provisions of section 117, Criminal Procedure Code. In 1877, 8,595 cases were not enquired into out of a total of 108,989 reported to have been committed; while in 1878, with an increased total of 113,621 cases reported, in

only 3,727 were investigations refused. This increase of work, moreover, was thrown upon a force reduced in numbers during the first portion of the year, and apprehensions were, I know, entertained in some districts that decrease in the numbers of the police would be followed by increase of crime. How far this has been the case I shall show afterwards, meanwhile I mention the fact of the reduction in the force as one anticipated cause of a probable increase in crime during 1878. I have further heard it more than once asserted that crime is now better reported by the chowkidars. If this is the case (and on this point I shall have more to say afterwards), an increase in the number of cases said to have occurred is a natural result of increased efficiency on the part of the village police. In more than one district I have further throughout the year been informed that the cessation of operations against bad characters was not unlikely to cause an increase in crime for a time.

113. The main cause, however, of the increase is undoubtedly the scarcity which prevailed in many parts of the province, and the pressure for food which high prices occasioned in almost every district of Bengal.

114. Taking the total of cases in all classes, except class VI, I find the results for the last five years to have been as follows:—

	True cases.						True cases.				
1874	84,964	1876	...	...	...	75,093
1875	78,851	1877	...	...	...	77,533
						1878	...	...	...	86,332	

It will thus be seen that the number of true cases in 1878, a year of scarcity, exceeds that of 1874, also a year of scarcity, only by 1,368; and if it be considered that in 1874 no less than 26,564 cases were expunged as false, while in 1878 only 12,177 were so dealt with, the inference is not difficult to draw that in 1878, as compared with 1874, there has been really no increase of crime at all, but that the stricter procedure now in force with reference to false cases has swelled the number of cases shown as true to a very considerable extent. And the same remark applies to the figures of all the years prior to 1877. I illustrate this by the following figures:—

	Crime against property.			Crime against person.		
	Cases reported.	True cases.	Percentage of false cases.	Cases reported.	True cases	Percentage of false cases.
1874	...	92,489	71,958	22	15,489	10,400
1875	...	81,909	62,050	24	19,249	14,046
1876	...	77,948	61,112	21	17,351	13,181
1877	...	73,265	61,762	15	15,535	12,953
1878	...	79,575	69,736	12	15,817	13,811

The difference of procedure with reference to false cases is most clearly shown in the cases of crime against the person in 1874, compared with cases of similar crime in 1878. In the former year, with 15,489 cases reported, 5,089 were struck off as false, while in 1878, of 15,817 cases said to have occurred, only 2,016 were so dealt with. I do not forget the effect which the transfer of non-cognizable cases may have on the figures.

115. On the whole, therefore, I think it may be said that crime has increased in 1878, compared with 1877, principally owing to the prevailing high prices and scarcity, and that crime has in reality not increased in 1878, when compared with the result of a recent year of scarcity (1874), although in 1878 the police had to work with reduced numbers, and although they were relieved of investigating only 3,727 cases, as compared with 14,334 which were not enquired into in 1874. I think that the police, on the whole, are entitled to credit for having kept crime so well in check in a year of scarcity and high prices.

116. There is an increase noticeable under dacoity, highway robbery, lurking house-trespass, cattle theft, theft, and hurt, which I shall notice when I write of the classification of crime.

117. The proportion of true crime to area and population has been as follows:—to area 1 to 1·6 square mile, to population 1 to 604 souls. The

subjoined comparative statement shows divisionally the number of cases reported, those accepted as true, and the percentage of cases declared false.

DIVISIONS.	True cases				Total number of cases reported.				Number of cases declared false				Percentage of cases declared false			
	1875	1876	1877	1878	1875.	1876	1877	1878	1875.	1876	1877	1878	1875	1876	1877.	1878
Burdwan Presidency Mysore and Coch Behar	14,816 15,445 12,360	18,817 14,448 11,528	13,470 18,152 10,539	13,510 13,457 11,124	18,259 18,363 15,767	17,077 17,520 14,352	15,500 16,175 12,426	15,152 14,905 12,897	8,403 3,508 3,447	3,280 3,072 2,824	2,090 1,508 1,887	1,642 1,508 1,778	18.6 18.5 21.8	19 17.5 19.6	18 19.3 15.1	10.8 10 13.7
Dacca Chittagong	12,472 2,480	15,166 2,087	14,633 3,659	15,113 3,457	19,496 3,119	19,898 3,031	17,550 3,779	17,309 3,031	7,024 4,162	4,672 4,02	2,917 272	2,196 322	36 21.5	23.8 14.4	16.6 6.9	12.6 8.5
Total	57,003	57,620	55,453	56,081	75,066	71,906	64,582	64,102	18,003	14,280	9,129	7,441	23.8	19.8	14.1	11.6
Patna Bhagulpore "	19,173 8,101	19,052 10,260	19,016 9,685	20,608 11,553	22,700 9,741	21,744 12,501	20,856 10,718	22,806 12,404	8,527 1,040	2,092 1,038	1,840 851	2,138 16.8	15.8 16.5	12.3 9.6	8.8 6.9	9.8 6.9
Total	27,254	29,312	28,701	32,221	32,441	34,045	31,574	35,210	5,187	4,733	2,973	2,989	15.9	13.9	9	8.4
Orissa Chota Nagpore	5,498 4,408	4,482 5,545	6,100 4,102	6,804 5,033	7,583 5,115	6,901 4,807	8,371 4,462	8,204 6,101	2,088 737	2,198 601	2,265 360	1,404 468	27.6 11.3	32.8 12.5	27 8	17.1 7.6
GRAND TOTAL	94,788	95,747	91,362	1,01,319	120,838	1,17,559	1,09,080	1,13,021	28,055	21,812	14,627	12,302	21.6	18.5	18.1	10.8

118. It will be observed that the chief increase in crime has taken place in the Patna, Bhagulpore, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, and these are precisely the localities in which the

pressure for food was most severely felt. So much was this felt that in one or two districts it was found necessary to raise the pay of the police. In all the divisions except Chittagong there has been an increase of cases, and the decrease in the Chittagong Division is so small that crime there may be said to have remained stationary. The heaviest reduction of police took place in the Orissa Division, but the number of cases reported is actually less than that of 1877, although, from a diminution in the number of cases declared false (1,404, as compared with 2,265 of 1877), the number of true cases retained has increased by about 700.

119. I have most carefully gone through the returns of all districts in which reductions took place, with the object of discovering whether the large diminution in the numbers of the force has had any marked effect on crime, but I have been unable to discover that crime has been sensibly affected by the reductions. Where the reductions have told is in connection with the escort duties required from the police, and in some instances perhaps the performance of court duties has suffered; but I have been unable to discover any district in which increase in crime has been directly attributable to the weakened state of the force. The reductions were necessarily tentative, and if I find that in any district they have interfered with the efficiency of the police, I shall be the first to bring the fact to the notice of Government; but the results of the present year of scarcity have not been such as to justify me in attributing the increase of crime which has taken place to the reductions made at the commencement of the year. On the contrary, when I find that in the Orissa Division, notwithstanding exceptionally high prices and exceptionally heavy reduction in the police force, reported crime has not increased, I think I am justified in saying that, so far as the results of the past year in that division are concerned, crime has not yet been affected by the diminution in the strength of the police force. Until prices fall and allow us to compare the results of average years, I am not prepared to state positively that the reductions made have or have not interfered injuriously with the working of the police force in connection with crime. All that I can say is that during 1878 crime has not been sensibly affected by the reductions.

120. The diminution in the number of false cases still continues, 12,302 having in 1878 been so declared out of a total of 113,631 reported, as compared with 14,647 out of a total of 108,989 in 1877. The Orissa Division still maintains its character as the chief representative of false cases, although in 1878 there has been a large diminution in the number of cases so treated; but the highest percentage of false cases in individual districts is reached in Backergunge and Rungpore.

121. In the Burdwan Division there is a marked diminution in the number of cases in the districts of Burdwan and Howrah, while in Beerbboom and Midnapore there has been a considerable increase. In Bankoora, too, there has been a slight increase. Much of the decrease is, no doubt, attributable to the working

of circular I of 1877. The Magistrate of Bankoora thinks that the police are not sufficiently careful in sending up cases as false, and that there is a tendency on the part of police officers, when they fail to bring charges home to accused persons, to report such cases as false. To check such a tendency on the part of police officers by the exercise of careful scrutiny on the part of Magistrates is the chief object aimed at by the issue of the circular in question; and if such scrutiny is exercised efficiently, the objectionable practice on the part of police officers will soon disappear.

The Magistrate of Midnapore "fears that in spite of recent orders the definition of a false case is not free from ambiguity. When facts are not altogether invented, but merely distorted or exaggerated, it is doubtful whether the case should be called false. If not, there are but few false cases; if so, but few complaints are really true." The Commissioner, while admitting that there is some force in these remarks, thinks that "the definition of a case intentionally false is sufficiently clear for all practical purposes. What the Magistrate must be guided by is whether the complainant has deliberately and maliciously set the machinery of justice to work on false charges. There is now no chance of false cases being confounded with cases which turn out on enquiry to be non-cognizable, or give grounds for a civil action only, as these cases have been removed entirely from the returns." I am bound to say that I cannot conceive a clearer definition for all practical purposes of an intentionally false case than that given in the circular in question. If all exaggerated cases were pronounced false, the column for true cases would be pretty nearly blank; but it is evident that it was not the intention of Government in issuing circular I of 1877 to suggest such a procedure being adopted with reference to the exaggerated charges, which are, from the nature of the people of the country, only too general throughout Bengal.

122. In the Presidency Division there has been a decrease in all the districts, notably so in Jessore, where the percentage has fallen from 17·8 to 8·5. The cause of this falling off is not touched upon in the divisional report, but the Commissioner concurs generally in the remarks of the District Superintendent of Moorshedabad, who considers that "we are right in inferring that the honesty and intelligence of the police officers has had more to do with the diminution than any legal proceedings." I am not prepared altogether to support this view until I see whether such diminution continues under the stricter procedure now in force for some time longer. The change of procedure, begun in 1877, had a great deal to do with the results of that year. It remains to be seen whether the results continue when the procedure is thoroughly established and observed.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Cases reported.				Struck off as false.				Percentage of cases struck off as false to cases reported.			
		1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	4,304	4,005	3,883	2,489	1,162	1,059	780	358	25	26·4	21·9	14·3
	Bankoora ...	915	852	823	732	157	123	23	29	17	14·4	2·7	3·9
	Beerhoom ...	1,504	1,487	1,000	1,006	402	410	24	88	26	30·6	2·4	5·2
	Midnapore ...	5,108	4,392	4,187	4,253	910	815	606	797	18	18·5	14·4	18·7
	Hoogley ...	3,154	3,062	2,464	2,467	574	427	230	187	18	13·9	9·3	7·6
	Howrah ...	3,276	3,320	3,444	3,645	268	396	361	188	8	11·8	10·4	6·1
	Total ...	18,259	17,077	15,500	15,152	3,403	3,260	2,030	1,642	18	19	13	10·8
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	5,098	5,179	4,308	4,622	841	789	584	554	15	15·2	13·2	11·9
	Nuddea ...	4,420	4,260	3,558	3,486	756	809	364	317	17	19	10·2	0
	Jessore ...	4,217	4,098	3,568	3,485	934	310	637	207	22	19·7	17·8	8·5
	Moorshedabad ...	4,818	3,983	3,651	3,372	977	684	438	340	21	16·6	11·9	10
	Total ...	18,053	17,520	15,175	14,965	8,508	8,072	2,023	1,508	18	17·5	13·3	10
	Dinapore ...	3,100	2,708	1,704	1,913	940	701	153	74	89	25·8	8·5	3·6
Rajahmundry and Cooch Behar.	Rajahmundry ...	3,240	2,800	2,707	2,827	593	484	343	235	11	16	12·6	8·3
	Kungpore ...	2,922	3,102	2,797	3,138	687	950	813	887	30	30·8	29	28·2
	Bogra ...	1,518	1,785	1,649	1,512	318	323	235	210	21	18	14·2	13·8
	Pubna ...	1,052	1,763	1,272	1,322	267	240	198	211	13	13·0	15·5	15·9
	Darjeeling ...	747	922	1,014	1,049	68	41	12	29	9	4·4	1·1	2·7
	Julphugreec ...	617	1,182	1,193	1,136	52	89	133	127	6	8·3	11·1	11·1
	Total ...	14,396	14,352	12,420	12,897	3,125	2,824	1,887	1,773	21	19·6	15	13·7
Dacca	Dacca ...	4,949	5,019	4,085	4,313	1,359	1,186	350	311	27	23	8·5	7·2
	Purredpore ...	3,343	3,052	2,610	2,024	807	638	320	384	24	20·8	12·2	13·1
	Backergunge ...	4,918	4,422	4,834	3,914	1,970	1,684	1,690	1,115	41	38	34·9	28·4
	Mymensingh ...	3,902	4,080	3,902	3,094	2,189	763	407	157	55	16·3	10·4	4
	Tipperah ...	2,416	2,626	2,119	2,254	699	481	180	229	28	18·4	7	10·1
	Total ...	19,493	19,838	17,550	17,809	7,024	4,672	2,917	2,198	86	23·5	16·6	13·6

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Cases reported.				Struck off as false.				Percentage of cases struck off as false to cases reported.			
		1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	1,658	1,287	1,732	2,097	912	119	156	207	12	9·2	9	9·9
	Noakholly ...	1,449	1,766	2,068	1,555	464	338	116	115	32	18·8	5·6	7·3
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	54	64	131	137	5	.....	.....	.....	9	...	...	..
Patna ...	Total ...	8,161	8,119	8,931	8,779	681	452	272	322	21	14·4	8·9	8·5
	Patna ...	5,041	4,585	4,470	4,570	592	481	426	552	11	10·4	9·5	7·7
	Gya ...	4,402	3,931	3,845	4,386	682	410	274	227	10	10·6	7·1	5·1
	Shahabad ...	3,514	3,338	2,915	3,788	687	372	257	527	19	11·1	8·8	13·9
	Mozaffarpore ...	2,971	2,688	2,395	2,371	444	408	245	337	15	15·7	10·2	14·2
	Durbhanga ...	2,786	2,705	2,906	2,570	580	536	257	305	20	19·8	8·5	11·8
	Sarun ...	2,444	3,168	2,840	2,843	388	336	241	293	16	10·6	8·4	10·3
	Chumparun ...	1,542	1,429	1,395	2,277	154	140	147	97	9	1	10·1	4·2
	Total ...	22,700	21,744	20,856	22,806	3,627	2,692	1,840	2,188	15	12·3	8·8	9·3
	Monghyr ...	2,717	2,761	2,702	2,081	520	343	193	199	12	18·1	6·2	7·4
Rhangulpore ...	Rhangulpore ...	1,030	2,188	1,459	2,023	647	808	126	95	39	37	8·6	4·6
	Purneah ...	2,296	2,300	2,198	2,981	590	475	420	470	25	19·7	19·1	16
	Sonthal Parganialis ...	3,092	3,447	2,914	3,601	70	75	126	49	2	2·1	4·0	1·3
	Maldah ...	1,501	1,508	1,325	1,108	322	339	168	38	21	22·4	12·8	3·2
	Total ...	11,242	12,301	10,718	12,404	2,149	2,041	1,033	851	19	16·5	9·0	6·9
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	2,139	2,102	2,383	2,628	780	771	777	564	86	30·6	32·6	21·4
	Pooree ...	8,577	2,611	3,452	2,916	701	820	818	803	19	31·4	23·6	13·4
	Balasore ...	1,369	1,602	1,805	1,774	520	544	593	888	38	34·8	32·6	21·8
	Gurjhats ...	511	526	731	890	87	63	77	50	17	11·9	10·5	6·6
	Total ...	7,586	6,801	8,371	8,208	2,089	2,108	2,263	1,404	27	32·3	27	17·1
Chota Nag-pore.	Hazaribagh ...	2,091	2,200	1,785	2,007	373	400	189	228	17	17·7	9·7	11
	Lohardugga ...	938	653	1,174	1,503	69	50	76	64	7	6·5	6·4	4·2
	Singbhamoo ...	345	307	283	416	21	10	3	18	6	3·2	1·8	4·3
	Manbhamoo ...	1,771	1,857	1,270	2,115	274	129	112	138	15	9·5	8	7·4
	Total ...	5,145	4,807	4,402	6,101	737	601	360	408	14	12·6	8	7·6

123. In the Rajshahye Division there has been a considerable diminution in Dinagepore and Rajshahye, but in Rungpore and Pubua the percentage is still high. With reference to the decrease in Dinagopore, the Magistrate remarks that "the police have a tendency to report as false all cases in which there is a suspicion that it may be false. I never enter a case as false unless there is something more than suspicion to show that it actually is false." This is precisely what Government had in view when the circular about false cases was issued, and it is perfectly clear that before this circular was issued the Judicial authorities of Dinagepore adopted the procedure animadverted on as followed by the police, pronouncing in 1876 25 per cent. of the cases reported false, while in 1878 only 3·4 of cases were so entered. But it must be remembered that the police, in sending up cases in C form, do not, and cannot, follow the procedure laid down in the circular for the guidance of Judicial authorities. If a case, in the opinion of the investigating officer, is not true as laid, he can only return such case in C form, false, whether it is false—false owing to mistake of fact or law—or non-cognizable. He has not the opportunity of making the distinction between such forms of C cases, which, under the circular, is given to Magisterial authorities.

124. I draw special attention to this point, as in more than one district report I have found the police procedure judged by the standard of circular I of 1877, the provisions of which apply solely to the action of the Magisterial authorities, and not to that of the police. I illustrate this point in the following way. I find that throughout Bengal, in 1878, 12,302 cases were declared by Magistrates to be false, 6,454 were excluded from the returns as "false through mistake of law or fact," 2,504 were excluded from the cognizable side as non-cognizable. All these cases of the two latter classes ($6,454 + 2,504 = 8,958$) must have been sent up by the police in C form, false; and such cases could not have been sent up by them in any other form. It must be borne in mind that police C form, false, includes the three classes of false cases referred to in circular I of 1877, and that the police have no authority to distinguish between "false" cases, "cases false through mistake of fact or law," and "non-cognizable cases." All such cases are sent up in one form, and it rests with the Magistrate, and not with the police, to decide under which description of false cases each case is to be shown.

125. With reference to the large percentage of cases in Rungpore, the Commissioner remarks :—"It is difficult to say how far this is the result of want

of scrutiny into police reports on the part of the district police and Magisterial officers concerned, and how far to the people of a district being more or less prone to institute false cases."

126. In the Dacca Division there has been a considerable decrease in Backergunge, although it has still the highest district percentage in Bengal, a continuance of the decrease noted last year in Mymensingh and Dacca, a slight increase in Furreedpore, and an increase in Tipperah. From what I saw when at Backergunge, I have little doubt that the decrease would be more marked if the plain directions of the circular were observed. The orders passed on C form by the majority of Magisterial officers there showed that they either misunderstood or ignored the circular altogether. The decrease in Mymensingh is, as the Commissioner says, extraordinary.

127. The slight increase in Chittagong Division calls for no comment.

128. In the Patna Division there is, curiously enough, an increase in most of the districts of the division, noticeable chiefly in Shahabad, Mozufferpore, and Durbhunga; while in Patna, Gya, and Chumparun there is a decrease. No explanation is given of the increase, and the Magistrate of Shahabad is evidently at a loss to account for it. B and C forms being carefully tested by him, the Magistrate considers it very unlikely that the increase is due to the police being less careful than in previous years about sending up cases as false. On the other hand, it seems improbable that more than twice the number of false cases should have really been brought in 1878.

129. In all the districts of the Bhagulpore Division except Monghyr there has been a decrease, notably so in Maldah. The increase in Monghyr is so slight as to call for no special notice, although small as it is it is attributed by the Magistrate to want of care on the part of sub-divisional officers. In Purneah the Magistrate attributes the large percentage to want of care on the part of his sub-divisional officers in carrying out the provision of the circulars. After giving instances of cases which are returned by the police as false, although really false through mistake of fact or law, or non-cognizable, he continues:— "I have found that the sub-divisional officers of Arareah and Kissengunge have allowed all such cases to appear as 'case false.' They have paid no attention to the *bond fides* of the informer, but have looked to the fact as found by the police only. In the early part of this year the same practice prevailed in the sudder sub-division. I find constant recurrences of the time-honoured orders, 'dakhil sherista kiya jawe,' and 'kharij kiya jawe,' &c." It is obviously useless to present to Government statistics of false cases and comment on percentages when the very plain instructions contained in the circular on false cases are disregarded. The instructions are perfectly clear and distinct; the very orders to be recorded are given, and there can be no possible difficulty in carrying out the instructions contained in the circular.

130. The decrease in the number of false cases in the Orissa Division is marked, and is due, I have little doubt, to more care being taken by Magistrates in pronouncing cases to be false. The Magistrate of Pooree considers that the decrease is due to the people having at last found out that prosecutions for false complaints are possible. The Commissioner, however, thinks that the opinion of the Magistrate is not based on very substantial grounds. And when it appears that proceedings against malicious complainants in Pooree were taken in 17 cases out of 393, eight persons being convicted, as against four punished in 1877, it is tolerably clear that action against persons bringing false complaints has not been either so general or so vigorous in Pooree as to have had much effect in deterring people from instituting false cases.

131. In the Chota Nagpore Division the decrease noticed last year continues. In the district of Hazaribagh there has been a slight increase in the percentage of cases declared false, which is not explained.

132. From all that I have seen when on visits of inspection to districts, I am convinced that the provisions of circular I of 1877 are still very imperfectly acted on by many officers. The orders contained in that circular are perfectly plain, and yet, plain as they are, they are in many instances, which have come to my notice, disregarded. Still much progress has been made in the way of introducing a uniform system of dealing with cases sent up by the police in C form, and this has been attained by Magistrates giving attention to these very important cases and disposing of them regularly. To show with how

little care these cases were believed to be disposed of, I may mention that one Magistrate asserted that the disposal of B and C forms was reserved throughout Bengal for Sundays and holidays. On this point the experience of the Magistrate as to the general practice of Magistrates in such cases differs from mine.

133. I have obtained figures showing the number of cases, returned as false by the police, which have been treated as non-cognizable offences; but as I have no means of comparing them with those of former years, I abstain from comment on the results till next year, during which the same procedure as is now in force will be observed.

Prosecutions in false cases.

134. I annex a statement showing the result of prosecutions of complainants whose charges were found to be false:—

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF FALSE CASES, VIDE COLUMN IX (a) OF RETURN A (PART I) FOR 1878.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH PROSECUTIONS WERE INSTITUTED.	NUMBER OF SUCH CASES IN WHICH CONVICTIONS WERE OBTAINED.	NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>						
Burdwan	Burdwan	358	66	20	20	
	Bankura	29	7	1	1	
	Boorboon	88	11			
	Midnapore	797	45	20	23	
	Hoochly	187	45	18	19	
	Howrah	183	79	20	24	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
Presidency Division.	24-Pergunnahs	554	34	11	14	
	Nuddea	317	64	29	29	
	Jessore	207	27	8	9	
	Moorshedabad	340	20	6	6	
	Dinapore	74	10			
	Rajshahiyo	235	58	36	38	
	Kunnpore	887	12	7	8	
Rajshahye Division.	Bogra	210	13	7	7	
	Purnia	211	15	1	1	
	Darjeeling	29				
	Julpigoree	127	21	8	8	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
Dacca Division	Dacca	311	43	15	16	
	Furreedpore	384	76	19	20	
	Backergunge	1,115	62	14	14	
	Mymensingh	167	63	24	25	
	Tipperah	220	80	27	27	
Chittagong Division.	Chittagong	207	8	2	2	
	Noakhally	115	54	30	30	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	....	....	....
	Total	7,441	913	323	330	
BEHAR.						
Patna Division	Patna	352	31	16	21	
	Gya	227	46	10	10	
	Shahabad	527	48	28	29	
	Mozaffarpore	337	53	28	33	
	Durbulunga	305	45	23	22	
	Sarun	293	14	4	5	
	Chumparun	97	16	14	14	
Raghulpore Division.	Monghyr	190	37	22	22	
	Raghulpore	95	12	4	4	
	Purseah	470	41	23	24	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	49	16	16	16	
	Maldah	38	17	2	2	
	Total	2,989	376	190	212	
ORISSA.						
Orissa Division	Cuttack	564	60	30	30	
	Pooree	383	17	8	8	
	Balesore	388	28	13	13	
	Gurjhats	59	14	13	13	
	Total	1,404	119	64	70	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>						
Chota Nagpore Division.	Iazaribagh	228	22	9	9	
	Lohardugga	64	7	1	4	
	Singbham	18	2	2	2	
	Manbham	158	20	3	4	
	Total	468	51	15	19	
	GRAND TOTAL	12,802	1,459	692	640	

The subject has been closely attended to during the year, and it is satisfactory to have to record considerable progress as made in dealing with these very difficult cases. In 1877 prosecutions were instituted in 8·1 per cent. of cases reported false, and convictions were obtained in 38 per cent. of the cases taken up. In the year under review institutions advanced to 11·8 per cent. of cases declared false, convictions following in 40 per cent. of —

cases so instituted. I have no doubt that if, in addition to thorough scrutiny of B and C forms by Magistrates, prosecutions of malicious complainants are steadily undertaken, much benefit will result both to the administration of justice generally and to the people at large.

135. The results of cases instituted were good in Rajshahye, Noakholly, Shahabad, Mozufferpore, Chumparun, Cuttack, Gurjats, Durbhunga, Monghyr, and Sonthal Pergunnahs. In Bhagulpore, where last year the results were satisfactory, the action taken in 1878 has borne very little fruit, only 12 institutions out of 95 cases declared false being made, while in only four of such institutions did conviction follow. It is satisfactory to notice that in the Orissa Division, in which last year prosecutions were instituted in only 58 cases out of 2,265 judicially declared false, during 1878 action has been taken against malicious complainants in 119 out of 1,404 cases, convictions being obtained in 64 instances, and 70 persons who had instituted false complaints being punished.

136. In prosecuting such cases, especially serious charges pronounced false, successfully, the police have many difficulties to contend with, not the least of such being the natural apathy of the people, and the expense both to the parties wronged and to the police in attending courts when prosecuting such charges. A man who has been falsely accused, and the charge against whom has been judicially declared false, is by no means eager to prosecute his accuser. He has secured in the judicial finding as to the charge against him being false all that he cares for, and the expenses connected with subsequent proceedings against his accuser he looks upon as undeservedly thrown upon him. He may recover some portion of these expenses it is true, but he also may not, and he prefers to rest satisfied with the first finding to incurring additional expense in bringing his accuser to justice. Police officers are still worse off, for the expense to which they are put in attending courts in such cases falls entirely on themselves.

137. The table given below shows the action taken with reference to cases not enquired into:—

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Number of cases reported.				Not enquired into.				Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported.			
		1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Burdwan	Burdwan	4,304	4,005	3,583	2,490	478	441	203	80	11·1	11	8·1	1·2
	Bankura	913	852	822	782	181	135	132	6	19·8	15·8	16	·6
	Berhampore	1,604	1,457	1,000	1,666	65	76	32	46	4·3	5·2	3·2	2·7
	Midnapore	5,108	4,302	4,187	4,253	542	383	161	46	10	8·7	8·8	1
	Hooghly	8,154	3,062	2,484	2,467	103	107	103	64	5·1	3·4	4·1	2·6
	Howrah	3,276	3,329	3,444	3,545	141	131	97	107	4·3	3·9	2·8	3
Presidency	Total	19,259	17,077	15,500	15,152	1,570	1,273	818	299	8·5	7·4	6·2	1·9
	24-Pergunnahs	5,098	5,179	4,308	4,022	540	393	358	163	9·6	7·5	8·8	3·5
	Nuddea	4,420	4,280	3,558	3,486	420	171	113	156	9·5	4	3·1	4·4
	Jessore	4,217	4,098	3,568	3,485	157	101	78	63	3·7	2·4	2·1	1·8
	Moorscheshabab	4,618	3,983	3,661	3,372	473	258	212	202	10	6·4	5·8	5·9
	Total	18,953	17,520	15,176	14,965	1,509	922	761	584	8·4	5·2	5	3·9
Rajshahye	Dinapore	3,100	2,708	1,724	1,913	674	368	100	73	21·7	13·5	6·5	3·8
	Rajshahye	3,240	2,880	2,707	2,827	808	751	625	150	27·7	25·0	2·8	6·3
	Rungpore	2,922	3,102	2,707	2,138	94	87	85	7	3·2	2·8	3	·2
	Bogra	1,518	1,785	1,649	1,512	346	333	351	53	22·7	18·6	21·2	3·6
	Purnia	1,052	1,763	1,272	1,322	153	117	98	75	7·8	6·6	7·3	5·6
	Darjeeling	747	922	1,014	1,040	11	31	28	4	1·4	3·3	2·3	·3
Dacca	Julpigoree	817	1,182	1,193	1,136	24	98	76	27	2·9	4	6·3	2·3
	Total	14,296	14,352	12,426	12,897	2,170	1,785	1,363	389	15·1	12	10·8	3
	Dacca	5,049	5,019	4,085	4,313	680	587	479	242	18·7	11·6	11·7	5·6
	Purreepore	3,303	3,092	2,610	2,024	234	253	206	66	7	8·1	7·8	1·9
	Backergunge	4,818	4,422	4,634	3,914	90	183	89	38	1·8	3	1·8	·9
	Mymensingh	3,982	4,080	3,902	3,904	19	103	205	174	·4	3·4	5·2	4·4
Chittagong	Tipperah	2,484	2,625	2,119	2,254	188	171	99	66	7·4	6·5	4·6	3·8
	Total	19,406	19,888	17,559	17,309	1,206	1,307	1,078	596	6·1	6·5	6·1	3·4
	Chittagong	1,658	1,287	1,732	2,087	120	63	63	42	7·2	4·8	3·6	2
	Noakholly	1,440	1,708	2,098	1,555	54	91	44	10	8·8	5·1	3·1	·6
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	54	64	131	137	....	....	....	1	...	...	....	...
	Total	8,131	8,119	8,081	8,779	174	154	107	53	5·1	6·9	2·7	1·4
Patna	Patna	5,041	4,585	4,470	4,570	9	20	15	17	·1	·4	·5	·3
	Gya	4,402	3,931	3,845	4,386	1,470	1,262	1,280	610	35·3	52·1	33·2	13·9
	Shahabad	3,514	3,338	2,915	3,783	563	222	134	91	10	6·6	4·5	2·4
	Mozufferpore	2,971	2,585	2,306	2,371	103	147	87	35	5·4	5	3·6	1·4
	Durbhunga	2,780	2,705	2,990	2,570	56	77	68	10	2·8	2·8	2·6	·3
	Saran	2,446	3,168	2,840	2,643	623	1,226	307	47	25·4	38·7	10·8	1·6
Total	Chumparun	1,542	1,420	1,395	2,277	2	8	7	4	·1	·3	·6	·1
	Total	22,700	21,744	20,356	22,806	2,870	2,957	1,698	814	12·6	13·6	9·1	3·5

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Number of cases reported.				Not enquired into.				Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported.			
		1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Bhagalpore...	Monghyr ...	2,717	2,761	2,798	2,681	599	623	588	175	22	22·6	21·	6·5
	Bhagulpore ...	1,636	2,186	1,458	2,023	168	387	266	68	10	16·3	18·3	3·3
	Purneah ...	2,296	2,390	2,198	2,031	229	218	203	168	99	9	9·2	6·4
	Sonthal, Pergun-nahs ...	3,092	3,647	2,944	3,601	22	39	36	32	6	1·1	1·2	·8
	Maldah ...	1,501	1,508	1,325	1,148	228	88	120	11	15	5·5	9	·9
	Total ...	11,242	12,801	10,718	12,404	1,244	1,320	1,215	474	11	10·7	11·3	3·8
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	2,189	2,102	2,383	2,628	195	144	104	92	9·1	6·8	6·8	3·5
	Pooree ...	3,577	2,611	3,452	2,916	1,581	161	104	70	44·1	6·1	3	2·4
	Balasore ...	1,359	1,562	1,805	1,774	28	37	112	11	2	2·3	6·2	·6
	Gurjhats ...	611	626	781	890	115	183	209	11	25·5	25·2	28·5	1·2
	Total ...	7,588	6,801	8,371	8,208	1,919	475	589	184	25·2	6·9	7	2·2
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,20,888	1,17,550	1,08,989	1,13,021	13,430	10,864	8,595	3,727	11·1	9·2	7·8	3·2

138. The orders of Government on the subject of non-onquiry into cases have come into full effect during the year, and the result has been that while in 1877, with 94,362 true cases reported, investigation was refused in 8,595 cases, in 1878, with a total of 101,319 cases, in only 3,727 were police investigations not made. In every division of the province the percentage of cases not enquired into has diminished, and in only two districts, Gya and Singbloom, does the number of non-investigations reach 10 per cent. of the true cases reported.

139. To illustrate the change which has taken place in procedure I take the districts in which last year the percentage was highest, both generally and with special reference to cases under serial Nos. 35 and 42 :—

District.	Percentage of cases not investigated in all classes.	Percentage of cases not investigated under serial Nos. 35 and 42.	
		1877.	1878.
Bankoora	16	·8
Bogra	21·2	3·5
Gya	33·2	13·9
Monghyr	21	6·5
Bhagulpore	18·3	3·3
Gurjhats	28·5	1·2
Manbhoom	27·8	7·4
Burdwan	8·1	1·2
Howrah	2·8	3
24-Pergunnahs	8·8	3·5
Rajshahye	2·3	5·3
Furreedpore	7·8	1·9
Dacca	11·7	5·6
Purneah	9·2	6·4
Hazaribagh	12·9	4
Lohardugga	14	3·3

It will be noted that in almost every one of these districts the percentage of cases not enquired into has very perceptibly decreased.

140. As pointed out last year, the increased number of police investigations in cases which are usually unpromising has a natural tendency to affect unfavourably the results of police action, as shown by the convictions obtained. It will therefore be well to enquire what effect the decrease in the percentage of cases not enquired into has had both generally and in the districts which in 1877 were conspicuous for the large number of cases in which enquiry was refused.

141. The following table shows the result of cases made over to the police

Cases enquired into by the police for investigation (a) under all classes of crime, (b) under all classes excluding class VI, (c) under serial Nos. 35 and 42 :—

	Cases investigated.		Convictions in cases.		Percentage of convictions to cases investigated.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
A ...	82,062	92,549	33,266	35,812	40·5	38·6
B ...	66,271	79,069	19,611	23,892	29·5	30·1
C ...	16,194	22,137	1,571	2,055	9·6	9·3

It will thus be seen that while convictions *generally* have fallen off by about 2 per cent., a result directly attributable to the decrease in 1878 of cases under class VI, operations in detecting crime, excluding class VI cases, have not been less successful than in 1877, although the number of cases investigated by the police has been much larger than in that year.

142. The results in the districts mentioned above are as follow :—

DISTRICTS.	Cases investigated.						Convictions in cases.						Percentage.											
	1877.			1878.			1877.			1878.			1877.			1878.								
	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.						
Bankura	645	473	164	710	592	289	278	120	9	216	101	11	43·1	25·3	5·6	30·4	17	3·8
Bogra	1,162	1,064	187	1,820	1,234	240	581	488	46	624	537	47	49·7	45·8	24·6	47·1	43·5	19·5
Gya	2,480	2,118	965	3,631	3,417	1,047	888	556	113	941	768	149	35·8	26·2	11·8	25·9	22·4	7·6
Monghyr	1,886	1,371	284	2,386	1,957	622	810	468	39	1,035	701	69	47·6	38·4	13·7	44·8	35·8	11
Bhagulpore	941	720	175	1,845	1,386	489	472	205	29	762	340	36	50·1	36·8	16·5	41·3	24·5	7·9
Gurjhata	456	451	70	866	857	240	150	158	11	208	203	24	34·8	35	13·9	23·5	23·6	10
Munshroom	1,028	828	303	2,044	1,987	871	355	214	24	360	334	53	34·6	25·8	7·9	17·9	10·8	6
Kurdwan	3,298	2,302	305	2,444	1,891	304	1,647	684	34	1,121	597	27	46·9	26·9	11·1	45·8	31·5	8·8
Howrah	3,400	1,631	102	3,110	1,506	106	2,518	798	19	2,324	767	23	73·8	48·9	18·6	74·7	50·9	21·7
24-Pergunnahs	3,648	2,291	290	4,183	2,649	508	2,092	829	40	2,364	1,000	64	57·3	36·1	13·5	57·1	37·7	12·5
Rajshahi	1,765	1,019	409	2,407	2,070	860	486	379	48	706	443	45	27·5	23·4	10·5	20·3	21·4	5·2
Furnarpore	1,395	1,212	253	2,003	1,902	480	52·2	390	22	583	522	26	37·4	32·1	8·6	29·1	27·4	5·4
Dacca	3,006	2,488	508	3,191	2,751	782	1,226	769	65	1,244	893	103	40·7	30·9	11·4	39	32·4	18·1
Purneah	1,417	1,215	307	1,917	1,800	548	452	204	17	551	458	25	31·1	24·2	5·5	28·9	25·3	4·5
Hazaribagh	1,502	1,215	326	1,988	1,883	683	589	338	37	711	619	79	39·2	27·6	11·3	35·7	32·8	11·9
Lohardugga	725	503	75	1,243	1,098	330	480	324	13	762	585	38	64·2	57·5	17·3	61·3	54·7	11·3

The above figures show that in almost all the districts mentioned increase in the number of cases investigated has been attended with a decrease in the percentage of convictions obtained,—the natural result of a large number of unpromising cases coming under police investigation.

143. In some districts the orders of Government on the subject have been, I think, overstrained, every case reported being investigated. I do not consider that investigation in every case is required by the Government orders, and the employment of investigating officers in every case of attempt at burglary tends to take up the time of the police unnecessarily, without conferring any benefit on the people. An isolated case of attempt at burglary may very well be left without enquiry, while the occurrence of a few such cases at one time in one village or neighbourhood may show that investigation is required; and to insist on every case being investigated is laying down a hard-and-fast line which was not contemplated when the Government orders were issued. I am well aware that such overstraining of the Government orders is in the right direction. I only wish to point out that under these orders investigation into every case reported is not imperative.

144. The total number of cases reported during the year was 113,621. The number which occurred in previous years and was brought under enquiry in the present year was 1,437 : grand total 115,058. Deducting from this total the number of false cases (12,302) and of cases not enquired into (3,727), the net total of cases brought under investigation was 99,029, or 11,619 cases in excess of the number of 1877. In 35,812 cases were convictions obtained, or 36·1 per cent., as compared with 38·05 of last year. This falling off in the general percentage of convictions is due solely to the decrease in the number of cases under class VI, in which the percentage of convictions is always high. If the working of the police be considered after such cases are excluded, it will be seen that, notwithstanding the increased number of unpromising cases made over for investigation, the result of such investigations has not been worse than that of last year. The percentage of convictions in cases under all classes, excluding class VI, was in 1877 23·4, in 1878 23·5. I do not call this result satisfactory; but the figures show that the falling off in the results of convictions *generally* has not been due to bad working on the part of the police; that it is due to a decrease in the number of cases in which convictions are most readily obtained; and that in difficult cases, notwithstanding a large amount of additional work being thrown upon the police, the results of operations have not been unfavorable as compared with those of 1877.

145. The total number of persons arrested during the year was 101,039, as compared with 94,318 of 1877, the increase being of course due to the

larger number of cases reported. Of these, 60,147, or 59·5 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 59·3 last year. The number of arrests under Magistrates' orders was 22,803, or nearly the same as last year.

146. The total number of persons actually put on trial was 97,426, as compared with 90,744 of last year. Of these, 60,147, or 60·7 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 61·6 last year; and 33,082, or 33·9 per cent., were acquitted, as compared with 34·1 per cent. of 1877. The results, then, of cases before the Judicial authorities may be said to have been nearly the same in both years.

147. I give below tables showing results by divisions and districts:—

	ARRESTED												Convicted.	Acquitted.		
	True cases.			By Police.			By Magistrate.									
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.				
Burdwan	13,817	13,470	13,510	12,744	12,608	11,583	2,493	2,433	2,808	10,252	9,935	9,392	4,745	4,543 4,088		
Presidency	14,448	13,152	13,457	11,480	10,284	10,799	3,413	2,950	3,615	8,619	8,138	8,703	6,025	4,831 5,155		
Rajahmundry and Cooch Behar	11,528	10,539	11,124	8,177	7,507	8,156	2,327	2,011	1,854	6,615	5,814	6,143	3,560	3,561 3,409		
Dacca	15,168	14,633	15,113	8,973	8,093	10,548	4,295	4,103	4,347	7,881	7,427	8,343	4,979	5,117 5,823		
Chittagong	2,607	3,659	3,457	1,870	2,918	3,078	1,050	1,034	1,293	2,060	2,658	2,811	880	1,168 1,488		
Total ...	57,626	55,453	56,661	43,264	42,010	44,184	13,584	12,021	13,920	35,167	38,050	35,392	19,769	19,220 20,653		
Patna	19,062	19,016	20,008	12,180	11,720	13,434	3,998	4,136	4,058	10,228	10,058	11,055	4,574	5,082 5,321		
Bhagalpur	10,260	9,685	11,563	5,879	5,618	7,041	2,797	2,728	2,278	5,481	5,144	6,058	2,569	2,730 2,927		
Total ...	29,312	28,701	32,221	18,063	17,342	20,475	6,785	6,861	6,937	15,709	15,202	17,113	7,142	7,812 8,248		
Oriissa	4,608	6,106	6,804	4,127	5,319	5,740	1,776	2,061	1,710	3,310	4,287	4,385	2,174	2,519 2,036		
Chota Nagpore	4,206	4,102	5,633	3,641	3,256	4,243	480	921	827	2,906	2,538	3,257	1,041	1,452 1,545		
GRAND TOTAL ...	95,747	94,362	101,319	69,081	67,926	74,622	22,026	22,487	22,803	57,092	55,977	60,147	30,146	31,003 33,082		

NUMBER ARRESTED	Convicted				Acquitted				Percentage of acquittals to total arrests.				
	By Police.				By Magistrate.				By Sessions.				
	1876	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	
2,435	2,935	1,605	726	564	798	43	2,442	2,374	1,984	2,025	1,487	33	
673	622	600	1,224	221	281	491	15	1,747	1,754	1,714	1,023	62	
562	520	510	2,482	916	892	690	319	3,548	1,568	1,115	1,053	62	
2,385	2,020	1,652	1,587	848	506	389	2,008	1,568	1,584	1,115	1,053	62	
1,419	1,419	1,653	3,965	180	88	356	4,444	4,316	3,730	3,865	3,415	24	
3,622	3,520	3,307	3,830	632	499	300	3,413	4,344	2,924	2,800	3,141	34	
2,256	2,319	2,583	702	776	743	121	3,447	3,943	1,631	1,756	1,808	66	
948	924	916	1,616	1,212	1,118	1,529	3,636	3,149	1,807	1,807	1,756	90	
5,066	5,641	5,370	667	557	791	143	3,354	1,531	1,073	1,833	1,774	74	
1,715	1,103	1,319	330	206	205	190	4,181	1,927	87	87	1,101	57	
1,152	1,289	1,467	888	498	427	147	4,015	3,890	2,941	2,941	2,941	57	
1,983	1,223	1,915	527	609	611	521	1,975	1,904	986	984	994	70	
1,314	1,469	1,468	222	149	217	22	1,707	1,691	1,017	1,016	1,040	34	
1,818	824	904	66	61	98	8	1,346	1,223	618	618	622	26	
704	718	737	861	234	109	109	940	950	862	870	710	10	
8,116	7,790	8,188	780	763	757	754	675	865	773	682	681	15	
1,201	1,237	1,551	743	620	620	620	1,201	1,201	958	958	958	59	
1,673	1,889	2,789	792	539	1,163	282	4,075	3,981	1,036	1,184	1,781	130	
1,340	1,447	1,759	1,290	1,219	1,035	164	2,978	2,750	1,347	1,347	1,344	98	
1,683	1,980	1,449	658	658	658	95	2,182	2,170	1,532	1,546	1,156	55	
853	832	1,322	671	671	671	671	2,071	1,974	1,702	1,114	1,124	20	
945	945	1,402	611	611	649	649	2,371	2,370	1,103	1,212	1,474	28	
3,413	3,355	3,623	443	342	191	191	2,295	2,221	866	866	110	2	
2,046	1,759	2,188	443	253	399	60	2,608	2,404	1,530	1,253	1,474	55	
2,134	1,914	2,142	747	290	544	2	3,110	3,028	1,832	1,820	1,776	63	
1,478	1,303	1,534	420	559	565	605	2,165	1,983	1,203	1,070	1,212	41	
1,046	1,021	1,119	651	1,101	934	681	2,149	2,098	983	1,104	1,095	24	
814	858	1,316	634	634	793	677	2,475	2,219	887	887	887	10	
1,916	1,698	1,889	429	556	556	556	1,644	1,631	833	736	1,095	8	
840	838	838	1,159	425	423	341	2,610	2,433	1,636	1,547	1,703	33	
1,145	1,180	1,457	365	426	391	391	1,526	1,458	690	693	713	17	
1,197	930	1,352	1,071	976	891	101	2,092	1,964	949	800	1,144	25	
751	750	803	360	338	237	107	2,374	2,350	1,622	1,636	1,636	19	
1,091	1,047	1,764	672	495	665	665	2,077	1,632	623	656	656	16	
1,811	1,921	2,198	526	513	538	147	2,590	2,645	1,931	2,159	1,975	31	
738	848	848	631	631	555	555	1,546	1,351	713	736	757	31	
467	635	919	36	55	55	55	1,059	820	320	320	320	4	
1,734	1,320	1,487	173	115	167	167	1,696	1,675	1,306	1,089	1,089	11	
751	751	949	1,409	221	471	61	1,644	1,637	695	1,146	92	25	
286	325	352	35	40	40	6	3,97	3,98	146	146	146	12	
866	721	885	61	377	400	22	1,409	1,359	687	687	687	24	
1,161	690	742	61	377	400	22	1,409	1,359	687	687	687	24	
69,061	67,926	74,621	22,626	22,467	22,603	3,589	27	101,038	97,426	55,304	54,631	58,559	1,783
GRAND TOTAL													1,583

148. I give below the result of police action with reference to persons arrested and brought to trial under each class of crime separately :—

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Percentage of convictions to arrests	{ 1877 ... 60	44·6	47	52·6	51·1	85·4
	{ 1878 ... 57·6	42·8	49·5	55·7	53·7	86·8
Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial	{ 1877 ... 61·8	45·9	52·8	53·7	54	85·8
	{ 1878 ... 58·7	44·6	54	57·3	56·2	87·3

It will thus be seen that while there has been a falling off in the percentage of convictions in classes I and II, a larger number of convictions has been secured under all other classes.

There has been, as noted previously, a considerable increase in the number of arrests. This increase is conspicuous in the districts of Backergunge (2,630, as compared with 1,839 in 1877), Chumparun (1,315, against 868), and Cuttack (1,764, against 1,047). There has been a decrease in Howrah (3,968, compared with 4,659) and Pooree (2,194, against 2,799). In Howrah the number of persons arrested under the Magistrate's orders has increased from 88 to 356, and in Shahabad from 290 to 844.

In the following districts the percentage of convictions to arrests was satisfactory :—

Howrah	...	...	77·1	Patna	...	...	...	72
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	71·7	Chumparun	...	...	...	68·8
Darjeeling	...	...	77	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	69·5
Julpigoree	...	...	70·8	Lohardugga	...	...	...	70·1

while in those districts given below the results are far from satisfactory :—

Jessore	...	50·5	Mymensingh	...	46·9	Balasore	...	49·3
Rungpore	...	48·6	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	51·1	Gurjats	...	50·2
Backergunge	...	48	Sarun	...	51·7	Manbhoom	...	50

This is the third year in succession in which the results have been unfavorable in Jessore, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Sarun, Balasore, and the Gurjats.

The districts in which the percentage of convictions to men brought to trial has been satisfactory are the following :—

Howrah	...	...	79·4	Patna	...	...	...	75·7
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	72·9	Chumparun	...	...	...	70
Darjeeling	...	...	78·6	Monghyr	...	...	...	71·1
Julpigoree	...	...	71·7	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	70
			Lohardugga	...	...	...	71	

In the following districts the results have been unsatisfactory :—

Jessore	...	...	51·4	Backergunge	...	...	...	49·5
Rungpore	...	...	50·4	Mymensingh	...	...	...	50·2
Pubna	...	...	51·5	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	51·5
			Manbhoom	...	...	...	51·1	

149. These figures, which relate only to persons, may, however, often mislead, as a large number of convictions, say in a case of rioting, may raise the percentage unduly. It will, therefore, be well to compare the results of convictions in cases given in the following table with those attained in the above districts with regard to persons :—

Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases investigated.

Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.

DISTRICT.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average.
Burdwan	59·6	32·2	11·2	40·9	33·7	94·7	45·8	76·1	42·4	35·3	58·3	55·8	94·8	64·2
Bankura	51·5	38·4	4	27·4	97·4	30·4	36·9	50·7	30·7	40·5	48·2	95·2	57·2	
Beerbhoom	79·7	35·4	10·2	77	39·7	87·3	47·9	61·3	33	41·5	71·6	50·2	85·1	59·4
Midnapore	61·1	36·1	9·3	52·6	26·5	91·5	36·9	65·4	39·9	39·2	53	43·8	84	54·1
Hooghly	47	45·1	8·1	52·5	26·8	90·5	42·5	45·6	39·6	46·7	51·3	40·8	90·3	58·8
Howrah	78·5	56	18·8	50·6	54·3	97	74·7	77·1	38·9	38·7	50·5	61·2	94·8	79·4
24-Pergunnahs	51·8	38·9	14·6	60·9	39·3	91·9	57·1	61	48·1	65·3	66·4	59·4	92·8	72·9
Nuddea	43·4	38·7	8·6	57·7	37·2	96·6	37·8	43	40·8	47·1	59·3	56	81·2	55·6
Jessore	36·4	66·6	8·4	52·7	38·5	81·2	33·1	52·1	48·1	44·9	63·5	44·6	74·9	51·4
Moorshedabad	51·9	31·8	9·7	54·6	35·7	70·8	37·2	50·2	36·8	48·4	48·4	51	83·2	57
Dinajpore	31·5	28·9	9·6	35·7	32·7	87·9	39	60·9	27·8	50·4	63·7	61·5	88	65·5
Rajshahiye	56	31·7	5·8	34	25·9	78	20·3	54·9	44·3	64·7	52·2	55·1	73·3	58·8
Rungpore	16·7	24·6	5·5	21·8	23·4	88·3	18	59·5	49·6	35·4	47·8	49·5	73	50·4
Bogra	56·2	38·3	17	95·8	45·9	89·5	47·2	68·4	53·5	59·5	69·5	59·7	78·1	62·9
Pulona	52·9	42·8	23·8	42·8	43·9	92·8	42·3	58	39·4	64·9	50·2	47·8	78	52·4
Darjeeling	80	40	10	50	41·8	78·2	53·0	83·3	78·9	60·4	70·7	78·7	79·8	78·6
Julpigoree	60	36·2	8·7	39·5	38·1	93·4	34·3	62·8	60	81·8	70·4	72·2	95·8	71·7
Dacca	56	31·4	12·3	45·4	40	79·7	36·9	67·4	45·2	55	60·3	68·1	80·7	63·1
Furnerpore	50·6	33·1	5·5	50·3	24·9	60·8	29·1	62·8	46·7	53·5	60·2	48·4	75·9	55·8
Backergunge	47·6	39·3	11·9	81·1	25·7	41·1	29·5	62·3	39·5	39·7	61·1	60·7	49·5	
Mymensingh	47·5	23	9·2	30·7	30·4	53	28	47·4	44·6	48·6	50·6	44·9	75·3	50·2
Tipperah	57·7	36·4	19	47	37	48·1	39·2	68·7	34·5	57·1	63·6	49·7	61·2	60·3
Chittagong	41·2	32·7	22·3	43·4	42·3	77·6	47·3	62·8	48·4	50·7	51·7	52·2	82·9	59
Noakhally	73·6	41·6	15·7	57·3	45·7	87·8	46·8	80·9	61	40·1	73·3	60·1	76·2	64·7
Chittagong Hill Tracts	66·6	80	100	60·6	79·5	78·7	64·2	71·4	53·8	75	49·1	...	51·5	
Patna	40·4	30·6	8·7	40	43·7	92·2	45·3	38·1	39·3	72·1	55·4	71·3	91·7	75·7
Gya	31·6	49·8	8·4	50	42·4	80·8	25·9	46·3	54·8	54·8	69·4	67·5	78·5	63·5
Shahabadi	48·8	44·2	14·7	50·4	28·7	88·3	31	48·1	53·8	58·4	55·7	59·7	78·9	59·4
Mozafferpore	81·3	40·5	3·2	36·4	40·8	89·6	38·6	61·8	61·6	75·3	54·7	58·2	86·9	63·7
Durbhunga	66·9	32·8	4·7	61·0	45·7	91·4	38·4	68·8	58·3	57·3	47·7	55·4	85·6	62·6
Sarun	40·4	39·6	8·8	36·8	41·7	83·7	29·7	40·7	59·7	72·5	52·6	53·9	77·8	57·7
Chumparun	55	60·3	10·1	36·8	40·2	84·4	38·1	58·5	62·1	79·8	47·8	66·8	84·3	70
Monghyr	51·2	34	11·6	41·9	48·7	88·1	44·3	53·2	40·2	72	48·9	68·1	91·2	71·1
Bhagulpore	76·4	28	8	35·0	34·3	91·7	41·3	71·8	32·7	53·8	45·6	47·7	92·3	62·8
Purneah	60	53·8	4·2	40·6	32·4	86·4	28·8	60	31	60·6	55·1	53·7	88·6	58·5
Sonthal Pergunnahs	81·6	56·6	7·5	64	32·2	91·8	31	70·7	40·9	58·0	65·1	69·2	89·9	70
Maldah	68·7	45·4	9·3	48·4	45·7	78·1	39·2	61·5	51·3	55·2	44·9	56·6	72·7	58·2
Cuttack	34·0	30·6	18·6	21·7	22·9	81·3	30·7	28·8	53·2	48·6	58·8	58·2	88·7	61·2
Pooree	40·9	22·7	11·1	16·7	20·4	94·1	43·9	45·5	30	37·4	38·7	48·4	94·3	59·2
Balasore	47·3	46·5	15·6	96·4	36	90·1	50·2	22·2	38	45·2	50	48·4	92·9	56·5
Gurjhats	60	20	9	46·1	29	82·5	24	100	28·5	58·4	56·6	65·6	69·2	64·1
Hazaribagh	64	42·4	13·8	40·4	43·9	87·8	36·0	61·4	50·6	63·9	64·6	67·4	87·1	67·7
Lohardanga	88·8	53·1	14·1	60·7	78	98·2	61·3	56·8	52·6	60	40·1	72·1	87·2	71
Singbham	66·6	61·5	10·6	50	44·0	50	30·3	37·6	41·6	67·2	56·2	75	61·5	68·9
Manbham	40·9	28·7	6·7	18·7	25·1	54·3	17·9	45·8	45·7	53·4	55·5	50	67·7	51·8

It will thus be seen that on the whole the districts in which satisfactory and unsatisfactory results with regard to persons have followed have also been successful and unsuccessful in cases, although in some of the districts in each class this has not been the case. In Julpigoree, Chumparun, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, in which the percentage of conviction of persons is high, the results with regard to cases have been unfavorable; while in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where the percentage of convictions of persons was only 51·5, 78·7 per cent. of cases were successfully conducted. Similarly, in other districts not mentioned either favorably or unfavorably with reference to the result of action against persons, satisfactory results with regard to cases have been obtained (*vide* the figures for Balasore, Beerbhoom, Burdwan, Bogra, Chittagong, and Noakhally).

150. In my report of last year I promised to submit a scheme for the better officering of outposts. I have not been able to submit this proposal owing to the changes which have been caused by reductions. I found that it would be advisable to allow the police force time to work with their reduced numbers upon the existing system without introducing further changes, but I have not lost sight of the subject.

151. As last year, I append below a table showing the results of police action with reference to persons arrested by them *suo motu* and under orders of the Magistrate:—

Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Arrested during 1878.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.		FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).		Percentage of convictions to arrests made by order of the Magistrate.	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by police suo motu.	Percentage of acquittals to arrests made under orders of the Magistrate.	Percentage of acquittals to arrests made by police suo motu.						
			By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.											
			Persons arrested by Police.	Magistrate.	Persons arrested by police suo motu.	Persons arrested by Magistrate.										
BENGAL.																
<i>Western Districts.</i>																
Burdwan ...	Bankura ...	1,645	797	436	48	1,130	357	36	31.5	64.2						
	Bankura ...	617	104	60	5	330	35	21	27.8	70.8						
	Bankura ...	1,181	866	206	.....	686	397	8	36.1	57.6					
	Bankura ...	2,901	680	403	87	6,126	232	62	1	51.1						
	Bankura ...	1,617	581	353	16	985	98	15	1	59.1						
	Hooghly ...	4,077	567	558	17	4,390	118	10	1	14.8						
	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62.6
										61.1						
										32.4						
										32.1						
<i>Central Districts.</i>																
Presidency ...	24-Pernunnah ...	3,862	551	343	26	12	2,844	197	25	18.2						
	Nuddea ...	2,704	733	437	89	8	2,1560	948	61	31.8						
	Jessore ...	2,065	1,830	683	48	3	1,1689	718	60	2						
	Marsaudabad ...	2,514	792	754	428	5	1,465	309	19	3						
	Dinapore ...	1,949	206	157	17	917	68	12	27.3	54.8						
	Rai Barehore ...	1,654	427	402	301	18	995	113	27	61.6						
	Rai Barehore ...	1,366	608	502	347	14	697	207	56	65.6						
	Banarpore ...	1,490	217	385	337	23	961	79	24	37.8						
	Bogra ...	1,491	496	271	176	35	423	199	19	63.1						
	Bogra ...	542	29	184	5	2	696	23	5	42.3						
	Darjeeling ...	912	758	118	145	5	5	649	67	5						
	Jalpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.7
							...	...	...	43.2			
							...	...	...	73.7			
							...	...	...	56.7			
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																
Dacca ...	3,258	757	919	361	78	2	2,069	385	59	36						
	Faridpore ...	1,625	762	425	417	62	940	514	45	20.9						
	Backergunge ...	2,732	1,943	609	933	140	21	1,813	446	11						
	Myrmunging ...	1,944	1,035	488	386	97	7	394	52	2						
	Tipperah ...	1,612	670	422	386	50	26	875	291	71						
	Chittagong ...	1,382	624	304	377	16	4	906	233	30						
	Noakhali Hill Tracts ...	1,779	582	412	251	60	2	1,170	314	58						
	Total ...	1,340	83	22	40	...	...	88	22	4				
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.7
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.1
				...	...	...	...	...	...	65.7
					...	...	...	...	...	28.5	
BEHAR.																
Patna ...	3,690	169	602	112	71	3	2,612	62	51	2						
	Gaya ...	2,275	360	485	194	53	1,242	156	53	18.6						
	Shahabad ...	2,217	833	576	488	73	1,381	385	24	24.9						
	Mauferpore ...	1,688	678	317	313	20	17	890	238	1						
	Darbhanga ...	1,174	1,020	148	520	9	2	797	495	18						
	Saran ...	1,680	718	553	473	22	23	939	209	1						
	Champaran ...	1,312	302	245	172	6	...	958	130	1						
	Monohar ...	2,232	327	488	139	19	...	1,054	69	15.7						
	Bhagalpore ...	1,187	341	219	230	3	...	823	92	17						
	Purnea ...	1,475	614	402	317	47	5	548	292	30						
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,453	691	622	15	12	1	1,580	37	41.9						
	Maldah ...	840	237	275	129	6	...	496	74	33.4						
	Total ...	21,190	6,520	4,732	3,087	65	14,355	2,367	385	6						
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.9
				...	...	...	...	...	...	69.5
					...	...	...	...	...	84.8	

Commissioner's Division.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.						FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).					
		Arrested during 1878.			By Magistrate.			By Sessions or High Court.			By Magistrate.		
		By police.	By Magistrate.	Persons arrested by police suo motu.	By police.	By Magistrate.	Persons arrested by police suo motu.	Persons arrested by police suo motu.	Persons arrested by police suo motu.	Persons arrested by police suo motu.	Persons arrested by police suo motu.	Persons arrested by police suo motu.	Persons arrested by police suo motu.
	ORISSA.												
	Cuttack ..	511	519	292	29	12	1,149	220	83	.....	30·9	47·7	66·5
	Police ..	514	576	316	21	1	1,415	164	9	.....	30·1	55·2	66
	Balasore ..	631	215	313	35	1	539	105	7	.....	27·2	49·6	64·9
	Gurjhatia ..	65	230	34	3	1	511	21	.....	.....	23·2	63·6	50·8
	Total ..	6,082	1,771	1,649	695	87	3,763	573	49	.....	29·6	51·3	63·1
	CHOTA NAGPORE.												
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>												
	Hazaribagh ..	1,529	167	384	90	23	1,017	72	45	.....	26·8	59·2	69·4
	Lohardogra ..	1,470	240	283	119	13	1,050	96	39	.....	54	74	83·1
	Singhrampur ..	557	40	77	15	4	217	22	4	.....	22·6	59·1	63·6
	Munshoopur ..	1,009	490	305	225	9	512	175	17	.....	1	31·1	53·4
	Total ..	4,365	827	1,034	459	52	.....	2,786	365	105	1	24·8	55·5
	GRAND TOTAL	77,416	23,624	15,997	12,380	1,518	997	49,538	9,051	1,516	42	26·2	53·1
												65·9	85·4

152. The results are nearly the same as last year, except that the percentage of police convictions is somewhat smaller. The figures, however, amply support the remarks which I made last year as to the results of arrests under Magistrates' orders.

153. In connection with the subject of local enquiries by Magistrates in cognizable cases, I reproduce the remarks of the Magistrate of Midnapore, quoted by the Commissioner of Burdwan. After stating that before the receipt of Government order contained in last year's resolution he had issued similar instructions to his sub-divisional officers, the Magistrate proceeds:—"A question has arisen regarding preliminary enquiries held under section 115 and preliminary enquiries or investigation under section 146. There may be no accused person, in which case statements recorded by a Magistrate conducting such enquiry cannot, generally speaking, be treated as evidence. The power under such circumstances of swearing deponents (who cannot be called witnesses) seems to me doubtful. My own impression as regards section 115 is that the preliminary enquiry referred to is one held under chapter XV, but the late officiating Legal Remembrancer thinks otherwise." The wording of section 115 does not justify the contention of the Magistrate as to the preliminary enquiry therein referred to.

154. I give below a similar table to that given last year, showing the results of Sessions trials. These results are more hopeless than ever, 60 per cent. of convictions and 40 of acquittals. I have nothing to add to the remarks made last year regarding the difficulty of obtaining convictions in Sessions trials. The districts being arranged in accordance with the number of acquittals which followed commitment, the districts in which the results have been worst can be ascertained at a glance:—

DISTRICTS.	Total convictions by the Sessions or High Court.	ACQUITTED AFTER REGULAR TRIAL FOLLOWING ON COMMITMENT BY THE MAGISTRATES.						Percentage of acquittals to the number tried at the Sessions.	REMARKS
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.		
Gurjhate	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	100
Beerbhoom	8	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	24	75
Pooree	9	.....	10	11	.....	.....	.....	21	70
Pubna	19	.....	23	6	.....	1	.....	30	61·2
Gya	54	21	12	13	2	5	.....	53	60
Furreedpore	53	26	10	4	8	20	1	77	59·2
Dinagepore	12	.....	16	.....	.....	1	.....	17	58·6
Shahabad	25	.....	14	12	.....	4	.....	30	54·5
Balesore	7	1	5	1	.....	1	.....	8	53·3
Hooghly	18	.....	7	10	.....	.....	1	17	51·6
Howrah	11	.....	2	6	1	2	.....	11	50
Julpigoree	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	50
Singbham	4	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	4	50
Noakhally	58	.....	15	22	3	2	11	53	47·7
Monghyr	21	.....	16	2	.....	1	.....	19	47·5
Purneah	30	.....	21	5	.....	1	.....	27	47·3
24-Pergunnahs	26	.....	8	14	.....	.....	.....	22	45·8
Midnapore	63	.....	21	31	.....	1	.....	53	46·6
Jessore	62	2	23	8	4	14	.....	51	45·1
Moorshedabad	22	.....	11	3	.....	.....	3	17	43·5
Mymensingh	54	5	30	3	1	.....	.....	40	42·5
Patna	53	.....	35	.....	.....	3	.....	38	41·7
Tipperah	71	15	19	13	.....	.....	.....	47	39·8
Burdwan	39	.....	16	8	.....	.....	.....	24	38
Dacca	59	.....	19	8	.....	.....	9	36	37·8
Backergunge	197	11	63	28	6	.....	.....	108	35·4
Hazaribagh	45	2	6	16	.....	.....	.....	24	34·9
Sonthal Pergunnahs	15	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	34·7
Nuddea	63	.....	26	5	2	.....	.....	32	33·6
Manbhum	18	.....	4	4	1	.....	.....	9	33·3
Rajshahye	27	.....	5	4	3	.....	.....	12	30·7
Bogra	25	.....	9	1	1	.....	.....	11	30·5
Cuttack	33	1	4	8	1	.....	.....	14	29·7
Chittagong	36	1	5	8	1	.....	.....	15	29·4
Darjeeling	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	28·5
Maldah	16	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	6	27·2
Lohardugga	39	.....	8	4	1	.....	.....	13	25
Durbhanga	19	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	5	20·8
Bangpore	56	.....	1	12	1	.....	.....	14	20
Bankura	21	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	4	16
Bhagulpore	17	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	15
Sarun	44	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	6	12
Mozafferpore	43	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	5	10·4
Chumpanur	54	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10
Chittagong Hill Tracts	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

I need not, on this occasion, reproduce the table given last year showing results of Magistrates' appeals, but the number of cases in which no appearance is made on behalf of Government in appellate courts continues as large as ever. In only 183 cases out of 2,169 appeals made to the Sessions Court was the Crown represented.

155. The subject of the conduct of cases before the Judicial authorities by officers of police has engaged attention. The following table shows the result of action taken :—

Conduct of cases before Judicial authorities by police officers.

Name of District.	Number of cognizable Sessions cases.	Number of cases in which the District Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Magistrate.	Number of such cases in which the District Superintendent or his Assistant Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Sessions.
Burdwan	31	...	...
Bankura	15	6	3
Beerbhoom	17	...	...
Midnapore	58	2	1
Hooghly	22	4	1
Howrah	13	2	...
24-Pergunnahs	39	7	2
Nuddea	31	4	1
Jessore	42	4	6
Moorshedabad	30	8	...
Dinagepore	15	1	...
Rajshahiye	31	6	...
Rungpore	36	...	...
Bogra	4	4	1
Pubna	18	1	...
Darjeeling	7	...	...
Julpigoree	7	1	1
Dacca	57	6	...
Furreedpore	18	...	...
Buckergunge	106	10	1
Mymensingh	64	1	...
Tipperah	34	...	1
Chittagong	28	2	5
Noakhally	33	3	10
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	Information not received in time.	
Patna	69	...	...
Gya	43	17	10
Shahabad	5	8	...
Mozufferpore	32	1	...
Durbhunga	17	1	...
Sarun	40	...	...
Chumparun	7	6	1
Monghyr	22	...	...
Bhagulpore	11	...	...
Purneah	24	6	5
Sonthal Pergunnahs	3	...	3
Maldah	18	10	...
Cuttack	2	2	...
Pooree	9	2	...
Balasore	15	2	1
Gurjhats	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	25	15	7
Lohardugga	26	...	9
Singbboom	6	...	...
Manbboom	18	2	...
Total	1,151	144	69

Some improvement in the important matter of cases being personally conducted before the Judicial authorities by District Superintendents or their assistants is manifest, but much still remains to be done in this direction. It must, however, be borne in mind that, with the amount of inspection of stations required from District Superintendents, their presence at the Magistrate's or Sessions Court cannot in many instances be secured without detriment to their other duties. The subject of the conduct of cases before the courts will continue to receive my close attention.

156. I have noted the officers who have conducted no cases before the courts, and called on them for explanation.

157. The following table shows the operations of the police with regard to property stolen and recovered.—

DISTRICTS.	Amount of property stolen.				Amount of property recovered.				Percentage.			
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Burdwan	20,510	18,852	17,488	16,537	9,384	7,291	8,081	8,216	45	38·6	40·2	49·6
Bankura	5,827	7,448	5,091	7,081	324	296	324	3,170	5	3·9	6·3	41·3
Boerbhoom	13,340	4,475	6,176	13,177	4,515	1,086	2,915	6,290	34	24·2	47·1	41·1
Midnapore	27,288	30,333	23,009	20,842	11,658	7,508	6,712	7,210	42	24·7	28·4	34·5
Hooghly	22,105	19,268	20,843	27,181	6,090	5,122	5,205	5,744	27	26·5	25·2	21·1
Howrah	9,655	9,501	11,939	15,759	6,500	3,821	5,422	5,157	67	40·2	45·4	32·7
24-Pergunnahs	59,320	52,522	33,783	28,496	40,240	30,695	21,855	15,043	67	75·5	64·6	52·7
Nuddea	28,872	33,138	22,052	27,648	8,497	6,905	4,430	8,142	20	20·8	19·3	29·5
Jessore	26,173	21,040	26,798	29,813	9,731	4,767	7,981	10,193	37	21·9	27·5	34·1
Moorshedabad	46,121	35,688	57,172	41,304	6,280	6,085	16,478	11,832	13	18·7	28·8	286
Dinajpore	17,600	20,561	8,787	21,912	4,027	6,958	2,688	6,751	22	33·8	30·5	30·8
Rai-shahiye	26,708	19,446	61,700	23,813	5,634	3,609	15,500	10,434	21	18·5	25·0	44·3
Ranipore	85,548	27,289	31,482	29,596	11,973	5,579	7,377	5,254	33	20·4	25·4	17·7
Bogra	12,106	21,830	10,079	6,636	2,305	9,461	4,271	3,898	19	43·2	42·3	58·2
Pubna	40,925	11,315	11,448	17,006	7,101	23,319	3,510	6,210	23	24·9	30·6	30·3
Darjeeling	22,177	20,120	19,002	33,893	4,202	6,172	5,726	15,003	18	30·6	30·1	45·5
Julpigoree	12,523	11,830	17,357	16,633	2,890	4,562	6,622	7,724	22	38·5	55·4	46·3
Dacca	60,630	44,816	68,371	84,685	6,560	18,333	9,777	9,219	9	19·3	14·2	10·8
Furredpore	21,140	31,678	25,685	46,711	3,501	3,812	3,616	12,135	16	12·0	18·6	26·5
Hackerunge	21,141	31,074	69,406	43,023	5,025	5,052	37,935	12,134	23	16·2	54·5	28·2
Mymensingh	25,516	43,173	53,476	57,806	5,626	8,658	6,994	8,357	22	20	13·0	14·4
Tipperah	22,621	15,428	16,180	22,425	7,545	4,738	3,955	5,595	33	30·7	24·4	24·9
Chittagong	11,311	42,522	23,610	17,781	2,334	21,349	9,427	4,701	20	50·2	38·9	26·4
Noakhally	8,952	14,009	22,050	24,737	3,454	5,140	8,678	6,985	34	36·8	39·3	28·2
Chittagong Hill Tracts	252	322	2,482	1,671	208	228	2,081	680	92	70·8	83·8	43·2
Patna	46,864	41,230	26,461	35,051	11,057	10,533	6,155	12,841	23	36·5	23·2	35·7
Gya	26,419	23,130	37,347	35,908	8,430	8,677	9,397	10,912	30	37	25·1	30·3
Shahabad	22,821	23,314	16,155	20,102	10,022	17,604	6,608	11,113	44	75·8	34·7	37·4
Mozafferpore	11,816	16,581	19,061	11,328	5,697	7,671	7,510	4,833	48	45·4	39·3	42·6
Durbhanga	16,320	15,146	15,262	25,018	9,057	4,489	3,975	7,166	53	29·6	20·0	28·6
Sarun	24,457	57,105	21,800	10,255	8,656	10,151	4,086	6,461	35	17·7	21·4	33·5
Chumparun	11,911	14,388	18,262	18,372	4,732	7,246	8,110	8,159	39	48·8	61·1	44·4
Monghyr	9,691	20,845	10,558	33,946	3,825	9,017	8,013	17,162	40	43·2	40·9	50·5
Bhakulpore	13,140	11,704	18,554	18,505	4,088	3,627	4,111	9,352	31	30·9	23·6	47·7
Purneah	37,133	19,060	25,158	31,828	15,339	4,740	4,550	8,681	41	27·8	18·0	27·2
Sonthal Pergunnahs	19,901	14,571	13,134	21,154	6,054	5,499	3,689	5,412	25	29·6	28·0	25·5
Malda	26,736	13,515	11,851	15,087	9,584	3,680	2,007	4,187	35	27·2	16·9	27·7
Cuttack	15,639	11,189	10,263	20,329	5,137	7,682	2,766	7,118	32	68·3	20·9	35
Pooree	11,472	8,512	8,743	17,388	3,500	3,450	2,643	4,323	40	40·5	30·2	24·6
Balsore	3,310	2,007	4,636	4,306	1,202	1,651	1,547	2,447	69	50·7	53·2	56·4
Garjhats	3,270	1,868	2,384	4,007	1,303	686	862	1,072	42	36·7	36·1	26·7
Hazaribagh	11,220	11,056	12,112	22,184	4,684	3,907	5,843	5,548	41	36·1	31·7	24·6
Lohardaga	7,485	17,131	6,730	13,306	4,017	12,565	3,761	5,794	65	73·3	55·8	43·5
Singhsboom	2,385	1,583	5,522	3,338	701	254	1,621	1,051	21	16	29·3	31·4
Marbhoom	8,061	8,114	12,230	14,245	4,315	5,136	6,201	4,595	53	60	50·6	52·2

To enable me to give Government some further information on the working of the police in the matter of recovery of stolen property, I called for a statement showing the number of cases in which property had been recovered, either wholly or partially, and of cases in which no recovery had been made. I am unable to furnish the information called for owing to the obvious inaccuracies in some of the district returns, inaccuracies which I have no time to correct before the submission of this report. Full particulars will be given in next report.

It will be observed that police action in Bankura, which has long been unfavorably noticed for the small amount of property recovered, has suddenly improved, the percentage of property recovered being 41·3, as compared with 6·3 of last year. I am not, however, prepared to say that this improvement really results from increased efficiency on the part of the police. Looking to the percentage of cases above referred to, I find that in 25 cases only, out of 207, was property stolen wholly recovered; while in 143 entire failure as regards recovery of property was the result of police action. It is therefore probable that the improved percentage is rather the result of some fortunate recoveries in a few cases than of greater detective skill on the part of the police in discovering stolen property.

158. The following table exhibits the classification of true crime reported during the last five years. The figures under classes

I and II call for no special remark, crime under the headings of these classes exhibiting little fluctuation. There has been a marked increase in crimes against property, both of a serious and petty nature, as shown by the figures under classes III and V, an increase mainly due to the scarcity and high prices of food which prevailed in 1878. Class IV shows an increase of 722 cases, chiefly under the heading "hurt," and class VI shows a decrease of nearly 2,000 cases, owing to diminution of the number of prosecutions of bad characters. I have elsewhere explained that the increase is not really so large as shown by these figures, owing to the strict manner in which false.

				1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Class	I	..	..	2,606	2,755	2,700	2,818	2,765
"	II	..	..	3,905	4,184	4,108	4,141	4,267
"	III	..	..	28,615	23,957	22,280	20,667	23,887
"	IV	..	..	6,495	9,862	9,073	8,812	9,534
"	V	..	..	43,343	38,093	38,832	41,095	45,849
"	VI	..	..	13,272	15,206	18,257	16,348	14,407
Other special laws		..	..	951	726	495	480	580

cases are now dealt with; still there has been a real increase in crime, mainly attributable to pressure for food.

159. During the year 3,117 cases were reported, 332 were declared false,

Class I.—Offences against the State, balance of true cases 2,785, compared with, in &c. 1877, 3,210 cases reported, 392 declared false, balance of true cases 2,818. Crime in this class may be considered to have been stationary, and the fluctuation in none of the headings is remarkable.

The result of cases before the Judicial authorities was precisely the same as last year, convictions being obtained in 47·2 per cent. of cases. With regard to persons, the results are below those of 1877, 58·7 of persons brought to trial being convicted, against 61·8 of last year. The want of success in prosecuting such cases at the Sessions was clearly visible, only 134 persons being convicted to 319 acquitted. Almost all such acquittals took place at the Sessions in cases of rioting, instigated, no doubt, by persons of influence, who employed all means that the law allowed them, and other means not so allowed by law, to break down the witnesses and secure an acquittal for their retainers.

160. Crime under this head has been stationary, there having been 135

Offences relating to coin, &c. cases, as compared with 139 of last year. Much attention has been paid to coining cases during the

year, and several gangs have been detected and broken up, of which mention will be made when dealing with divisional figures. The result of cases was better than last year, conviction following in 74, or 54·8 per cent., as against 48·9 per cent. of 1877; while out of 166 persons sent up for trial 94, or 57·6, were convicted, as compared with 52 per cent. of last year. From what I have seen during the year, I have little doubt that very many of the cases in which bad coin is circulated among the people are never brought to light. The dupes of the coiners accept the loss which they sustain, and do not give information to the police, except in rare instances. This is clearly shown by the number of cases which are brought to light when a man who passes bad coin is arrested, and which never would have been reported had not arrest of the offender in one instance brought to light the others.

161. There has been a decrease of true cases under this heading, there

Rioting and unlawful assembly. having been 2,012, as compared with 2,107 in 1877. I give below the figures by divisions:—

								1877	1878.
Burdwan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	237	224
Presidency ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	265
Rajshahye ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	218
Dacca ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	802	762
Chittagong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	123
Patna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	277
Bhagalpore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	76
Cuttack ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	41
Chota Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	26
							Total ..	2,107	2,012

It is satisfactory to note that in the Dacca Division there has been a decrease, which will be noticed when dealing with the divisional report.

The percentage of convictions in cases is rather better than last year: that of persons is not so good.

					1877.	1878.
Cases ..	..	..	..	..	41·1	42·2
Persons ..	..	..	..	..	60·4	57·2

The number of false cases is still decreasing, Rungpore and Cuttack, however, being still conspicuous for the large percentage of cases declared false.

162. The largest number of cases occurred in the following districts:—

DISTRICTS.	Cases reported.				Declared false.				Convictions obtained.				
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	
Bakergunge	228	242	200	286	50	35	61	81	85	73	105
Furreddpore	193	246	182	178	43	68	26	17	60	51	76
Tipperah	101	162	128	150	38	35	5	18	73	63	70
Dacca	148	143	156	147	28	40	9	8	57	45	68
Mymensingh	220	135	193	95	118	20	8	..	26	26	26
Midnapore	60	84	118	116	11	6	11	23	17	8

163. The most satisfactory results were obtained in the districts given below:—

		True cases.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
Burdwan	...	31	22	139	106
Howrah	...	45	31	167	132

while in those districts following the results were unfavorable:—

Bankura	...	27	7	111	31	(+ 33 pending.)
Hooghly	...	17	5	79	33	
24-Pergunnahs	...	75	33	328	190	
Nuddea	...	83	28	499	206	
Jessore	...	75	21	350	170	
Patna	...	43	13	201	59	
Gya	...	82	17	231	93	
Cuttack	...	15	3	144	36	
Pooree	...	16	6	82	38	
Balasore	...	10	3	37	4	

164. The result of Sessions trials has been as unsatisfactory as ever. Of 415 persons committed to the Sessions, no less than 302 were acquitted, only 113 being punished. I take the figures for the Dacca Division to illustrate two points—*first*, the petty nature of the cases which now figure as riots as shown by the number of persons whose cases were disposed of by Magistrates; *secondly*, the difference of results with reference to persons tried by Magistrates and at the Sessions. In this division the cases of 2,540 persons were disposed of by Magistrates, while only 205 were committed to the Sessions. Of the 2,540 tried by Magistrates, 1,802, or 70 per cent., were convicted, while of those deemed guilty and committed to the Sessions by the same Magistrates only 86, or about 42 per cent., were punished, 119 being acquitted. I have already referred to the difficulties in the way of prosecuting these cases successfully at the Sessions, and every year adds to these difficulties, for witnesses are now much more scientifically tampered with than they used to be, and they are trained to repeat their statements at the Sessions in such a way that doubts are thrown upon their veracity without at the same time any hold being given to the Judge to order proceedings being taken against them for perjury, the result being the failure of the case and the release of the accused, whose tampering with the witnesses for the prosecution has been successful.

Class I.

165. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases re- ported in 1878.	False cases.	Brought to trial.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
					Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	...	50	52	8	159	81	121
Bankura	...	38	36	2	130	12	48
Beerbhoom	...	17	15	1	75	8	46
Midnapore	...	139	148	23	371	52	243
Hooghly	...	60	35	4	103	16	47
Howrah	...	46	66	3	188	44	145
Total	...	350	352	41	1,026	163	850
							326

There has been a slight decrease in crime under this class throughout the division. The results of cases were better than in 1877, convictions having been obtained in 52·4 per cent., against 50·5 last year, and of the persons sent up for trial 63·3 per cent. were punished, as compared with 59·7 in 1877.

There has been a decrease in the number of cases relating to coin, &c. Convictions followed in 11 out of 17 cases, and 68·7 per cent. of persons sent up were punished—results, both with regard to persons and cases, more favorable than last year.

Cases of rioting have decreased in all districts of the division except Howrah; but the cases in that district are generally of a very petty description, and increase in their number need not give rise to apprehensions of the peace being seriously disturbed. From the remarks of the Magistrate of Midnapore it is evident that in some parts of that district the occurrence of disturbances is not improbable, but the authorities are fully aware of the state of matters,

and preventive measures both have been in the past, and will in the future, when necessary, be taken.

There were eight serious cases attended with homicide or serious hurt. Two of these occurred in Bankoora—one arising from a dispute about water for irrigation purposes, and the other from enmity on the part of some Samantas against a neighbouring Khan, who had for some time taken advantage of their embarrassments to possess himself by legal means of most of their ancestral lands. In this latter case the police at first behaved in a lax and dilatory manner, and the District Superintendent was censured for the inaction which he displayed. When the police did go to the spot, the investigation was well and speedily conducted, and 13 of the accused were on conviction transported for life.

Another case attended with hurt occurred in Burdwan, the riot having arisen out of an attempt to rescue some trespassing cattle. Most of the accused were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for various terms.

In Midnapore there were four serious cases, one attended with loss of life. In this case several of the accused were convicted and punished. Of the other cases, one originated "in the killing of cows by Mahomedans under circumstances which wounded the religious prejudices of certain Hindus. It appears that a former Magistrate forbade the killing of cattle in the place, but a conviction for breach of the order was quashed by the Judge on appeal. The police have now, under the instruction of the Magistrate, selected a place where cattle may be killed without offence, and the Mahomedans have been warned against causing a breach of the peace by killing cattle elsewhere."

None of the remaining cases demand notice. The results in each district are given below:—

			True cases.	Convict- ions.	Persons tried.	Convict- ed.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	...	...	31	22	139	106	33
Bankoora	...	...	27	7	111	31	47
Beerbhoom	...	...	11	6	72	44	28
Midnapore	...	...	93	30	334	221	104
Hooghly	...	...	17	5	79	33	42
Howrah	...	...	45	31	167	132	35

Class I.

166. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convict- ed.	Acquitted.
				Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	80	116	11	372	57	222
Nuddea	109	123	7	544	43	234
Jessoro	115	110	11	376	33	184
Moorshedabad	62	59	7	215	27	108
Total	366	408	36	1,507	160	758
						589

Crime under this class has remained stationary, there having been 372 cases, as compared with 366 of last year. The results of cases and trials of persons have fallen off, convictions having followed in 160 out of 372 cases, against 193 out of 366 last year, and 758 persons having been convicted out of 1,507 sent for trial, as compared with 966 out of 1,554 in 1877. The falling off is specially visible in Jessoro.

None of the cases of coining were of special importance, and the number of cases, as well as the results of the same, have been almost the same as in 1877.

There has been a decrease in cases of rioting in all districts of the division, except in the 24-Pergunnahs, where there has been a slight increase. The decrease is most noticeable in Jessoro, and is attributed to great care being taken to prevent the commission of offences against public tranquillity by promptly binding down under recognizance, or securities, persons likely to commit breaches of the peace. There were six cases attended with loss of life, four having occurred in Jessoro and two in the 24-Pergunnahs.

The results of police action are given below :—

	True cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	... 75	33	328	190	90
Nuddea	... 83	28	499	206	235
Jessore	... 75	21	350	176	140
Moorshedabad	... 32	14	182	86	87

The results are less favorable than in last year in all districts, and those in Nuddea are specially unsatisfactory. The large number of acquittals, it is explained, has been swelled by the release of no less than 31 persons in one case. The particulars of this case are as follows :—“ Ram Gopal Shah, zemindar of Amla, purchased the Kachikatta indigo concern in the beginning of the year, and disputes about the sowing of indigo immediately commenced. The ryots had been cultivating for some time on an *utbandi* tenure, and refused to sow indigo. The naib of one of the out-factories assembled some *lattials*, and went to the lands to sow indigo ; but being resisted by the ryots, attacked them with his clubmen, and injured several. Thirty-one persons were sent up for trial by the police, all of whom were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. On appeal, however, the Sessions Judge acquitted them, considering that they exercised legally the right of private defence of property, and disbelieving entirely that the ryots had any claim on the land, since they held no documents to establish it.”

Class I. 167. RAJSILAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinapore	25	19		66	6	39	25
Rajshahiye	50	57	10	247	37	133	96
Rungpore	77	111	60	136	22	81	54
Bogra	44	35	2	168	18	115	36
Pubna	61	87	14	232	36	123	67
Darjeeling	10	12	..	12	8	10	2
Julhpigoree	28	16	..	35	9	22	10
Total	307	407	86	889	136	503	290

Crime under this class has remained almost stationary, there being an increase of only 14 cases under all headings throughout the division. As usual, the great majority of cases in this class are to be found under the head of rioting, and under this heading the number of true cases in 1878 is almost exactly the same as in 1877, being 218 against 217. It is satisfactory to record that none of the cases of rioting were of any importance.

The results have not been so favorable as last year, as will be seen from the following table :—

	True cases.		Convictions.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Dinapore	14	10	4	2	67	48	34	28	33	20
Rajshahiye	50	64	19	25	227	224	122	119	90	92
Rungpore	49	56	18	9	168	109	125	61	39	48
Bogra	21	21	19	10	215	153	175	102	37	36
Pubna	59	57	35	21	190	212	99	105	86	95
Darjeeling	2	2	2	2	22	5	18	4	4	1
Julhpigoree	12	8	4	3	42	26	17	16	22	7

Class I. 168. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	168	184	9	648	83	478	195
Furredpore	492	203	17	490	94	308	182
Hakergunge	219	312	32	1,187	131	740	361
Mymensingh	217	123	.....	354	34	168	98
Tipperah	145	164	18	561	82	379	181
Total	941	986	76	3,230	494	2,083	917

There has been a decrease in the number of cases in this class throughout the division, noticeable chiefly in the district of Mymensingh. No explanation has been given of the cause of the increase in the divisional report. The number of cases has increased in Backergunge. "There was, in fact," says the Commissioner, "an outbreak of rioting in the middle of the year, which was promptly dealt with under stringent instructions from this office, and a very large proportion of those concerned prosecuted to conviction with the best results, as no serious cases occurred after August, though in the previous year five cases had occurred in the harvest season."

The number of cases of coining has remained the same as last year. The police have been on the alert with reference to this species of crime, and their efforts have borne fruit. Another professional coiner, in addition to those referred to in last year's report, has been arrested and convicted, and I hope to work out still further the information given by him since his conviction.

Rioting cases have again increased in every district of the division except Mymensingh, where they have suddenly decreased by 50 per cent. I cannot specially account for this large diminution in the number of cases in Mymensingh, as no explanation is given in the Commissioner's report, or in the quarterly accounts of crime furnished to my office.*

The results of action taken are given below for the various districts of the division.

		True cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca ...	...	139	68	601	413	177
Furredpore	...	161	76	449	275	128
Backergunge	...	235	105	1,124	698	341
Mymensingh	...	95	26	300	142	81
Tipperah	...	132	70	627	360	127

The chief point for notice is the result of operations in Backergunge. "The worst part of these cases," says Mr. Peacock, the late Commissioner, "is to my mind the proneness of the Magistrates and the police to be satisfied if a few of those known to have been concerned are arrested and sent up for trial. I have over and over again impressed on Magistrates the necessity of putting a stop to this, and I am glad to say that there has been improvement of late, particularly in Backergunge." I can testify to the Commissioner's repeated orders on this important subject being neglected in Backergunge, and it is satisfactory to be able to record that the introduction of a more vigorous policy, with reference to arresting all offenders implicated in riot cases, has been followed with such good results as shown above. In 1877 the percentage of convictions in cases was 36·6, of persons 52·4; in 1878 convictions followed in 44·6 of the cases and 70·9 of persons sent up.

Eighteen cases of riot were attended with loss of life, against 25 in 1877. These were distributed as follows:—

In Dacca	...	...	...	...	2	against	5
" Furredpore	...	...	...	...	5	"	3
" Backergunge	...	...	...	9	"	12	
" Mymensingh	...	...	...	0	"	2	
" Tipperah	...	...	...	2	"	3	
				18	"	25	

The two cases in Dacca had their origin in disputes about land. In both cases all the accused sent up to the Sessions were convicted.

Three of the cases which took place in Furredpore do not demand special notice. In the fourth, which originated in two rival zemindars supporting some of their tenants in a dispute about paddy-land, seven out of nine accused put on trial were convicted. The two rival zemindars were arrested and punished, the one being fined Rs. 1,000 under sections 154 and 155, and the other Rs. 500 under section 154. In this case a Sub-Inspector and a head constable were dismissed for aiding in hushing up the case.

The fifth case was remarkable from the fact that the true story did not at first come to light. Four men were committed to the Sessions Court as having been implicated in the riot, but were acquitted. Subsequently evidence was obtained by the Deputy Magistrate of Madaripore that the story first told was entirely false, and that the deceased was killed in a fight which took place at

* Note.—The District Superintendent has since explained that the decrease is attributable to prompt action on the part of the police, and to precautionary measures adopted by them in getting disputants bound down to keep the peace; also to the operations of the Land Registration Act (VII of 1877, B.C.), by which all disputes about the possession of land and right to receive rents have been settled.

one Mohun Shek's house. Mohun Shek was committed and convicted under section 385.

"Of the nine cases in Backergunge, in the first the parties on one side engaged were the servants of the Manager-General of Wards' Estates, and the others the partisans of Jogodishori Chowdhhrani, wife of lunatic Mothooranath Roy, a ward of the court. Jogodishori claimed to realize the rents of the village of Doorgapore, on the ground that it was exclusively hers, and succeeded in dividing the villagers into two parties. The contention broke out into a flame on the occasion of a certain festival, and a fight took place, in which a man was badly wounded and subsequently died. Seven persons on the side of Jogodishori were committed to the Sessions, where they were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Eight men of the Court of Wards' party were sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment by the Magistrate. Both the naibs were also punished.

"The second case arose out of a dispute about the possession of a tank, in which two persons desired to catch fish. Seven men were committed to the Sessions, where six were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each under section 148, and the other man was pending trial at the close of the year.

"The third and fourth cases originated out of disputes about the possession of land. In the one, 12 men were committed to the Sessions, where four were transported for life, three acquitted, and five men were pending at the close of the year; and in the other, eight men were committed to the Sessions, where they were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

"The fifth case arose out of a dispute between a zemindar and his ryots regarding the collection of a certain illegal cess, called abwab, at the rate of two annas in the rupee, which the latter refused to pay. Five men were committed to the Sessions, where one was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, one was discharged, and three were pending trial at the close of the year."

In all the remaining cases the results of trial of the accused were satisfactory, and the remarks given above show that serious cases of rioting have been very successfully dealt with.

In Tipperah, three zemindars and thirteen *lattials* were sent up for trial in a case of riot attended with loss of life, which originated in a dispute about some grazing lands. All were, however, acquitted owing to want of evidence.

The number of persons from whom recognizances or security to keep the peace were taken was as follows:—

Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Furreedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	44

The increase in Backergunge, the result of the instructions issued last year, "is said to have been beneficial." It is clear that no means can be neglected to put down rioting in this division.

Class I.

169. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases report- ed in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	...	53	85	14	260	26	163
Noakholly	...	113	95	3	498	53	403
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	14	6	...	14	4	70
Total	...	180	186	17	772	83	575
							120

Crime under this class has fluctuated very slightly, there being a slight increase in Chittagong and a slight decrease in Noakholly and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The Magistrate of Chittagong remarks that "the increase furnishes indication of coming changes in the criminal idiosyncrasy of the district." "What he means," says the Commissioner, "probably is that the

extensive settlement operations now going on in the district are unsettling the minds of the agricultural class, and leading to disputes about possession of land, which often end in a riot or affray. It is not that they have become more quarrelsome than before, but that they have more to quarrel about. A very small proportion of the cases was of a serious nature."

The decrease in Noakholly is attributed to improved administration, and to the fact that the district has entirely recovered from the disturbing consequences of the cyclone and storm-wave.

Class I.

170. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Case, reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	
					Cases.	Persons.
Patna	81	89	12	241	36	92
Gya	66	122	16	274	31	127
Shahabad	90	79	3	297	43	143
Mozuferpore	38	35	1	178	26	110
Durbhunga	39	45	1	244	36	163
Sarun	31	53	8	217	26	108
Chumparun	9	28	1	111	11	65
Total	360	451	42	1,562	190	808
						598

There has not been much fluctuation in the division in crime under this class, there being altogether an increase of 49 cases under all headings. In Gya there has been a considerable increase, chiefly observable under the head of rioting.

The results are not so good as last year, convictions having been obtained in 48·6 per cent. of cases and 51·7 of persons sent up for trial, as compared with 58 per cent. of cases and 57 per cent. of persons last year.

The table given below shows the result in each district :—

Districts.	Percentage of con- victions in cases.	Percentage of convic- tions of persons.
Patna	46·7	38·1
Gya	29·1	46·3
Shahabad	43·4	48·1
Mozuferpore	76·4	61·7
Durbhunga	81·8	66·8
Sarun	57·7	49·7
Chumparun	40·7	49·5

Cases of rioting have increased by 21 throughout the division. The increase is due to the cases of riot in Gya alone having exceeded by 31 the number of last year. "Scarcity of water during the early part of the year" is assigned as the cause for this increase in Gya.

Five cases of riot were attended with loss of life, two having occurred in Shahabad, two in Gya, and one in Patna, and all having originated in disputes about land or fisheries.

The Commissioner notes the details of two important cases. In the first case a number of villagers turned out in force to cut the Government embankment on the Gunduk, overpowered the police, and probably would have succeeded in their design but for the opportune arrival of Mr. Reid, of the Sadowa factory, with a large number of the factory servants. The rioters showed fight, but eventually gave way, and 19 of their number were convicted and imprisoned. In the second case a zemindar living close to a police outpost collected a number of *lattials* by beat of drum and proceeded to pull down the house of a ryot who had given evidence against the zemindar in a civil suit. This case also ended in conviction.

There have been no cases of rioting connected with indigo during the year. In two cases two indigo-planters were assaulted and injured by villagers whose cattle had been trespassing. In one case a most savage attack was made upon an old planter, who was taking none but the most ordinary measures for ascertaining the names of the owners of the cattle which had trespassed, and the villagers received a deservedly severe punishment.

No coining cases are mentioned in the divisional report as worthy of notice.

Class I.

171. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			Acquitted.	
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.			
					Cases.	Persons.		
Monghyr	38	48	2	201	21	107	68	
Bhagulpore	57	23	2	74	13	53	18	
Purneah	41	42	5	145	21	87	55	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	28	23	...	89	11	71	15	
Maldah	14	17	...	39	11	24	15	
Total	178	153	9	548	77	342	171	

There has been a slight decrease in the number of cases under this class, but the fluctuation of crime has not been so great as to demand special notice. The results were better than last year, convictions in cases being 53·4 as compared with 42 per cent. in 1877, and 62·4 per cent. of persons sent up being punished, against 57·3 per cent. of last year. The results as regards persons in Bhagulpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs were satisfactory.

There has been a decrease in cases connected with stamps, coining, &c., except in Monghyr. The Magistrate of Monghyr is of opinion that the civil courts neglect to prosecute breaches of the stamp law. The result of proceedings taken in these cases was better than last year, convictions being obtained in seven out of 11 cases, and eight persons out of 11 brought to trial being punished.

Rioting cases have decreased everywhere except in Monghyr, which district, the Commissioner observes, is taking the place of Purneah, once notorious for such cases. "The Magistrate observes," says the Commissioner, "that petty riots have again increased, and will, I fancy, continue to increase as long as the civil courts continue to give decrees for possession without the slightest attempt to ascertain the boundaries or position of the land about which the decree is given. Every such decree has a tendency to give rise to a riot or series of riots." The Commissioner adds:—"It affects the value of the view that the action of the civil court hardly accounts satisfactorily for the varying results of succeeding years." The statement of the Magistrate referring to a procedure on the part of civil courts in giving decrees for possession of land which was new to me, I asked the Magistrate of Monghyr to specify the cases of rioting which were directly caused by the neglect on the part of civil courts to specify boundaries in decrees given for land. The present Magistrate informs me that "none of the cases bear out the assertion that the cause for the increase of rioting is due to the civil courts neglecting in giving decrees for the possession of land to specify the boundaries. Mr. Magrath probably referred to the sale by the civil courts of the rights and interests of individuals in *ijmal* estates, in which case boundaries are not, and cannot, be defined."

It is satisfactory to note that there was no case of riot with loss of life during the year, and very few with hurt. In one case in Maldah there was a disturbance for the purpose of sowing indigo. The manager of the factory, who was sent up for trial, was acquitted, and five of his servants were convicted.

The results of prosecutions were good in Bhagulpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and fair in the other districts.

Class I.

172. ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			Acquitted.	
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.			
					Cases.	Persons.		
Cuttack	40	48	13	163	9	47	133	
Pooree	24	27	3	90	9	41	36	
Balasore	18	29	3	45	9	10	30	
Gurjhatia	8	6	1	3	3	3	.....
Total	90	101	20	301	30	101	181	

There has been but slight fluctuation in crime under this class during the year.

The results of prosecutions have not been good, and the number of acquittals of persons has been specially unsatisfactory. This unfavorable result is specially noticeable in Cuttack, and is due to the fact of "a head constable having misunderstood the order of the sub-divisional officer and sent up for trial in two cases of unlawful assembly and riot in the Kendrapara sub-division 77 persons, of whom eight were convicted under section 147 and fined Rs. 15 each, and 69 were discharged."

There was one important case of coining in Cuttack during the year, in which a gang of manufacturers of spurious coin were detected and punished. The case has already been reported to Government.

Class I.

173. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	
					Cases.	Persons.
Hazaribagh	10	25	3	57	16	35
Lohardugga	21	23	1	77	10	43
Singbhum	3	3		8	2	3
Manbhum	12	23	1	72	9	33
Total	46	74	5	214	43	114
						52

There has been an increase in crime under this class, chiefly observable in Hazaribagh and Manbhum. The results were not so satisfactory as last year, but they are still better than in several of the Bengal divisions. In Lohardugga there were two cases of riot attended with loss of life, both arising out of disputes for the possession of land. In one case one man was killed, in the other one killed and four wounded. Both cases were pending at the close of the year.

174. There has been an increase of crime under this class, there being 4,267 true cases, as compared with 4,141 last year.

Class II.

Such an increase, spread over every district of the province, is in itself insignificant; and I am still of opinion, as last year, that the stricter procedure now in force with reference to false cases has a good deal to do with the apparent increase in the number of cases accepted as true. The number of cases reported in 1878 was less than in 1877, there being 4,995, in the former, as compared with 5,068 in the latter year. In 1877, however, 927 cases were expunged as false; while in 1878, 728 were so excluded. I think, therefore, it may be concluded that the increase in true cases results from a change in procedure with reference to false cases, and that in reality serious offences against the person in 1878 have been very much the same in number as in 1877.

175. Under none of the headings has the fluctuation been so great throughout the province as to demand special notice.

176. The results of police action were slightly less favorable than in 1877, as shown below:—

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
Cases	4,141	4,267	Persons convicted ...	2,944	2,829
Convictions	1,634	1,622	Percentage of convictions to arrests ...	44·5	42·8
Percentage of ditto	39·4	38	Percentage of convictions to trials ...	45·9	44·6
Persons arrested	6,601	6,609			
Ditto tried	6,404	6,335			

177. The results of trials of cases before Magistrates were convictions 47·5, as compared with 49·8 in 1877.

178. The results following trials at Sessions were almost the same in both years, being in 1878 587 acquittals to 720 convictions, in 1877 597 acquittals to 712 convictions.

179. There has been a slight increase in cases of murder, 322 cases having occurred, as compared with 315 last year. The increase is not so remarkable under any of the headings as to call for special notice.

		1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
By dacoits ...	...	...	11	9	2	3	4
" robbers ...	...	...	19	19	18	17	9
" poison ...	...	...	27	15	12	23	19
Other murders	...	...	292	259	270	299	283
Total	...	349	302	302	342	315	322

The results of police action are slightly better than last year as regards the results of cases, and decidedly worse with reference to proceedings taken against persons, as is apparent from the figures given below:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1877	315	105	828	208	25·1
1878	322	110	835	173	20·7

The unfavorable results of cases in this class at the Sessions still continue, but I notice that in 1878 the number of persons discharged by Magistrates has increased. This may be caused either by carelessness on the part of the police in sending up persons for trial on insufficient evidence, or by the knowledge on the part of Magistrates that committal of persons on the evidence obtained was useless, owing to the high standard of proof exacted before conviction at the Sessions.

180. The five cases reported occurred in the districts of Beerbboom, Midnapore, Backergunge, Mymensingh, and Shahabad. The Beerbboom case was pending at the close

Murder by dacoits.
of the year, and in the Midnapore case only was a conviction obtained. In the Shahabad case no clue was obtained, and in the remaining cases the result of police action against the suspected persons was unsuccessful.

181. There is an increase of four cases under this class, and the results
Murder by robbers.
are still far from satisfactory. The crimes were committed in the following districts with the results noted:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	1	1	2
24-Pergunnahs	2	2	4
Darjeeling	4	...	...
Mymensingh	1	...	...
Monglyr	2	1	4
Cuttack	3	...	6

The results are better than last year, although still far from satisfactory.

182. Backergunge again heads the list of districts in which murder by
Murder by poison.
poison was committed, with six true cases. The results of action taken were even more unsuccessful than last year, in only two cases out of 21 decided convictions being obtained. Forty-six persons were sent up for trial by the police, of whom Magistrates discharged 16 and committed 23. At the Sessions, however, only two were convicted, 21 being acquitted.

183. There was a decrease of two cases throughout the province. Backer-
Other murders.
gunge again heads the list with 27 true cases. The other districts in which the largest number of murders took place are—

	Cases.
Patna	...
Dinapore	...
Burdwan	...
24-Pergunnahs	...
Lohardugga	...

The number of convictions obtained in cases was almost the same as last year, and is as unsatisfactory as ever, being 103 out of 281. I believe that the difficulty in obtaining conviction in these cases at the Sessions will increase every year. The list of districts in which total failure as regards conviction resulted is larger than that of last year, including 11 districts, against 10 in 1877, viz. Howrah, Beerbboom, Rungpore, Darjeeling, Furreedpore, Mymensingh, Shahabad, Durbhunga, Cuttack, Balasore, and Gurjhats.

In the following districts the results were very unsatisfactory:—

	Convictions.	Acquittals.		Convictions.	Acquittals.
Pubna	1	22	Patna	...
Furreedpore	10	Bogra	...
Noakhally	1	8	Jessore	...

In Bankoora, Sarun, Lohardugga, and Chittagong the results were better.

In Backergunge convictions were secured in 19 out of 27 cases, which is a decided improvement on former years.

It must be admitted that not only at the Sessions have murder cases failed, but that the number of persons sent up who have been discharged by Magistrates has increased. This is not creditable to the police; but, as I have elsewhere observed, Magistrates hesitate to commit when the prospects of conviction at the Sessions in cases under class II are so doubtful as at present.

184. The number of cases, and the results, are very much the same as last year.

Attempts at murder.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1877	...	51	23	76	32
1878	...	60	25	79	32

Calpable homicide.

185. There has been an increase in the number of cases, and a falling off in results, as compared with last year.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1877	...	199	93	486	187
1878	...	224	91	515	182

The best results were obtained in Backergunge, where conviction followed in 17 out of 19 cases, but in none of the other districts were results so satisfactory as to merit notice. There was total failure in Bankoora, Hooghly, Dinagepore, Noakholly, Purneah, Maldah, Cuttack, and Gurjhats.

Rape.

186.

	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Burdwan	26	16	5	4	31	24	6	7	22	17
Presidency	24	31	5	1	37	49	7	4	27	43
Rajshahye	27	47	6	18	35	42	8	15	26	26
Dacca	25	50	4	10	51	77	20	15	29	59
Chittagong	8	12	2	2	14	21	3	6	3	15
Patna	30	33	5	7	31	33	7	8	22	21
Bhagulpore	18	21	2	9	29	34	4	14	25	20
Orissa	10	6	3	1	14	10	5	1	9	9
Chota Nagpore	14	14	2	6	8	21	2	8	5	11
Total	177	230	34	53	250	311	62	78	108	221

The above table gives the results by divisions as last year. The results are a slight improvement on those of 1877 with regard to cases, conviction having followed in 23 per cent. of those instituted, as against 19·3 per cent. last year. The results with regard to persons are the same as in 1877.

187. There has been but slight fluctuation in crime under this heading. The results are slightly worse than those of last year.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1877	...	56	20	57	22
1878	...	62	21	60	23

Exposure of infants.

187A.

	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons brought to trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Burdwan	12	11	2	4	8	8	3	4	5	3
Presidency	6	6	2	2	6	6	3	2	3	3
Rajshahye	7	2	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	2	2
Dacca	3	8	.....	1	2	7	.....	3	2	5
Chittagong	2	1	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	2
Patna	80	68	41	34	57	53	43	41	7	9
Bhagulpore	9	15	5	7	6	15	5	9	1	4
Orissa	8	10	5	3	7	11	6	4	1	6
Chota Nagpore	11	12	6	7	15	12	6	7	9	4
Total	141	183	63	58	105	118	67	70	29	36

There has been a slight decrease in cases throughout the province. The results are almost the same as last year.

Attempts to commit suicide.

188. There is a slight decrease in cases: results of police action almost the same as in 1877.

189. Only one case in Midnapore, which ended in conviction.

Grievous hurt to extort confession.

Grievous hurt.

190.

Divisions.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Burdwan	58	55	25	20	80	74	61	40	22	22
Presidency	55	60	35	31	107	80	61	40	43	38
Rajshahye	66	84	38	29	135	105	84	58	47	40
Dacca	154	158	76	62	245	200	183	142	57	74
Chittagong	27	23	11	12	28	50	17	31	6	18
Patna	168	126	87	72	298	205	185	130	102	59
Bhagulpore	49	49	23	16	67	74	37	40	17	22
Orissa	23	13	13	8	35	28	19	18	9	10
Chota Nagpore	41	38	25	19	65	81	38	47	23	25
Total	634	601	333	269	1,060	957	865	544	326	308

The number of cases has slightly decreased, but the results have fallen off, as compared with last year. The number of false cases has again diminished, and the returns show that in 26 districts of Bengal not a single intentionally false case of causing grievous hurt came under the cognizance of the Magistrates. In the Burdwan Division one case has this year been pronounced false. In Rajshahye eight cases out of 92 have been so dealt with. It is only two years ago that the percentage of false cases in Burdwan was 67, and in Rajshahye 68 ; the change, therefore, in procedure has been very marked in these divisions. In Dinagepore, always conspicuous for false cases, not a single false charge of grievous hurt has this year been preferred, a satisfactory result, if it is not derived solely from a change in procedure.

191. This dangerous crime increased during the year, and for a time there was an outbreak of cases in several districts. Convictions were secured in 10 out of 24 cases, and 11 persons out of 27 were convicted. The greatest attention was paid to these cases during the year, and the conviction of a poisoner in Calcutta led to his connection with other cases in the mofussil being established. Travellers are constantly warned against the operations of these men, but they are deaf to all advice, and take every opportunity offered to them of associating and eating with the very description of persons against whom they have been warned by the police.

Hurt by dangerous weapons.

192.

DIVISIONS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Burdwan	83	105	29	45	134	147	65	76	65	65
Presidency	171	177	71	68	242	197	129	94	99	96
Rajshahye	69	57	14	26	74	62	23	39	34	21
Dacca	190	226	64	87	205	239	105	137	72	80
Chittagong	36	41	14	16	29	52	18	30	9	18
Patna	89	88	31	31	120	105	35	48	81	81
Bhagulpore	18	23	8	9	19	28	12	18	7	10
Orissa	48	53	10	11	58	54	19	16	32	27
Chota Nagpore	29	37	14	14	31	36	18	19	13	13
Total	733	807	255	297	912	920	424	477	412	381

The results show an improvement, both with regard to cases and persons, as compared with 1877. But the results in none of the districts can be called satisfactory.

The table below shows the cases of hurt, &c., ending in death during 1878

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	Name of district.	Grievous hurt.	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	Robbery with hurt by other means.	Voluntarily causing hurt.	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	Total.
Burdwan ...	Beerbhoom	....	....	....	....	.... 1	....	1	....	1 3
	Hooghly	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	4
Presidency	Total	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
	24-Pergunnahs	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	1
Rajshahye	Jessore	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1
	Moorshedabad	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2
Rajshahye	Total	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	2	6
	Rajshahye	....	....	....	....	1	....	5	....	6
Dacca	Bungpore	....	....	....	....	2	....	4	....	2
	Pubna	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	5
Dacca	Julpigoree	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
	Total	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	10	14
Chittagong	Dacca	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	1	8
	Backergunge	....	5	....	....	1	....	1	....	8
Chittagong	Mymensingh	....	4	....	....	....	2	....	4	10
	Tipperah	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	3
Chittagong	Total	....	13	....	....	1	6	....	8	29
Patna	Noakholly	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	4	9
Patna	Total	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	4	9
Patna	Total Bengal	....	17	....	1	1	15	....	27	1 62
Bhagalpore	Shahabad	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2
Bhagalpore	Moznafferpore	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Bhagalpore	Sarun	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
Bhagalpore	Chumparun	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Bhagalpore	Total	....	3	....	....	1	1	....	1	6
Bhagalpore	Purneah	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	5	5
Bhagalpore	Sonthal Pergunnahs	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	4
Bhagalpore	Total	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	7	9
Chota Nagpore	Total Behar	....	3	....	....	1	2	1	7	1 15
Chota Nagpore	Lohardugga	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	4
Chota Nagpore	Singbhum	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Chota Nagpore	Total	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	5
GRAND TOTAL ...		23	1	1	2	18	1	34	2	82

Kidnapping or abduction.

193.

DIVISIONS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Burdwan ...	34	48	5	8	57	84	11	13	34	68
Presidency	33	15	8	4	38	22	15	10	22	12
Rajshahye	31	33	6	7	56	52	17	16	38	36
Dacca	38	39	6	6	53	75	19	12	27	49
Chittagong	9	12	1	1	11	11	1	1	8	10
Patna	16	25	5	6	26	51	7	10	17	30
Bhagalpore	28	11	4	3	40	21	4	3	24	18
Orissa	12	12	1	2	24	15	8	2	21	13
Chota Nagpore	8	12	2	5	13	20	4	6	6	14
Total	200	207	37	41	318	351	81	72	197	250

From the above figures it appears that the number of cases has been almost the same, that the results with regard to cases are better, and with reference to persons rather worse than in 1877.

194. The number of cases has increased slightly, and the results are, although still unsatisfactory, better than those of the two preceding years.

	True cases.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.	Persons put on trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1877 ...	128	22	183	47	
1878 ...	147	28	211	73	

195. The number of cases has more than doubled, and the results of action taken are more unsatisfactory than ever. No reason for this increase is given. The results are shown below:—

	True cases.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.	Persons put on trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1877 ...	10	4	33	10	23
1878 ...	25	5	41	9	9

Criminal force.

196. Crime under this head has remained almost stationary. Results have improved.

	True cases.	Cases in which convictions were obtained.	Persons put on trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1877	937	908	1,629	773	669
1878	923	317	1,390	742	593

Class II.

197. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Number convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	89	119	20	146	88	62	71
Bankoora	30	34	2	65	13	33	33
Beerbhoom	51	72	4	115	17	38	73
Midnapore	134	153	27	223	47	89	120
Hooghly	95	106	10	121	37	48	72
Howrah	65	82	9	113	27	43	63
Total	473	506	72	783	179	314	430

There has been a slight increase in the number of true cases throughout the division, an increase more due to greater care in striking off cases as false than to any other cause. It will be observed that the number of cases reported is less than in 1877, but that the number of cases treated as false in the latter year was 105, while during 1878 only 72 have been expunged from the returns as false. There has been no striking fluctuation under any particular heading. The percentage of convictions in cases is almost the same as last year, being 36 per cent., against 35·5, while the percentage of convictions of persons has fallen from 41·6 to 40. This unsatisfactory result is visible in every district except Midnapore, in which the results as regards persons have been better than in 1877; but even with this improvement the percentage in Midnapore does not reach the divisional average, as shown below:—

	Percentage of convictions of persons.	
	1877.	1878.
Burdwan	45·1	36
Bankoora	5·7	50·7
Beerbhoom	40·5	33
Midnapore	29·2	39·9
Hooghly	40·1	39·6
Howrah	45·6	37·1

There has been an increase of five cases in the number of murders, there having been 42 true cases, against 37 of last year.

	1877.	1878.
Murder by dacoits	...	2
" " robbers	...	1
" " poison	...	5
" " other means	34	34
	—	—
	37	42

The murders by dacoits occurred in Beerbhoom and Midnapore. The Beerbhoom case had not been decided at the close of the year. In the murder which occurred in Midnapore, conviction was obtained, three persons out of seven committed being punished.

The case of murder by robbers occurred in Burdwan. In this case also conviction was obtained.

None of the cases of murder by poison which took place in Midnapore, Hooghly, and Beerbhoom were successful.

The results of cases of other murders are given below and compared with those of last year.

	1877.		1878.	
	Cases.	Convictions.	Cases.	Convictions.
Burdwan	6	4	13	6
Bankoora	3	1	2	1
Beerbhoom	2	...	2	...
Midnapore	12	3	10	6
Hooghly	4	...	5	3
Howrah	4	1	2	...
	—	—	—	—
	34	9	34	16

These figures show improvement in results generally throughout the division. This improvement is visible especially in Midnapore; but in Beerbboom and Howrah total failure has been the result in these murder cases.

In these cases 75 persons were put on trial or appeared before the Magistrate. Of these, 20 were discharged by Magistrates and 52 were committed to the Sessions. Of the 52 committed, 30 were convicted and 12 acquitted, one remaining pending. None of the cases are mentioned in the divisional report as worthy of special notice.

The results of cases of culpable homicide are given below. There has been a decrease in the number of cases, and the results, both as regards cases and persons, are better than in 1877. In Midnapore the results of cases of culpable homicide, as of those of murder, have been the most successful.

District.		Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	...	3	1	8	3	2
Bankura	...	1	...	2	2	...
Beerbloom	...	2	1	4	1	3
Midnapore	...	6	4	15	9	6
Hooghly	...	1	...	1	...	1
Howrah	...	2	1	5	1	4

There has been a decrease in the number of rape cases as compared with last year, there having been 16 true cases against 26. In four of these cases convictions were obtained, and seven persons out of 24 sent up were finally punished. Fourteen were discharged by Magistrates, and three acquitted at the Sessions. The results, although poor, are better than last year.

Cases of administering stupefying drugs have increased. There were several cases in Beerbloom, three of which were proved to have been the work of one man, who was arrested and punished. No clue was discovered in any of the Burdwan cases, and it is clear that a professional gang is working there, more than one case having occurred since the close of the year. Every effort will be made to detect the offenders.

Under the cases of hurt for the purpose of extorting confession may be noted the case of Inspector Mohesh Chunder Singh. This officer, along with a head constable and constable were committed to the Sessions on a charge of torture and extorting false confessions from persons concerned in a dacoity case. They were acquitted at the Sessions, but were dismissed from the police force under orders of Government. A charge of extorting a false confession was made against Inspector Haro Prasad Dass, but it was clearly shown to be false, and the Inspector was directed to take criminal proceedings against his accusers.

Class II.

198. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	NUMBER CONVICTED.		Acquit- ted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs...	147	223	36	222	77	107	100
Nuddea	152	174	17	318	62	60	98
Jessore	167	195	30	264	56	125	124
Moorshedabad	140	133	17	160	36	59	82
Total	615	725	100	861	231	380	404

Crime under this head has remained stationary as regards divisional figures, there being 625 true cases, against 615 last year. There has, however, been considerable fluctuation in the 24-Pergunnahs and Moorshedabad, crime having increased in the former district by 40 cases and decreased in the latter by 33 cases.

The results have been slightly worse than those of last year, having been 36·9 against 37·5 per cent. of convictions in cases, and 42·8 against 43·9 per cent. of persons punished.

There has been a large increase in the number of murders during the year as compared with 1877, there having been 43 as compared with 28 in 1877. The increase is chiefly observable under "other murders." The

results, both as regards persons and cases, were better than last year, but are still far from satisfactory.

As last year, there were two cases of murder by robbers, both having occurred in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs. Both cases were successful. The murderers in each case were detected and punished. In the first case, in which a woman, Puddo Boistomi, was murdered for the sake of her money and valuables by a young Brahmin who had formed a criminal intimacy with her, the police for a long time were unsuccessful, no clue to the identity of the murdered woman having been obtained. At length a clue was discovered, and the case was most successfully worked out by Inspectors Judo Nath Dass and Gouripodo Chuckerbutty, with Sub-Inspector Kissory Mohun Mookerjee. The Brahmin, with two of his accomplices, were sentenced capitally by the Judge, but the High Court acquitted the accomplices and sentenced the Brahmin alone to death. In the second case, in which the manjee of a boat was deliberately murdered by a fellow boatman, the jury found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide only. The Judge, however, referred the case to the High Court, who convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death.

There were three cases of murder by poison during the year, against none in the previous year. Two of these occurred in Nuddea, and one in Moorshedabad. All three were detected, but convictions were not procured in any. In the first of the Nuddea cases, in which a Hindu widow was alleged to have been poisoned by some of her relations to enable them to appropriate an allowance she enjoyed under the will of her deceased husband, the jury, "although expressing an opinion that murder had been committed, considered the proof insufficient, and acquitted the prisoners."

In the second there was a lamentable failure of justice. A widow woman of the Mochi caste, named Mohini, carried on an intrigue with Bhiku, also a Mochi. "The widow's brother-in-law, Srinath, objected, and Mohini and her paramour determined to get rid of him. Some arsenic was obtained, sprinkled on a custard-apple, and given by the widow to her brother-in-law. The brother-in-law ate some, and gave the rest to a nephew named Kunjoo, who in his turn ate some and gave a portion to his sister. The brother-in-law and the nephew died the same night, and the girl recovered. Investigation was made by Inspector Rojoni Kant Bose. A portion of the custard-apple was found, and traces of arsenic were discovered in it by the Chemical Examiner. Arsenic was also discovered in some vomit and in the stomachs of the brother-in-law and the nephew. The woman made a statement to the effect that her paramour had sprinkled a white powder on the custard-apple, telling her to give it to her brother-in-law, and that she had done so not knowing what powder had been put into the fruit. Both Mohini and Bhiku were committed to the Sessions for trial under section 302, Indian Penal Code, on the 21st March 1878. The jury found them both guilty, and the Judge sentenced them to capital punishment. The High Court, however, disbelieving the charge, acquitted both the prisoners. There was a deplorable failure of justice in this case, for a clearer case of poisoning has seldom been met with." Acquittals in cases like these, when the police have worked honestly, intelligently, and successfully, have the worst effect upon investigating officers, and have a tendency to lead them to manufacture evidence.

In the Moorshedabad case a man was poisoned by his wife, who was carrying on an intrigue with another man. She confessed that she had given him some medicine in his rice on the evening of his death. She was committed for trial, but acquitted, as the Chemical Examiner, to whom the contents of the stomach and a portion of the food were sent, reported that he could find no trace of poison in them.

The results of other murders are given below :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
24-Pergunnahs	12	3	17	3
Nuddea	8	4	14	6
Jesore	8	2	30	6
Moorshedabad	10	1	11	1
					6	7

The results in all districts except Nuddea were very unsatisfactory, and even in that district only a moderate degree of success was attained. The

Commissioner gives details of many cases, the most peculiar of which took place in Moorshedabad. "Early on the morning of the 3rd May the accused, accompanied by the deceased, took the ferry-boat near Azimgunge, and proceeded down the stream. The ferryman came out just then to get his boat, and saw it being taken away. He got into a dinghee, crossed to the side nearest which his boat was being taken down, and ran along the shore after it, crying out to the man in the boat to stop. He paid no attention, but continued pulling the boat down stream. The ferryman then got into the stream, and swam after his boat, and the stream being slack he soon neared it. On this the accused caught the deceased, who was muffled up, flung her into the water, and then jumped in himself and swam towards the shore. The deceased woman sank. When she rose again the ferryman caught hold of her hair and tried to save her, but the accused turned round, swam towards him, and from behind put his hands on the ferryman's head and pushed him under water. On this the ferryman, to save his own life, was compelled to let the woman go. The accused then pushed the woman under water, and she never rose again. Her body was not recovered. He then swam to the shore and tried to escape, but was arrested by some municipal constables who happened to be passing by. The case was sent up for trial, but at the first hearing the Deputy Magistrate of Lallbagh misunderstood the manjee and thought the case to be one of accidental death. He was then requested to examine the ferryman and other witnesses. The District Superintendent prosecuted the case personally on this occasion, and it resulted in the committal of the accused to the Sessions Court. The Judge, however, acquitted the accused on account of the confusion arising from the two discrepant statements of the ferryman recorded by the Deputy Magistrate on the two occasions. The Judge commented on the defective manner in which the case appeared to have been put before the Deputy Magistrate at first, and the Commissioner, Mr. Peacock, was of opinion that "there had been a lamentable failure of justice, and this was mainly, if not altogether, attributable to the perfunctory manner in which the committing officer had conducted the preliminary investigation into the case."

The number of cases of culpable homicide was the same as last year. The results are given below. The number of persons in Nuddea whose cases were pending at the close of the year affects conclusion as to the actual results of police action in these cases :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.
24-Pergunnahs	...	8	5	15	8	5
Nuddea	...	7	1	27	2	8
Jessore	...	3	2	20	14	3
Moorshedabad	...	5	2	10	4	2

The results are very much the same as those of last year. Amongst the Nuddea cases is the Tctulbaria case, in which Mr. White, an indigo-planter, was committed to the High Court for killing a man, but was acquitted. The case has formed the subject of separate correspondence.

Cases of rape have increased, and the results have been as unsatisfactory as ever, only four persons out of 49 sent up having been convicted.

The figures under the remaining headings do not call for special notice.

Class II.

199. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases	Number of persons brought to trial.	NUMBERS CONVICTED		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinapore	...	48	96	0	104	24	29
Rajshahye	...	129	122	15	142	33	69
Bengpore	...	181	216	64	207	50	108
Bogra	...	69	87	7	99	33	53
Purna	...	58	91	20	143	33	56
Darjeeling	...	32	31	4	19	12	15
Jalpigoree	...	39	60	0	65	21	39
Total	...	506	703	128	778	206	371

There has been a slight increase in the number of cases in this class throughout the division, chiefly visible in Dinapore, but the increase is

not so great as to require special explanation. In fact it may be doubted whether the increase is real, and should not rather be attributed to greater discrimination exercised in striking off cases as false; for I find that while the number of cases reported was only in excess of that of last year by 33 cases, only 128 cases were struck off as false, compared with 164 in 1877.

The results are very much the same as in last year. The number of acquittals in Dinagepore and Pubna is very unsatisfactory. The failure of cases in this class in Dinagepore has been repeatedly pointed out, but no improvement has followed, and no explanation of the continuous ill success in dealing with such cases has been given.

Under the heading of murder there were 49 true cases, as compared with 45 of last year, classified as follows:—

Murder by dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " robbers	...	...	...	...	...	4
" " poison	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " other means	...	...	...	...	...	44
					Total	49

One case of a former year was brought to trial during the year, and in all 33 cases were decided, of which only 10 ended in convictions. The results in every district are most unsatisfactory, only 15 persons having been convicted and no less than 89 acquitted out of a total of 104 persons whose cases were disposed of. In Pubna and Dinagepore the results were specially bad. In the former district, out of 44 persons who were sent up by the police 20 were discharged by the Magistrate, 22 were acquitted at the Sessions, and only one was convicted; while in Dinagepore only three persons were convicted, 12 having been released by the Magistrates and 10 acquitted by the Judge out of a total of 27 put on trial. The fact that so many of these discharges took place before the Magistrates shows that the police management of the cases was seriously defective. No explanation, however, of the reasons for their want of success is given in the divisional report.

It is satisfactory to find that there was no murder by dacoits during the year. There were four cases of murder by robbers, all having occurred in the Darjeeling district. The Commissioner reports that none of them were of sufficient importance to demand notice in detail. I note, however, that they were not detected.

One case of murder by poison took place during the year. The details of this case are as follow:—Four men, going to a hât to buy rice, were drugged by the people of the house in which they put up. In the morning they awoke to find themselves at some distance off from the village. Two were missing, and their dead bodies were discovered by the survivors, who, afraid that they might be charged with the murder of their companions, informed the police that they had been killed by dacoits. Investigation showed that the party really had been drugged, and six men were committed to the Sessions on what seemed very fair evidence, but they were acquitted.

There were 44 cases of murder by other means during the year. One of these is remarkable from the fact of the murderers being brought to justice by a man deaf and dumb. This man showed by signs that the deceased had, when sleeping with a woman, been strangled by four men, who had subsequently carried off the corpse in the direction of the river where the corpse had been found. He took the police to the houses of the accused. A prostitute, with whom the deceased was known to associate, made a full disclosure, which corroborated the dumb man's statement, and the murderers were finally convicted and executed.

It is satisfactory to find that the number of cases of culpable homicide has decreased, and that the results of police action have improved. In the year under review 23 cases were reported, as compared with 31 last year. Convictions followed in 10 out of 15 cases decided, and 16 persons out of 26 put on trial were punished, only five being acquitted.

The number of rape cases has been almost the same as last year, and the results, although still unsatisfactory, are better than in 1877. Conviction was obtained in 13 out of 43 cases decided, 15 persons were convicted to 26 acquitted, 21 of such acquittals taking place before Magistrates.

Cases of grievous hurt were almost the same in number as last year. There was no case of causing grievous hurt to extort confession. There were, however, two cases of causing hurt to extort confession reported in Bogra. In one a Sub-Inspector and a constable were convicted and sentenced at the Sessions to three and one year's imprisonment respectively, and in the second case a head constable and two others were also imprisoned for this offence.

There were three cases of administering stupefying drugs with intent, &c. In one of these cases a woman at the instigation of her paramour administered the drug to her husband. She confessed. The sale of the drug to her paramour was proved, and he was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. This was clearly not a professional case. The second case, which occurred in Dinagepore, looked more like the work of professionals. In this case several villagers were drugged by two men, who gave themselves out to be doctors. They prescribed for the family of a villager, and some food was cooked which the members of the family were requested to eat. After eating they became insensible, but one woman who had not partaken of the food gave the alarm, and the two poisoners effected their escape. The third case was really one of murder by poison, administered by a woman to her husband at the instigation of her paramour. The case was very well worked out by Inspector Gobind Chunder Chuckerbutty, and the paramour was tried and sentenced capitally. The High Court, however, acquitted him.

Class II.

200. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1877	Cases reported in 1878	False cases	Number of persons brought to trial	NUMBER CONVICTED		Acquitted
					Cases	Persons	
Dacca	218	261	51	307	68	199	154
Furreedpore	172	14	28	238	57	119	94
Backergunge	27	34	75	538	118	214	254
Mymensingh	201	205	13	273	43	122	107
Tipperah	127	16	18	243	45	84	13
Total	991	1,168	185	1,594	331	607	730

There has been a slight increase in the number of cases throughout the division, due, I believe, to stricter procedure with reference to false cases. There were in reality more institutions last year than in 1878, but in the latter year 185 cases were treated as false, against 234 in the preceding year. The general results are superior to those of last year.

The crime of murder has decreased, there having been 74 cases, as against 99 last year —

	1877	1878
Murder by dacoits	..	2
" " robbers	.	1
" " poison	..	11
" " other means	.	87
		64

The two cases of murder by dacoits occurred in Backergunge and Mymensingh. Both cases were unsuccessful. Similarly the case of murder by robbers, a Mymensingh case, yielded no result. It is also a matter of regret to have to record failure in all the cases of murder by poison which occurred during the year.

The figures below give the result of other murders for 1877-78 :—

DISTRICTS.	Cases		Convictions		Persons		Convicted		Acquitted	
	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878	1877	1878
Dacca	7	10	1	1	27	24	1	4	17	11
Furreedpore	13	10	6	27	28	8	16	16	23	
Backergunge	44	37	16	19	110	130	39	38	35	70
Mymensingh	20	10	8	58	16	14	14	17	4	6
Tipperah	4	7	1	2	20	17	2	5	14	7

It is satisfactory to notice that this serious crime has decreased in Mymensingh and Backergunge. The failure of cases, however, in Mymensingh and Furreedpore is lamentable. It is satisfactory to note that convictions were secured in 19 out of 37 cases in Backergunge, but the very large number

of acquittals and discharges shows that the Magistrates must have committed, and the police have sent up before Magistrates, too many men as implicated in these cases on insufficient evidence. The Commissioner observes:—"The task before the Magistrate of that district is a difficult one, but he will do well to bear in mind that energy in detection and prosecution must be supplemented by care in making commitments. The enormous number of acquittals forms a blot on what otherwise would appear to be a record of strenuous effort."

The results of cases of culpable homicide are given below:—

	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Dacca	8	11	4	5	20	10	7	12
Furredpore	10	13	7	4	20	29	11	5
Backergunge	14	19	7	17	20	61	7	16
Mymensingh	15	20	11	8	39	74	22	28
Tipperah	5	6	4	4	24	12	14	43

The remarks made above, with reference to too many persons being sent up on insufficient evidence, apply to the cases of culpable homicide in Backergunge and Mymensingh. Had this point not formed the subject of unfavorable comment, the fact that the police detected 17 out of 19 cases would have been pronounced very satisfactory. I can quite understand that the Backergunge police, who were notorious for sending up only a few persons in cases, with the object of trying whether such cases would stand or not, have now, under the more vigorous policy introduced into the district, gone to the opposite extreme of sending up all persons implicated, without duly weighing the evidence against each. The result of such action, an undue number of acquittals, will soon tend to moderate the hasty action of the police.

The results of cases in Furredpore and Tipperah are favorable. Cases of rape have not been more successful than elsewhere. In 50 cases convictions followed in 10, and of 77 persons sent up by the police 42 were discharged by Magistrates and 32 committed. Of those committed 15 were convicted and 17 acquitted at the Sessions. The most favorable results were obtained at the Dacca Sessions Court, where, out of 14 persons committed, nine were convicted and five acquitted.

The number of cases of grievous hurt was almost the same as last year. Convictions were obtained in 62 out of 158 cases, and of 226 persons whose cases were disposed of and sent up for trial, 142 were convicted and 84 acquitted.

Cases of kidnapping, &c., were almost the same in number as in 1877, but the results of these cases were more unsatisfactory than ever. Convictions were obtained in only six cases out of 39 investigated, and of 75 persons who appeared before Magistrates 39 were discharged, nine convicted, and 13 committed. Of those committed only three were convicted by the Judge, 10 being acquitted.

Cases of wrongful confinement, 70 in number, as compared with 65 in 1877, yielded almost the same results as last year.

Class II.

201. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases report- ed in 1878.	False cases.	Number of per- sons brought to trial.	NUMBER CONVICTED.		Acquitted.
					On ses.	Persons.	
Chittagong	88	135	20	159	40	77	71
Noakhally	80	91	6	108	35	101	83
Chittagong Hill Tracts	15	8	.....	7	4	5	2
Total	183	234	20	364	79	183	155

There is a considerable increase in crime under class II noticeable in the district of Chittagong. Such increase is especially visible in cases under serial No. 28, criminal force to public servants, and is attributed to the opposition by defaulting villagers to the restraint of property made by punchayets under the Chowkidari Act. It is observable that the number of false cases has increased instead of, as elsewhere, diminishing.

The general results are very much the same as last year, the percentage of convictions in cases slightly better, and that of persons convicted worse.

The table below gives the results of cases of murder and culpable homicide, unsatisfactory both as regards cases and persons:—

DISTRICTS.	MURDER.			CULPABLE HOMICIDE.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.
Chittagong	7	10	5	3	2	2
Noakhally	3	22	1	3	8	...

Class II.

202. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases report- ed in 1878.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	NUMBER CONVICTED.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	121	173	21	206	53	81	116
Gya	151	180	15	161	63	68	60
Shahabad ...	102	181	11	215	77	116	75
Mozafferpore	64	80	14	99	34	61	38
Durbhunga	61	42	8	44	18	28	20
Sarun ...	95	119	27	154	46	92	47
Chumparun ...	35	60	7	66	32	41	19
Total ...	721	785	103	940	323	567	870

There has been a decrease, on the whole, in crime under this class, and the results are very much the same as last year, the percentage being 47·3 as regards convictions in cases, and 53·4 with reference to persons punished.

Cases of murder have slightly increased, there being 35 cases, against 28 of last year. There was one case of murder by dacoits, which took place in Shahabad, which was unsuccessful. The returns submitted to my office show that there was one case of murder by poison in Gya, but this case is not noticed in the divisional report. Enquiries will be made on this point.

The results of trials of cases of other murders are still as unsatisfactory as ever. In 12 out of 33 cases convictions were obtained, and of 89 persons sent up for trial 28 were discharged by Magistrates and 50 committed. Of the number committed, 21 were convicted and 29 acquitted at the Sessions. In Shahabad and Durbhunga no convictions were obtained.

The following figures show the results of cases of culpable homicide, which in almost every district of the division are disheartening. The result is the more to be regretted after the improvement which was visible last year.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	19	3	27	5	22
Gya	1	1	1	1	...
Shahabad ...	5	1	12	1	10
Mozafferpore	4	1	15	12	1
Durbhunga	1	1	1	1	...
Sarun ...	5	2	8	4	4
Chumparun ...	9	3	11	5	5

Cases of rape were as unsuccessful as elsewhere. Cases of exposure of infants have decreased, and the results of action as regards both cases and persons are satisfactory. The same remarks apply to cases of grievous hurt.

There was only one case of administering stupefying drugs in the division, which, as the Commissioner remarks, is a matter for congratulation. It occurred in Shahabad. The police got hold, I believe, of the right persons, but the evidence was considered insufficient for conviction, and they were acquitted.

Under heading criminal force, &c., there has been decided improvement in police action, both with reference to cases and persons, convictions following in 54 per cent. of cases and in 66·2 of persons tried, as compared with 39·3 per cent. of cases and 52·1 of persons tried in 1877.

Class II.

203. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	NUMBER CONVICTED.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	79	95	10	106	90	49	53
Bhagulpore	80	96	17	55	15	16	33
Purneah	33	50	4	100	21	31	51
Sonthal Pergunnahs	73	64	7	127	26	52	44
Maldah	32	36	.....	51	15	16	27
Total	246	311	38	439	107	186	198

There has been an increase in the number of cases of crime in this class, and the results are slightly worse than those of last year, convictions with regard to cases being 37·6, and with reference to persons 45·6 per cent., as compared with 40·1 and 48·5 per cent. last year.

Murders have increased, but no special reason for this increase can be given. As last year, there has been no case of murder by dacoits. There were two cases of murder by robbers, four of murder by poison, and 26 of other murders, total 32, as compared with 28 last year. In addition to these 32 cases, three cases of other murders, which occurred previously, were brought under investigation during the year, so that the total number of cases to be dealt with is 35.

The results of cases have been extremely unsatisfactory, the percentage of convictions in cases being only 34·3, as compared with 39·2 of last year; while only 12 persons were convicted out of 67 brought to trial. A considerable number of cases and persons were pending disposal at the close of the year. The failure, as usual, chiefly resulted at the Sessions.

The two cases of murder by robbers took place in the district of Monghyr. In both cases girls were murdered for the sake of their ornaments. One case was successful; in the second, three men were acquitted at the Sessions.

The cases of murder by poison occurred in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Purneah, two in each district. In the cases belonging to the former district convictions were obtained at the Sessions, one after close of the year, but in the other case the accused was acquitted by the High Court. The case is thus described by the Commissioner:—"One Bangan Paharia put some drug into a saucerful of tāri for another Paharia to drink. He said he had been advised to do so by two other men, from whom he received the article. The symptoms were proved to resemble those of aconite poisoning. The Sessions Judge convicted Bangan and sentenced him to transportation for life, but the High Court thought the whole thing might only have been meant for a practical joke (rather a serious kind of joke I am compelled to observe), and discharged Bangan."

In both the Purneah cases convictions were obtained. In one case a man was poisoned by a woman at the instigation of her paramour; in the other a wife poisoned her husband, she having formed an illicit connection with another man.

The results of other murders are given below:—

Monghyr	...	...	...	...	6 cases with 2 convictions.
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	6	" 3 "
Purneah	...	...	...	4	" 1 "
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	11	" 2 "
Maldah	...	...	...	2	" 2 "
				29	10

In all these cases 53 persons were sent up for trial, of whom 13 were discharged by Magistrates and 21 committed. Of those committed, nine only were convicted and 12 acquitted. Nineteen remained pending at the close of the year.

In Monghyr nine persons, implicated in five cases, were committed, the accused in the sixth case having absconded. In only two cases, however, were convictions obtained against two persons, seven accused in the remaining three cases being acquitted at the Sessions.

In Bhagulpore, of 10 persons sent up, five were discharged by Magistrates and five committed. Two were convicted at the Sessions, one acquitted, two remained pending.

Of the four cases which occurred in Purneah one was successful, in which a young man, enraged by some domestic quarrel, attempted the life of his wife, sister, and step-mother (one of these afterwards died), and then tried to cut his own throat. Another case, in which a man was murdered by villagers who suspected him of witchcraft, has been committed to the Sessions, and remains undisposed of. The third case was one of hurt rather than of murder, and was shown as murder by the Commissioner's orders. In the fourth case "a woman was outraged by a man to whom she was related, and afterwards murdered. The accused was convicted by the Judge, but was let off by the High Court. In this case there was a grievous failure of justice, which created strong feeling at the time. There was good circumstantial evidence, supported by the statement of an eye-witness, whose statement again was strengthened by the statement of the accused." During the year I brought this case to the notice of Government as an instance of the difficulties which the police have to contend with in securing convictions, notwithstanding every effort made to detect crime. In this case the investigation was skilfully and intelligently conducted by the police, with the District Superintendent at their head. The case was committed. The Judge considered that the investigation had been well made, and was of opinion that the statement of the eye-witness, corroborated as it was by circumstantial evidence and by the statement of the accused, was one of the strongest depositions he had ever seen. The poisoner was sentenced capitally, but the High Court considered the evidence insufficient, and acquitted the prisoner.

The Commissioner thus describes the cases of murder in the Sonthal Pergunnahs:—

"There were altogether 11 true cases.

"1.—An extraordinary case. The prisoner said his wife had taken a personal hatred to him, and had never allowed him access to her. He came home one evening from the fields, and in a fury of disappointment hacked her to death with a *dao*. Convicted.

"2. Husband and wife quarrelled. The former killed the latter and fled to the tea districts. No one arrested.

"3. A mad girl beat an old woman to death. The girl is in the lunatic asylum.

"4. An extraordinary and most unsatisfactory case. A man attacked a girl in company with an old woman, apparently meaning to ravish her. The girl ran away, and the old woman was found strangled. The case was unsuccessful, apparently because badly conducted.

"5. A man cut down his mother in a sudden fury. Convicted.

"6. A Sonthal woman supposed to have murdered her child. An unsatisfactory case, in which proper enquiries were not made. Acquitted.

"7. A Sonthal, who had joined in the murder of a witch before the Sonthal rebellion, was now found. Discharged by the High Court, for there was no law under which he could be tried.

"8. An insane killed his mother.

"9. A nephew murdered by his uncle. The object could not be ascertained. Unsuccessful.

"10. A big boy murdered a little boy. The case, apparently quite clear, fell through at the Sessions, as exception was taken to the police enquiry. Neither the Deputy Commissioner nor myself could find anything amiss of sufficient importance to damn the case.

"11. A man was present as a guest in the house of a well-to-do man. He was well received and entertained by his host, but at night, being found with a daughter of the latter, was beaten to death.

"The total number of acquittals and unsuccessful cases bears a very large proportion to the total number of convictions. The result is certainly disheartening."

The results of cases of culpable homicide are as bad as those of murder.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Convicted.	Acquittals.
Monghyr	7	3	13
Bhagulpore	8	2	15
Purneah	2	...	38
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	1	1	3	1
Maldah	3	5	...

In Bhagulpore four cases were pending disposal at the close of the year. In one of the Purneah cases "almost all the people of a village were concerned. They combined to kill the deceased, who was a tehsildar and had made himself obnoxious by enhancing rents and oppressing the ryots. The murder was committed at night, and the case was reported as one of dacoity. By intimidation and persuasion they prevented any witnesses from appearing for a long time. When they did appear, they were so much under the influence of terror that they gave their evidence unwillingly and with difficulty. Twenty-one men were arrested and sent up for trial as murderers, 17 of these were discharged by the Judge, and four of the ringleaders were punished with transportation for life under section 304. The High Court, however, released these latter in a judgment which declared that though there was no doubt that the deceased was killed by his neighbours, and that there was a combination in the village, the evidence adduced was discrepant, and therefore untrustworthy." This would appear to be a case in which the quartering of punitive police in the villages might have been resorted to.

The results of prosecutions for rape have been more successful than last year. The cases occurred principally in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1877	...	14	29	4	25
1878	...	21	31	14	20

The crime of administering stupefying drugs has again, as elsewhere, appeared in this division during the year, seven cases in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs having occurred. Some of the cases were undoubtedly the work of one gang. One of the Monghyr cases was detected, and in one of the Bhagulpore cases the poisoner was arrested and sentenced to transportation for 10 years (after the close of the year). He is also charged with being the poisoner in another Monghyr case. This class of cases has met with the closest attention during the year.

Class II.

204. ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	Number of persons brought to trial.	NUMBERS CONVICTED.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	85	113	32	92	30	49	36
Pooree	46	62	11	50	15	27	50
Balasore	55	61	4	63	20	24	37
Gurjhata	17	17	6	14	8	4	9
Total	203	253	53	259	68	104	132

From the above figures it would appear that crime has been almost stationary in the division during the year. The results have been almost the same as last year,—rather more favorable on the whole.

Murders have remained almost the same in point of numbers; but while "other murders" have decreased by three cases, cases of murder by robbers have risen from one in 1877 to three in 1878. There was one case of murder by poison in 1878, as compared with one last year.

All the cases of murder by robbers, as well as that of murder by poison, took place in the district of Cuttack. The results in the cases of murder by robbers were unsatisfactory. Six persons were sent up for trial, but one was convicted after the close of the year. In one case, in which a Telinga seller of cloths was found murdered, suspicion fell upon the sepoys and camp-followers of the regiment as the perpetrators of the crime. Four were sent up for trial, but were discharged by the Joint-Magistrate, who considered the evidence contradictory and the witnesses unworthy of credit.

The case of murder by poison was rather peculiar. "The accused person, Petumber Dass, was a Vaishnab, and he was charged with the murder of Raghunath Dass, a boy only about 12 years old, whom he poisoned with arsenic. The murderer had been previously acquainted with Aperti Dass, the Mahunta of a *math* at Gobra Hat, who died two or three months before the death of Raghunath. Raghunath had gone to Aul to be confirmed in the mohuntship of the deceased Aperti's *math* by the Rajah of Aul. Petumber had a grudge

against Aperti and his connections, because he alleged that they had made away with some money of his. He therefore wished and hoped to get Aperti's *math*, in order to recoup himself for the loss of his money, and at the same time revenge himself by the murder of Aperti's *chela*. The case is under appeal to the High Court, and the Legal Remembrancer has been asked to press for a capital sentence. The murder was a deliberate and cold-blooded one."

In other murders the results have been very unsatisfactory. In one case only out of six was a conviction obtained; 24 persons were arrested and committed to the Sessions, but of these 24 only three were convicted, 20 being acquitted by the Judge.

In connection with the unsatisfactory result of murder cases, the Magistrate of Cuttack makes the following remarks, which are quoted by the Commissioner:—"In heinous crime under class II the police have been most unsuccessful, and I can offer no reason for this except the unwillingness of the people to give information in cases where the accused may be subjected to trial for life. There is no doubt that many cases have failed both before the Magistrate and the Sessions from gross inconsistencies in the evidence, and though in some instances the police are doubtless to blame, it is far from being always so. The idiosyncrasies of a Judge, or Magistrate, and the perhaps extra caution amounting to timidity on the acceptance of evidence as trustworthy, must always render prosecutions for murder and cognate offences of very doubtful issue."

The most important case in the division during the year was the well-known trial of the Rajah of Pooree for causing the death of a Byragi by the most inhuman tortures. The Rajah and four of his servants were transported for life. In this case the investigation was very creditable to the District Superintendent and the police. The rapidity with which the enquiry was made and the statements of witnesses recorded alone rendered the issue of the case successful. Had there been any delay, the witnesses would have been bought over and the ends of justice defeated. It is, however, not surprising to learn that the defence of the Rajah consisted in the assertion that the whole story against him was concocted by the police. Even after the Rajah was on his trial every possible effort was made to break down the case, and the Magistrate records some ingenious and insidious attempts which were made apparently in the interests of the prosecution, but really for the defence to weaken the evidence adduced by the Crown.

It is satisfactory to learn from the Magistrate of Pooree's remarks that "the transportation of the Rajah and his principal accomplices was a heavy blow, and served as a warning to others in high position in this district. I hear very few complaints of oppression now."

The results of cases of culpable homicide were also most unsatisfactory. None of the figures under other headings call for special notice.

Class II.

205. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases	Number of persons brought to trial.	NUMBER CONVICTED.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribagh ...	53	66	9	75	28	38	35
Lohardogra ...	61	68	3	112	34	59	89
Singbhooni ...	29	26	3	36	16	15	10
Manbhooni ...	70	70	8	83	23	38	38
Total ...	203	230	23	300	90	150	122

Crime has been almost stationary during the year, and the results of cases have been very nearly the same as in 1877.

Cases of murder have slightly decreased, there having been 30 cases, against 33 last year. The division has, as last year, had no cases of murder by dacoits or robbers. There have been three cases of murder by poison, none of which ended in conviction, and 30 "other murders." The results, both with reference to cases and persons, have been better than last year, being 51·6 as regards cases and 40 with reference to persons, as against 35·2 and 30 per cent. in 1877.

The results of "other murders" are shown below.

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Hazaribagh	2	1	...	1	3	5	2	2
Lohardogra	9	12	5	7	86	19	9	22
Singbhum	4	4	1	4	12	2	7	4
Manbhum	15	9	6	4	35	18	11	20

The results of cases of culpable homicide have been very unsuccessful, the percentage of convictions being only 22·2, against 66·6 last year.

The results of prosecutions in cases of rape have been fair, considering the difficulty of procuring convictions of charges of this nature. Convictions were obtained in six out of 14 cases, and eight persons out of 21 sent up were punished.

Cases of administering stupefying drugs have increased by one, notwithstanding the success which attended operations against poisoners last year. In only one case out of four was a conviction obtained.

None of the other headings require notice.

206. As was to be expected in a year of scarcity, there has been a considerable increase of crime under this class, there

Class III.
having been 23,887 true cases, as compared with 20,667 in 1877. The increase is observable in cases of dacoity and highway robbery, and notably of lurking house-trespass, &c. If we compare the crime of 1878 under this class with the figures of a previous year of scarcity, 1874, it will be seen that there has been a decrease during the present year of nearly 5,000 cases; and even if the crime of 1875 be compared with the results of 1878, the comparison is favorable to the latter year, in which the police had to contend with the results of high prices and to work with reduced numbers.

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
True cases ...	28,615	23,957	22,280	20,667	23,887
Convictions ...	2,553	1,925	2,022	1,876	2,290
Persons brought to trial ...	8,773	6,515	6,551	5,732	6,915
Ditto convicted ...	4,509	3,237	3,654	3,027	3,738
Ditto acquitted ...	3,957	2,809	2,531	2,368	2,817

207. The results of police action, both with regard to cases and persons, are more favorable in 1878 than in 1874 or 1877, as shown below, and I think that the police are entitled to credit for having kept serious crime against property on the whole so well under control as they have done in a year so favorable to the development of crime.

	Percentage of convictions in cases.	Percentage of convictions of persons.
1874 ...	8·9	51·3
1877 ...	9	52·8
1878 ...	9·6	53·9

208. There has been, as observed above, an increase in this crime, there being 50 cases, including those of other years brought under trial, more than in 1877, throughout the province, as shown below:—

	Cases.
1874 ...	465
1875 ...	254
1876 ...	154
1877 ...	138
1878 ...	188

The principal increase is observable in the divisions of Patna and Chota Nagpore, where cases of dacoity have doubled in number, as compared with 1877—in Cuttack, where, instead of three cases in 1877, we have eight in 1878—in Burdwan and Dacca, where the increase has been 11 and 13 respectively. In the Bhagalpore Division this crime has only slightly increased, while in the

Presidency and Chittagong Divisions there is a slight decrease of three cases in each division.

						1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	64	45	30	41
Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	31	17	9	6
Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	52	20	16	15
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	28	16	33	46
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	5
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	21	18	13	26
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	7	9
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	8
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	...	22	8	14	28
Total	...	...	...	...	...	236	137	133	184

In the following districts there was no dacoity during the year :—

Chittagong	Monghyr.
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Gurjhats.
Mozufferpore.	Balasore.
Singbhum.	

Five of these districts enjoyed similar immunity from dacoity last year.

209. In my report of last year I noted that many of the dacoity cases were very different from the popular idea of dacoity, as committed in former times. I have had all the reports of dacoity cases gone through for the purpose of separating dacoities into two classes—real dacoities of the old type, in which armed bands attacked houses or individuals, with the usual accompaniments of torches, &c., and what may be called legal or technical dacoities. The following figures, as the result of such enquiry, will show to what extent dacoity of the old type still prevails in Bengal :—

Real dacoities.	Technical dacoities.
121	63

210. The results have been more unsatisfactory than last year, as shown below :—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Cases (true), including those pending at close of previous year.	254	154	138	188
Convictions	71	58	35	40
Persons tried	1,057	1,017	562	872
Ditto convicted	347	397	186	213
Ditto acquitted	574	505	300	517

The only district in which good results were obtained was Tipperah, in which convictions were obtained in six out of nine cases, and in which 42 persons out of 61 were convicted. The worst results followed in the districts given below :—

	Persons.	Acquittals.
Beerbhoom	26	26
Midnapore	49	39
Howrah	20	13
24-Pergunnahs	32	30
Rungpore	18	13
Gya	56	50
Durbhunga	6	6
Pooree	23	21
Manbhum	37	27

The results with reference to persons sent up by the police have not been so favorable either in the Magistrates' courts or at the Sessions. Of the persons sent up by the police the Magistrates discharged 38·6 per cent., as compared with 28 last year. They committed 60 per cent. of such persons to the Sessions, but at the Sessions less than half, or 48 per cent., of the men committed were convicted. I have elsewhere observed that the responsibility for these results rests partly with the police, who may have been careless in sending men up, and partly with the Magistrates, who may have been made too careful in committing by the bad results attending previous committals to the Sessions.

211. With the increase of dacoities the number of false cases has largely increased. In Balasore all the dacoities reported were pronounced false, and in the districts of Jessorah, Rungpore, Dinagepore, Midnapore, 24-Pergunnahs, and Purneah, the percentage of cases treated as false to cases reported is large. I observe that in one district of the Rajshahye Division a tendency on the part of the police to report dacoity cases as false is noted. I cannot say from

the reports of dacoity cases which have been submitted to me that I have observed any such tendency, and the inclination of judicial officers is certainly not in the direction of excluding too freely cases as false. The remedy lies with the Magistrates, before whom C forms of dacoity cases are as subject to careful scrutiny as other cases reported false by the police.

212. The amount of property stolen in dacoity cases was Rs. 75,352, of which Rs. 12,805 were recovered in 78 cases, a result less favorable than last year.

In the districts given below, no portion of the property stolen was recovered :—

Jessore. Moorshedabad. Bogra.	Darjeeling. Julpigoree. Durbhunga.
	Maldah.

213. I give below a similar table to that given last year, showing the operations of the police in dacoity cases by districts.

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Cases reported and accepted as true.				Cases in which convictions were obtained.				Number of persons convicted.				Number of persons acquitted.				
		1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	
BENGAL.																		
<i>Western Districts.</i>																		
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan	7	7	5	5	1	3	2	2	3	16	7	14	37	25	8	96	
	Bankura	7	8	3	4	1	2	..	..	1	5	1	1	7	17	4	3
	Barabhum	18	2	1	10	7	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	70	8	2	26
	Murshidabad	28	24	7	7	7	19	3	2	36	119	13	8	77	102	12	39	
	Hooghly	4	1	11	11	..	1	3	1	1	13	8	4	4	4	17	18	
	Howrah	2	3	3	4	..	2	..	..	1	3	1	1	7	6	..	13
	Total	64	45	80	41	16	27	8	5	56	157	28	28	202	161	43	190	
PRESIDENCY ...	24-Pergunnahs	6	5	5	4	4	2	1	1	17	11	1	2	22	12	16	30	
	Nuddea	1	5	2	1	1	3	1	1	6	24	17	4	5	7	5	2	
	Jessore	5	4	1	..	5	2	1	..	19	8	1	..	16	9	15	1	
	Moorshedabad	10	3	1	1	8	1	1	..	50	33	1	..	68	80	1	4	
	Total	31	17	9	6	18	8	4	2	92	76	20	0	11	117	37	36	
RAJSHAHYE ...	Dinagepore	18	5	1	5	1	2	1	..	..	21	8	..	7	23	1	..
	Rajshahiye	4	4	3	2	1	2	2	..	4	14	10	..	3	5	10	1	
	Rungnare	9	2	6	2	3	1	..	1	15	14	4	4	14	21	35	14	
	Bogra	8	3	1	1	3	1	1	..	15	5	3	..	11	4	..	5	
	Pubna	3	..	1	2	4	..	1	..	28	..	9	..	12	..	14	5	
	Derjeeling	3	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
	Julpigoree	10	5	3	2	..	3	..	..	..	11	..	..	11	8	..	..
	Total	52	20	17	15	13	9	7	1	69	68	34	4	64	68	64	20	
DACCA ...	Dacca	12	2	3	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	1	3	5
	Furreedporo	1	5	10	6	..	..	3	..	4	13	2	14	16	..	28	5
	Buckergunge	8	3	13	14	4	..	2	..	4	13	2	14	16	23	13	27	
	Mymensingh	3	..	2	8	..	4	2	..	6	10	..	2	2	6	5	6	
	Tipperah	4	6	4	9	..	4	2	..	1	..	4	2	42	7	23	3	
	Total	28	16	32	46	8	2	6	11	23	6	25	62	36	43	52	62	
CHITTAGONG ...	Chittagong	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Noakhally	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	17	..	..	9
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	10
	Total	..	..	1	8	5	..	..	1	3	..	..	33	17	..	..	28
BEHAR.																		
PATNA ...	Patna	3	4	..	2	1	1	10	21	..	2
	Gyan	4	3	7	15	3	1	..	1	7	5	..	..	4	9	..	1
	Shahabad	3	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	10	11	2	6	17	7	2	9	
	Mozaffarpore	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	5	..	2
	Durbhunga	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	6	8	1	..
	Sarun	2	1	3	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	20	..
	Chumparan	4	4	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	6	15	16	8
	Total	21	18	13	26	6	5	3	4	22	35	27	17	65	63	29	72	
BEHARULPORE ...	Monghyr	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	..
	Raxakpore	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Purneah	3	2	4	2	3	1	3	1	13	5	14	5	14	5	18	6	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	6	1	3	5	..	1	1	1	8	10	1	1	14	8	19	19	
	Maldah	4	7	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	6	1	..	1	16	7	..	
	Total	16	10	7	9	5	4	4	3	27	18	15	12	46	26	32	23	
ORISSA.																		
ORISSA ...	Cuttack	2	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	7	1	4
	Poore	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	21
	Balasore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gurjhats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	3	2	3	8	..	..	1	..	2	..	25	..	13	7	11	10
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>																		
CHOTA NAGPORE ...	Hazaribagh	4	6	11	11	2	1	1	1	6	5	7	4	18	5	3	18	
	Lohardanga	3	2	2	5	2	1	..	1	30	5	..	26	4	..	2	10	
	Singbhum	..	..	1	12	2	..	..	..	2	14	..	..	10	39	11	..
	Manbhum	15	2	1	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
	Total	22	8	14	28	6	9	1	9	58	12	4	54	43	16	5	50	
	GRAND TOTAL	236	137	133	184	71	68	34	40	347	397	186	188	574	505	300	517	

214. This crime has increased, there having been 179 cases of all kinds, as compared with 144 last year. The increase is observable chiefly in cases of highway robbery and Robbery.

other robberies. Highway robberies have been more prevalent, chiefly in the Presidency Division, where there have been 11, as compared with six last year, and in the Patna Division, where there have been 13, against five in 1877. Other robberies have increased, chiefly in the division of Dacca, 18 against five; Patna, 15 against nine; Presidency, 15 against 10 of the previous year.

The results obtained were almost the same as those of last year—

				1877.	1878.
Cases	...	...	...	144	179
Convictions	...	...	...	53	64
Persons tried	...	...	...	277	241
Ditto convicted	...	...	...	116	118

The results of stolen property were as unsatisfactory as ever—

			1877.	1878.
Stolen	...	...	6,460	7,854
Recovered	...	...	1,034	1,396
Cases in which recovered	...	...	65	66

215. The number of cases under this heading has been very much the same Serious mischief. as last year, but the results have fallen off very much, as will appear from the figures given below:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons sent up for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1876	...	811	203	919	421
1877	...	637	153	651	231
1878	...	606	96	660	216

216. There has been a large increase in the number of these cases, as was Lurking house-trespass, &c. to be expected in such a year of scarcity. It is satisfactory that although a much smaller percentage of cases than in 1877 was not enquired into, thereby bringing a larger number of unpromising cases under investigation, the results of police action have remained almost the same as last year. The change introduced by the Government orders with reference to investigation of cases is very marked when the figures for 1878 are compared with those of previous years.

I believe that a much larger number of these cases would have been reported, and would really have taken place, had it not been for the deterrent effect on criminals which has been produced by the severity of sentences awarded to offenders against whom previous convictions were proved. There has been a wholesome severity in this respect exercised, the result of which has not only been that habitual and reputed thieves have been imprisoned for years, instead of, as formerly was the case, being released after a few months, but that others have taken warning by the fate of habitual offenders.

I give the figures showing results below:—

		1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Cases reported	...	24,026	22,999	20,624	23,590
False	...	2,127	1,940	1,531	1,351
Total true	...	21,899	21,059	19,093	22,239
Not enquired into	...	6,919	6,422	4,846	2,161
Balance	...	14,980	14,637	14,247	20,078
Convictions in cases	...	1,294	1,444	1,442	1,878
Persons tried	...	3,269	3,498	3,584	4,412
Ditto convicted	...	1,942	2,250	2,175	2,805
Ditto acquitted	...	1,146	1,101	1,262	1,469

Class III.

217. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.				
					Cases.	Persons.			
Burdwan	25	31	9	123	6	19	102
Bankura	14	11	...	24	2	4	6
Barisal	28	37	5	79	8	20	50
Mymensingh	55	66	31	113	21	39	71
Hooghly	45	39	11	47	9	15	21
Howrah	23	30	6	49	6	10	33
	Total	...	190	234	62	485	51	110	283

Excluding cases of lurking house-trespass, &c., which will be considered when I come to class V, there has, on the whole, been a slight diminution in cases in this class. The results, however, as shown above, are lamentable. They are specially bad in the district of Burdwan.

Dacoity.

There has been an increase in the total number of cases, there having been 41 cases, as compared with 30 last year.

In Burdwan there were five true cases, in two of which convictions followed. In one of these five of a gang of professionals were convicted at the Sessions; but the ringleader, a well-known dacoit of the name of Ram Mallo, with three of the others, was unfortunately acquitted by the High Court. Since his release I have had him carefully watched. The Commissioner makes the following remarks:—"On the whole the action of the police cases of dacoity in Burdwan has been satisfactory. One formidable gang, designated as the Moorapara gang, who are believed to have been engaged in several dacoities occurring near the line of rail in Hooghly, has been broken up. Several of the leaders have been convicted, others have left the country. One of the principal heads of the gang, Boro Madhoo Khairah, however, is still at large, having for the third or fourth time escaped from jail. A reward of Rs. 100 has been offered for his arrest. The general break up and dispersion of the Moorapara gang is said to be chiefly due to success in the detection of the Nari dacoity case by the Burdwan police under Inspector Sriram Chunder Ghose, and also to the arrest and disclosures made by an approver, Rajaram Bagdi." Action taken upon Rajaram's disclosures is the cause of the large number of acquittals which appear in Burdwan. No less than 85 persons were arrested under orders of the Joint-Magistrate in consequence of these disclosures, but it was found possible to convict only one.

In Hooghly there has again been a large number of cases—eleven, convictions having been obtained in one only. Better results have followed since the close of the year. "The reasons assigned by the District Superintendent for the unsuccessful results are, *first*, that nearly all the cases were taken out of the hands of the regular police and placed in those of a detective Assistant Superintendent; and *second*, that the Sub-Inspectors were discouraged by their juniors and outsiders being put over their heads. The Assistant Superintendent and the young men, who superseded their seniors in the Hooghly police, have been transferred from the district, and the District Superintendent points out as the result that more cases have been detected during the last two months of the year than during the previous ten months."

This is an extraordinary explanation. If the deputation of a special detective agency to a district, which was asked for, is to be the signal for the local police neglecting their duties and withholding assistance from feelings of jealousy, and if disappointment in the matter of what the local police consider their claims to promotion is to be accepted as a legitimate excuse for laziness in the performance of detective work, the interests of the public service must suffer. If the Special Assistant did not do his duty, the District Superintendent should have compelled him to do it; but an allegation as to his neglect was no excuse for the regular police of the district apparently doing nothing, and it is to be regretted, as the Commissioner observes, that the hopes which were entertained of detecting old cases "were disappointed by the petty jealousy of subordinate officers of the local police."

The prevalence of dacoity in the district is attributed to the fact that the District Superintendent was short of men, and that proper arrangements for patrolling could not be made. I am well aware that in Hooghly the greatest difficulty is experienced in maintaining the police force at its full strength owing to the greater inducements offered to natives of the district to take to other forms of labour, and it is quite possible that it may be necessary to devise some special means for recruiting the ranks.

In Beerboom there were no less than 10 true cases, against one of 1877. In none of these was a conviction obtained. "The Magistrate," says the Commissioner, "does not consider that increase in the number of dacoities ought to be scored against the police. He firmly believes that the recent immunity of the district from that crime has been due to the fact that the place was exceptionally poor, but now the prosperity of the last two years,

which has filled the villages with money in cash, has induced professional robbers to ply their business in a district which affords them unusual facilities, because of the jungle, in which they can securely lie in wait and hide, and of a railway which can so easily carry them to and from the scene of their operations." This is all very true; but if the police of this rich district were energetic in detecting the crime committed in it, depredations would soon cease. If the robbers had the fear of detection before their eyes, they would cease to plunder in a district where punishment followed the exercise of their profession. "The action of the Beerbboom police in dacoity cases," says the Commissioner, "was decidedly unsatisfactory, weak, and ineffectual."

There has been the same number of cases (seven) in Midnapore as in 1877, but the results of action taken have been very unfavorable. In only two cases were convictions obtained, and only eight persons were convicted out of 49 sent up. This unfavorable result is occasioned by the failure of three cases which occurred in Tumlook, in two of which nine persons were discharged by the Magistrate, and in the other 11 accused were acquitted by the Sessions Judge.

In Howrah four cases occurred, three taking place within a short distance of one another, and being the work, I have little doubt, of a gang connected with Calcutta. A clue was obtained in one, which led to the arrest of six men, who were sent up for trial. Four of these men were committed to the Sessions. The case was undecided at the close of the year. It has since ended in the conviction of three men, one being acquitted.

In one of the cases which took place in Bankoora, which was really one of highway robbery, one person was convicted. The others were unsuccessful. In a fifth case, which was really not one of dacoity, but appears in the returns as such, 13 persons appear as committed to the Sessions at the close of the year.

Cases of robbery have also slightly increased during the year, and the results, although still unsatisfactory, are better than last year. There were 31 cases, with nine convictions, against 27 cases with five convictions in 1877. None of the cases require special notice.

Class III.

218. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs ...	83	75	19	89	24	37	51
Nuddea ..	81	72	13	101	17	35	56
Jessore ..	46	66	29	49	7	18	30
Moorshedabad ..	71	77	13	83	16	48	36
Total ...	281	290	74	324	64	138	173

There has been a decrease in crime in this class during the year on the whole, the decrease being specially observable in cases of serious mischief.

There were only six true cases of dacoity during the year, and it is a matter of congratulation that this crime should have been so well kept in check by the police during 1878.

In the 24-Pergunnahs there were four cases, only one of which ended in conviction. In this case one of the dacoits was wounded by the owner of the house, and an acting head constable having heard that a bad character belonging to a village four miles off had received a wound, followed up the clue and recovered a considerable amount of the stolen property. Only two persons, however, out of 11 sent up were finally convicted.

In Jessore there were no true cases of dacoity which occurred during the year. The Magistrate observes that "this may be fairly attributed to the careful watch which has been kept all through the year over the movements of bad characters, and especially of those who are known to be likely to commit dacoity."

In Nuddea there was only one case which was successful. It was a daring case, the crime having been committed at the gate-house of the Buggoolah station. The thieves selected the time when a train was at the

station and when the gate-keeper was occupied with his work to enter the house and plunder it. No clue was obtained for a long time, but the case was not given up, and the commission of the crime was eventually traced to some inhabitants of a notoriously disreputable village. Seven men were arrested, one turned Queen's evidence, and the others were committed. At the Sessions two were acquitted and the rest convicted. Amongst those acquitted, unfortunately, was the leader of the gang, a well-known *budmash*, named Okhoy. Proceedings have been taken against him as a bad character.

In Moorshedabad there was one case of dacoity, which was committed by some up-country boatmen. Every effort to trace them was made, and attempts were made to discover the boat at various places on the Ganges beyond the district, but without effect.

"The Magistrate states that nothing shows more plainly the frequency of dacoity in that district in former years than the great number of dacoits who have been released from jail on the expiration of their sentences. There are as many as 400 of these men, and if they are (and he sees no reason to believe otherwise) like others of their class, they have a real liking for, and pride in, their old crime. He records it as his opinion that it is highly creditable to Mr. Stack and his police that such a large body of dangerous men have not found an opportunity of committing a single dacoity during 1878—a result which he attributes to the vigilance with which their movements are watched."

The results of trials are given below:—

	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
24-Pergunnahs ...	5	4	2	1	17	32	1	2	16	30
Nuddea ...	2	1	1	1	22	6	17	4	5	2
Jessore ...	1	.....	1	.....	10	.....	1	.....	15	.....
Moorshedabad ...	1	1	1	.....	2	4	1	.....	1	4

Cases of robbery slightly increased during the year, and the results are more favorable than those of last year, being most successful in Moorshedabad and most unsatisfactory in Nuddea.

Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
21	23	7	10	31	54	11	25	17	22

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
24-Pergunnahs	35	19	45
Nuddea	12	1	20
Jessore	11	1	13
Moorshedabad	31	8	28

The above table shows the results in cases of serious mischief, results more unsatisfactory than last year.

Class III.

219. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.				
					Cases.	Persons.			
Dinapore	21	46	15	29	9	13	16
Rajshahye	26	31	5	22	6	8	7
Rungpore	45	75	38	47	9	16	30
Bogra	10	29	6	27	7	10	14
Pubna	8	12	5	14	.....	.....	11
Darjeeling	14	11	.....	7	2	3	4
Jalpaiguri	11	26	6	8	3	5	8
Total	...	135	229	75	154	36	56	56	85

The decrease in crime in this class, which was noticed last year, has not been maintained. Excluding for the present cases of lurking house-trespass,

to be dealt with under class V, the increase throughout the division has not been considerable.

220. There were 33 cases of dacoity reported to have been committed during the year, as compared with 20 last year; but of these 33 no less than 18 were pronounced to be false, leaving 15 true cases, as against 16 of 1877. It would thus appear that dacoity during the year had decreased. The Commissioner, however, remarks:— “ I have great doubts as to some, or several, of the 18 cases having been false. The police are more ready to pronounce dacoities false than any other class of cases, and I have already observed that in one district it has latterly appeared to me that there is a *prima facie* tendency to this.”

The false cases to which reference is made are distributed as follows:—

							Cases reported.	False cases.
Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4
Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	18

There is no doubt that dacoity cases cause the police a great deal of trouble, and I am not prepared to say that any suspicious features in a case would not by some police officers be exaggerated in dacoity cases more than in others; but the real check to irregularities in this respect lies in close supervision by the District Superintendent of the action of his subordinates during the investigation, and in strict enquiry by the Magistrate when the C form comes before him. All dacoity cases are now reported to my office, and I shall not fail to take notice of any tendency on the part of police officers to save themselves trouble by too readily reporting dacoity cases to be false. I am bound to say that I have not noticed the tendency referred to in the cases which have come under my notice.

221. The following table shows the details of this crime in the division by districts:—

DISTRICTS.	Cases.	Convictions in cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinapore	5	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	2	...	7	...	1
Rungpore	2	1	18	4	14
Bogra	1	...	...	...	5
Pubna	2	...	5	...	...
Darjeeling	1	...	...	...	...
Julpigoree	2	...	...	...	...
Total	15	1	30	4	20

The decrease in this crime which appeared last year in Dinapore has not been maintained, and five true cases are reported to have occurred. In two of these cases, in which the investigation was closed, no clue was obtained. Three cases were pending at the close of the year.

The results in this district, it will be observed, are very bad. No cause is assigned in the divisional report for the breaking out of this crime in Dinapore.

In Rajshahye there were two true cases. In one of these no clue was obtained. The second case, which was not a professional dacoity, but an attack on a man's house by some villagers on account of a feud, was pending at the close of the year.

Rungpore is remarkable chiefly for the number of cases which was pronounced false, no less than eight out of ten reported being so disposed of. In one of these cases, in which twelve dacoits came in a boat at night and attacked a house, success attended the investigation. Six of the dacoits were arrested, and four were convicted at the Sessions and punished. In the second case the police considered they had a case against two of the accused, whom they sent up; but they were discharged by the Magistrate.

In Pubna there were three cases. One of these was originally declared false both by the police and the Joint-Magistrate, but subsequently a portion of the property stolen was found. Five persons were arrested and committed to the Sessions, when the case was pending at the close of the year. In the second case five persons were committed to the Sessions, but were acquitted. In the third case no clue was obtained.

In Bogra there was one undetected case; in Julpigoree two cases resulted in failure; and in Darjeeling one case occurred, which was pronounced false.

It is clear from the above remarks and the figures given in the table that the results of police action in dacoity cases in the Rajshahye Division have been lamentable. That 15 true cases should have occurred, and only four persons be punished, shows that dacoits have outgeneralled the police altogether. District Superintendents are fully aware of the importance of their duties in looking after dacoities, and I can only regret that the action taken in these cases should have failed to bring the dacoits to justice.

Cases of robbery have remained almost stationary, there being a slight increase, which requires no special remarks. None of the cases during the year were of any importance. The results of cases were satisfactory, 18 persons out of 24 sent up being convicted. In Pubna two persons were sent up, both of whom were acquitted. The petty nature of the cases is shown by the large decrease in the amount of property stolen, viz. Rs. 342, as compared with Rs. 1,044 in 1877.

There is a small decrease of six cases under the heading "serious mischief," which is of no importance. The only cases worthy of note are the burning down of a bazar and, subsequently, of all the divisional and district offices at Julpigoree. There is no doubt that both these fires were the work of incendiaries; but although special detective officers were deputed, and every effort made to detect the perpetrators of the crime, it was found impossible to bring home the commission of the acts to the guilty parties.

Class III.

222. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	TRUE CASES IN 1877.	CASES REPORTED IN 1878.	FALSE CASES.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				BROUGHT TO TRIAL.	CONVICTED.	
					CASES.	PERSONS.
Dacca	77	97	10	74	17	31
Furreedpore	37	44	13	28	2	8
Backergunge	101	139	34	147	15	43
Mymensingh	63	92	9	72	6	21
Tipperah	59	68	15	91	11	51
Total	337	440	81	412	51	154
						178

There has been an increase in the number of cases under this class. The results are better than last year.

There has been a notable increase in cases of dacoity. In every district of the division the crime has increased since last year except in Furreedpore, as will be seen from the figures given below. Operations, although still far from satisfactory, are better than last year, convictions having been obtained in 11 cases, and 33·5 of persons sent up for trial having been convicted:—

		1876.	1877.	1878.
Dacca	...	2	4	9
Furreedpore	...	5	10	6
Backergunge	...	3	14	14
Mymensingh	...	...	2	8
Tipperah	...	6	4	9
Total	...	16	34	46

In Dacca there were nine cases, three by land and six by river. Four of these remained under investigation at the close of the year. In only one of the others was conviction obtained. The difficulties attending detection of these cases have frequently been enlarged upon. An attempt has been made during the year to induce boatmen to use chain instead of rope cables, but the habits of the people are too conservative to make

them adopt such a change in practice easily, although there can be little doubt that adoption of this plan would throw considerable difficulties in the way of dacoits pursuing their favourite method of committing river dacoities by cutting the cables of boats moored and allowing them to drift into midstream. In most of these dacoities the property carried off is cash, which renders the chance of detection still more remote than in ordinary cases of theft, in which articles capable of being identified are plundered.

The decrease in cases of dacoity in Furreedpore is satisfactory, there having been six cases, against 10 of last year. Two of the cases, moreover, were merely technical dacoities. The results, however, of the cases which occurred were very unsatisfactory.

In Backergunge the number of dacoities is the same as last year, there having been 14 cases in each year. Ten of these cases were professional dacoities. Eight were committed on boats, four of them occurring in the Bhola Sub-division, where the large rivers afford facilities for the commission of the crime, and for escape. In four cases convictions were obtained, and 15 persons out of 62 arrested were punished. Twenty persons, however, remained under trial during the year, 14 having been committed and six awaiting trial before the Magistrate.

In Mymensingh the increase is directly attributed to the scarcity and high prices of food. In one of the cases 16 persons out of 19 committed were punished after the close of the year. Six of the cases altogether were traced. "It is satisfactory to know that though the police failed in the two last-mentioned cases, they succeeded in breaking up a notorious gang living on the Brahmaputra chur, within the Serajgunge jurisdiction, who there is every reason to believe committed the two dacoities alluded to. The police of this district were instrumental in breaking up the gang and bringing them to justice when the Serajgunge police had failed to do so."

In six of the cases which occurred in Tipperah convictions were obtained, which is a satisfactory result.

No remarks are made regarding crime under other headings.

Class III.

223. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					CASES.	PERSONS.	
Chittagong	46	108	14	65	12	18	44
Noakhally	51	51	7	100	9	32	63
Chittagong Hill Tracts	16	4	...	6	1	2	4
Total	112	163	21	171	22	52	111

There is an increase in the number of cases of crime under this class, which is observable in Chittagong, and which in that district has occurred principally in cases of serious mischief. Serious mischief in Chittagong means arson. The District Superintendent of Police states that "the *budmashes* of some villages have endeavoured to maintain themselves by extorting money and food from their well-to-do fellow-villagers under threats of firing their houses, and have carried out their threats in several instances where they had proved unavailing." On this the Magistrate remarks:—"If this statement is correct, there ought to have been no difficulty in detecting such cases and bringing the offenders to punishment. The link of evidence ordinarily wanting is here ready to hand—the bad character of the accused, the threat to burn the house, and the consequent conflagration. If all this was actually proved before the police in several instances, there is no excuse for the utter failure that has attended upon almost every police enquiry into the occurrence of this crime." In this censure of the police, however, the Magistrate omits to observe that another, and that the most important, link in the chain of evidence, in addition to those mentioned above, before a conviction could be secured in any court, is wanting, viz. some proof that the conflagration consequent on the threats was caused by the persons who used the threats. If proof of the use of threats to set fire to a house, followed by the simple fact that such

house was burned, was all that was required to convict the person using the threats of having actually set fire to the house, the result of arson cases in Chittagong would be very different from what it unfortunately is.

Chittagong was free from dacoity, but in Noakholly there were five cases, against one last year. These cases all occurred at the commencement of the year. They were vigorously, and in three cases successfully, dealt with by the police. Thirty persons were committed to, and 17 convicted at, the Sessions, and dacoity for the rest of the year ceased.

Class III.

224. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	48	50	12	51	18	29	21
Gya	41	87	11	122	21	39	73
Shahabad	52	87	27	120	12	29	81
Mozaffarpore	21	26	7	14	8	11	2
Durbhang	29	31	6	35	9	16	19
Sarun	29	72	24	59	21	28	21
Chumparun	21	22	2	43	11	26	17
Total	241	374	80	444	100	178	234

There has been an increase in crime under this class throughout the division, due to, no doubt, pressure for food.

Dacoity has doubled in the number of cases ascertained to have been committed, there having been 26 cases, as compared with 13 of last year. The results which followed are the worst that have been obtained for several years. Of the 26 cases only four resulted in conviction, and of 104 persons brought to trial 33 were discharged by Magistrates, 39 acquitted at the Sessions, and only 17 convicted, results which are simply lamentable.

	Cases.	Percentage of convictions.	Persons arrested.	Convicted.					
				1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878
1873	45	20·5	162				48		
1874	38	42·1	280				102		
1875	21	23·8	110				22		
1876	18	27·7	143				35		
1877	13	30·7	80				27		
1878	26	15·3	104				17		

The results in each district are shown below:—

DISTRICTS.	True cases			Convictions.			Persons arrested.			Persons convicted.		
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Patna	4	2	.....	1	1	21	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Gya	3	7	15	1	1	15	23	57	5	.....	.....	4
Shahabad	3	1	3	2	1	1	22	6	10	11	2	6
Mozaffarpore	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	2	.....	3	.....	.....
Durbhang	3	1	1	1	1	1	16	2	6	1	.....	.....
Sarun	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	10	20	8	1	.....	.....
Chumparun	4	2	1	1	2	1	51	27	12	9	24	6
Total	18	13	26	6	4	4	143	80	106	35	27	17

It is satisfactory to learn that only nine of the dacoities reported were what may be called real dacoities, the rest being more of the description of highway robberies than dacoity. This fact does not, however, do away with the reproach justly attaching to the police for having failed to detect these crimes.

The mail robberies in Gya have had a light thrown upon their origin which is most discreditable to the police. The investigation in some of the cases presenting suspicious features, a strict watch was kept, and at last it was discovered that several police officers, numbering among them an Inspector and two Sub-Inspectors, had been in the habit of conniving at, if not instigating, the commission of these crimes by certain bad characters who shared the plunder with the police. Sometimes the police detected these cases, fixing the commission of the crime on the wrong men; sometimes they did not detect them at all. Anything more disgraceful it is difficult to conceive. The only satisfaction which remains is that the scandalous conduct of these police officers has at last been brought to light, and that punishment has at length overtaken them. The Inspector and one of the Sub-Inspectors have

been convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The second Sub-Inspector saved himself from prison by turning Queen's evidence ; and others of their associates have also been punished. The whole subject will be dealt with in a separate correspondence.

In Chumparun a gang of professionals was brought to justice, three of the ringleaders being transported for life, and the other imprisoned.

Mozufferpore continues to be free from dacoity.

Robberies have also increased; and, again, as in dacoity, the operations of the police have been far from satisfactory, as the following figures will show:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Patna	4	...	...	...
Gya	7	1	6	1
Shahabad	6	2	13	5
Mozafferpore
Durbhunga	2	1	1	...
Sarun	8	4	5	4
Chumparun	7	3	5	...

Class III.

225. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted. Cases.	Acquitted. Persons.
Monghyr	24	29	4	37	8	18
Bhagulpore	26	35	7	26	6	10
Purneh	30	65	24	37	8	20
Sonthal Pergunnahs	23	26	4	55	6	16
Maldah	8	11	0	7	3	2
Total	110	166	45	162	31	65
						78

Crime, excluding cases of lurking house-trespass, &c., has slightly increased. The results are rather less favorable than in 1877.

Dacoity has increased by two cases, but it is undoubtedly disappearing from the division. The only district in which the increase is considerable is the Sonthal Pergunnahs, in which this year there have been five cases, conviction following only in one. Defective management of these cases by the police is the cause of failure and in one case all chance of success was removed owing to an enquiry into the conduct of the investigating officer on a charge of torture to extort confession becoming necessary. He was acquitted, but the necessary stoppage of enquiry into the dacoity case destroyed all chance of detection.

Monghyr was the only district in the division which was entirely free from dacoity. One case occurred in Bhagulpore, to which no clue was discovered during the year. Since the close of the year the case has been detected, and a large amount of the property stolen recovered.

In Purneah there were only two cases, one of which was successful; the other failed owing to misconduct on the part of the chowkidars, who were doubtless in league with the dacoits.

One case occurred in Maldah, which was unsuccessful.

Robberies have slightly decreased, and the results have been slightly below those of last year. One case was remarkable for singular courage on the part of a woman in fighting with a robber who had entered her house and attempted to steal a silver ornament from her person.

Class III.

226. ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted, Cases.	Convicted, Persons.	Acquitted.
Cuttack	16	57	18	67	5	18	35
Pooree	51	34	6	81	7	18	33
Halasore	18	20	8	8	1	1	6
Gurjhate	16	11	4	24	1	18	6
Total	79	122	34	180	14	55	110

Crime has slightly increased in this class, the increase being confined to the district of Cuttack. In the other districts of the division there has been a decrease.

Dacoity has increased in the division, there having been five cases in Cuttack and three in Pooree. In only two cases was conviction obtained. Except in Cuttack there were no robberies, and even in that district the robberies committed were of a minor description. In Balasore there was no true case either of dacoity or robbery.

Class III.

227. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.			True cases in 1877.	Cases reported 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
						Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
							Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribagh	...	...	43	54	12	76	17	39	31
Lohardugga	...	...	21	34	9	70	12	53	26
Singhoom	...	...	5	8	3	5	1	1	4
Manbhook	...	...	17	50	7	55	11	24	31
Total			86	146	31	215	41	117	92

There has been an increase in crime under this class, observable in cases of dacoity and mischief by killing, &c. In this division the pressure for food was great, and there can be little doubt that the usual result of such circumstances, increase of crime against property, has followed.

The number of cases of dacoity has doubled as compared with last year, there having been 28 cases as compared with 14. The results have, I am glad to say, been better than those of 1877.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending or otherwise disposed of.					
						Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending or otherwise disposed of.
1877	14	1	27	4	5	18			
1878	28	9	109	54	50	5			

The best results were obtained in Hazaribagh. In this district there were 11 dacoities, five night dacoities, and five jungle dacoities, in reality highway robberies by five or more persons, by day. Convictions were obtained in six cases, and out of 36 persons sent up seven were discharged by Magistrates and 24 were committed. Of those committed, 18 were convicted and six acquitted.

In Lohardugga there were five cases, in only one of which conviction followed. A large number of persons, however, were convicted in the case which was successful.

In Manbhook 12 cases took place, the dacoities being almost entirely of the nature of grain robberies committed by people under pressure of hunger. In only two cases were convictions obtained. As soon as the crops were gathered dacoity disappeared.

Cases of robbery have also increased, there having been 21 cases as compared with 1877. Results have also fallen off, convictions having been obtained in only three cases.

Along with the increase in cases of mischief by killing animals, there has been a satisfactory improvement in results, convictions having been obtained in 52·9 of the cases ascertained to have occurred.

228. I give below the number of cases under this class, with the results as Class IV. compared with two previous years :—

	True cases.	Conviction in cases.	Percentage of convictions.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Percentage of convictions.						
							Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of convictions.	
1876	9,073	2,233	24·6	9,550	5,339	8,885	55·8
1877	8,912	2,349	26·0	9,983	5,481	4,168	54·3
1878	9,634	3,018	31·6	11,112	6,877	4,376	57·8

Both as regards cases and persons the results are better.

229. Below are given the figures for "hurt" and "wrongful restraint":—

HURT.

	Cases.	False cases.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Balances.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1876	6,715	969	5,726	1,112	4,614	1,051	5,946	3,715	2,039
1877	6,090	439	5,051	484	5,187	1,790	6,470	3,942	2,323
1878	7,078	344	6,734	362	6,372	2,346	7,531	4,787	2,516
WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.									
1876	5,005	1,782	3,223	41	3,189	504	8,430	1,484	1,921
1877	4,221	1,212	3,008	52	2,957	400	3,323	1,357	1,800
1878	3,618	938	2,675	23	2,652	548	3,383	1,140	1,817

It will be observed that there has been a considerable increase in the number of cases of hurt, and a decrease in the cases of wrongful restraint. The results under both headings are better than those of last year.

230. It is satisfactory to note that my suggestion as to the advisability of making hurt a non-cognizable offence is approved by Government, as a Bill for amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, in the schedule attached to which hurt is still retained as a cognizable offence. I have already suggested to Government the advisability of having the schedule amended when the Bill comes on for discussion. The relief to the police by the withdrawal of about 6,000 petty cases from their cognizance will be great, and the withdrawal of such cases from police cognizance will prevent lazy Sub-Inspectors from making a show of great activity and successful efforts to detect crime by taking up such petty cases and leaving those of a more unpromising and difficult nature to their head constables for investigation.

Class IV.

231. BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	234	330	43	396	136	231	144
Bankura	56	57	2	69	16	28	41
Baribhoom	140	176	2	236	67	169	62
Midnapore	350	426	83	339	111	180	143
Hooghly	264	263	9	236	71	121	111
Hutwa	153	237	14	289	80	146	139
Total	...	1,197	1489	1,505	481	875	640

There has again been an increase in this class of crime, but the increase has not been so marked, nor have the cases been of so important a nature as to require special notice. The results, both with regard to persons and cases, have been better than last year, convictions in cases having been 36 per cent., compared with 29·4 of 1877, and of persons 55·9, as against 50·5 of last year.

Class IV.

232. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
P4-Pergunnahs	330	476	35	602	261	400	180
Nuddea	207	317	20	524	131	311	206
Jemnor	370	485	23	659	162	419	323
Moorshedabad	386	370	19	388	100	188	189
Total	...	1,301	1,648	2,173	654	1,318	798

There has been an increase in cases under this class, but the increase is of no great importance. The results, both with reference to cases and persons, are better than last year, being, as regards the former, 42·1 per cent. in which

convictions followed, and as regards the latter 60·6, against 34·6 and 58 per cent. of 1877. Moorshedabad, as before, is most unsuccessful in these cases.

I give below the results of cases of hurt and wrongful restraint. None of the cases call for notice :—

HURT.

Serial Nos. 38 and 38A.

DISTRICTS.	True cases.		Cases in which conviction was obtained.		Arrested.		Brought to trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
24-Pergunnahs	813	390	145	241	371	506	369	505	244	345
Nuddea	211	241	138	116	325	403	319	400	217	252
Jessore	291	372	85	142	401	671	394	471	88	90
Moorshedabad	316	292	52	82	253	289	246	286	111	143
Total	...		1,131	1,301	420	581	1,350	1,069	1,328	1,602	857	1,079
											437	543

WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

Serial No. 39.

DISTRICTS.	True cases.		Cases in which conviction was obtained.		Arrested.		Brought to trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
24-Pergunnahs	12	42	8	18	22	98	22	88	16	60
Nuddea	86	54	26	14	148	122	146	122	75	58
Jessore	77	87	14	18	184	181	133	181	42	73
Moorshedabad	68	54	10	14	126	100	116	98	23	41
Total	...		243	237	58	64	430	496	417	480	156	222
											238	254

Class IV.

233. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Dinapore	106	133	9	207	89	132
Rajshahye	190	177	34	159	47	83
Rungpore	198	382	125	322	68	154
Bogra	127	118	11	174	88	121
Pubna	135	200	31	179	57	90
Darjeeling	48	25	.....	41	18	29
Julpigoree	105	98	19	88	32	62
Total	..	905	1,133	229	1,170	344	671	452

Crime under the headings of this class has been almost stationary, there being 904 cases, against 905 of last year. There have been some fluctuations in districts, but in none is the increase or decrease so marked as to call for special comment. Rungpore is still conspicuous for false cases of wrongful confinement, having 94, which is almost exactly half of the total number of the false cases in the division.

Class IV.

234. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Dacca	603	596	37	694	165	419
Furredpore	647	698	48	548	161	830
Backergunge	715	759	297	602	145	308
Mymensingh	700	970	23	520	142	328
Tipperah	403	502	48	432	97	275
Total	...	2,857	3,525	453	2,846	710	1,855	1,702

There has been a trifling increase in the number of cases throughout the division. The fluctuation in some of the districts has, however, been considerable. In Furreedpore there has been a considerable increase in the number of cases, while in Backergunge there has been as considerable a decrease. The increase in Furreedpore is not explained, but it is alleged that in Backergunge the prevalence of high prices made litigation in trivial cases too expensive a luxury.

Cases of wrongful restraint, &c., have decreased by about 500 in number, which the Commissioner observes must be accepted as a matter for congratulation. In Mymensingh the decrease is attributed mainly to the introduction of the Land Registration Act, which is stated to have "smoothed relations much between the rent-receiving and rent-paying classes. Personal interference on the part of the Magistrate has also tended to bring about a better understanding between the two classes."

Class IV.

235. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	
					Cases.	Persons.
Chittagong ...	137	203	13	204	43	106
Noakholly	232	207	10	263	70	193
Chittagong Hill Tracts	6	7	.....	4	2	3
Total ..	375	417	23	471	115	303
						146

There is a slight increase in the number of cases in this division. The increase is considerable in Chittagong, and in Noakholly there is a slight decrease. The results are in Chittagong and in Noakholly good. Cases of hurt have increased, and cases of wrongful confinement have decreased owing to the same cause—the want of power possessed by the zemindars of that district. Many cases of hurt are consequently brought into court which in other districts would be disposed of by zemindars, and landholders do not venture to confine ryots of so independent a character as those of Noakholly. It is not, however, shown that zemindars are getting more powerless than before.

Class IV.

236. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	
					Cases.	Persons.
Patna ...	187	185	24	213	74	118
Gya	68	91	7	131	42	91
Shahabad	243	289	17	303	89	189
Muzafferpore	86	116	10	177	31	97
Durbhunga	83	141	15	153	45	75
Sarun	97	180	11	241	56	127
Chumparun	24	34	2	69	7	33
Total ..	828	1,036	92	1,287	344	708
						540

There is a slight increase in cases, which calls for no special remark. The results, both as regards persons and cases, are better than last year. Cases of hurt still continue numerous, there having been almost the same number as last year, but still no explanation of the increase is afforded. In Sarun, too, hurt cases have doubled in number, but no reason for this is assigned. The results of cases were almost the same as last year, conviction following in 38·9 per cent., as against 35·5 last year. The percentage of persons convicted was worse than in 1877, being 53·7, as compared with 58·2. The results of cases of wrongful restraint were bad in all the districts of the division.

Class IV.

237. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	144	74	11	98	18	45	46
Bhagulpore	80	89	3	92	23	42	36
Purneah	140	342	71	348	91	102	144
Sonthal Pergunnahs	74	66	.....	66	16	48	22
Maldah	73	128	2	138	32	62	68
Total	511	699	87	736	175	384	318

"There has been increase more or less everywhere," says the Commissioner, "except Monghyr and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The variation in the latter district is trifling. The large decrease in the former is thus explained:—'This class of cases is one that is decidedly fostered by the existence of the mofussil benches. Since the withdrawal of city cases from the charge of a Deputy Magistrate, who formerly took both petitions and police cases in that quarter, this sort of case has decreased very much.' The Magistrate's remarks are not quite clear, although his general meaning may be gathered."

The Magistrate of Purneah explains that the large number of false cases is due to a "curious practice" amongst the cultivators of the district. "Rents are low and waste land plentiful, and cultivators seem to devote a large portion of time to endeavouring to cheat their landlord either by nominally resigning their lands or taking up more land than they are entitled to. When they are summoned to the zemindari cutcherry, they go apparently willingly, but by means of some friend or relation convey intimation to the police that they are detained against their will, their object being to intimidate the zemindar and prevent him instituting proceedings in the civil court." This practice is not unknown in other parts of Bengal.

Class IV.

238. ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	178	218	67	201	15	120	80
Pooree	140	180	37	147	25	57	88
Balasore	124	180	27	150	55	75	71
Gurjhat	11	14	3	21	6	14	6
Total	453	601	134	519	101	266	240

The figures call for no remark.

Class IV.

239. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazaribagh	87	96	11	110	48	71	88
Lohardugga	46	38	3	57	17	28	28
Singbhum	18	20	8	16	8	9	7
Manbhum	49	120	3	162	21	90	69
Total	105	274	20	345	94	198	142

There is an increase in the number of cases chiefly visible in Manbhum under the heading of "hurt." The increase is not explained. The results with reference to cases are worse, and as regards persons better than last year.

240. As was to be expected, there has been a large increase in the number of cases in this class, due, no doubt, to the pressure for food, which has been the characteristic of the year under report. The number of cases accepted as true is 45,849, as compared with 41,095 of 1877 and 38,832 of 1876. Even when compared with 1874, the figures for 1878 show an increase in cases of petty crime against property, there having been in the former year 43,343 true cases as against 45,849. I imagine, however, that making allowance for the transfer of non-cognizable cases the difference of procedure with reference to false cases observable in these two years has a good deal to do with the apparent increase in 1878. In 1874 the number of cases reported exceeded that of 1878 by nearly 6,500, the figures being 60,321 in 1874 and 53,825 in 1878; but in 1874 no less than 16,978 were expunged from the returns as false, while in 1878 less than half that number, or 7,976, were so treated.

241. I reproduce the tables given last year to show the results of police action with reference to crime under serial No. 42 alone, and taken along with serial Nos. 35 and 36 :—

1876.

	Cases.	False.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Balance.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
Excluding Serial Nos. 35 and 36...	52,876	14,044	38,832	3,144	35,688	11,512	30,242	17,829	14,762
Including ditto ditto ...	73,522	16,071	59,451	9,589	49,862	13,076	40,045	22,244	15,969

1877.

Excluding Serial Nos. 35 and 36 ..	50,530	9,444	41,005	3,139	37,956	11,993	37,846	20,445	15,741
Including ditto ditto ..	71,163	10,975	60,189	7,985	52,203	13,435	41,130	22,620	17,008

1878.

Excluding Serial Nos. 35 and 36 53,923 7,976 45,849 1,126 44,723 15,069 44,207 24,862 17,558
Including ditto ditto 77,415 9,327 68,088 3,287 64,801 16,947 48,619 27,687 19,027

242. It is satisfactory to note from the above figures that the orders of Government, with reference to non-investigation of cases under section 117, Criminal Procedure Code, have been fully carried out; and it is satisfactory to record that notwithstanding the large number of unpromising cases brought in accordance with these orders under investigation the results of police action have been better than last year, both with reference to cases and persons. Deducting false cases and cases not enquired into, the percentages have been as follows:—

						Cases.	Persons.
1877	...	...	...	...	...	31·5	54
1878	...	...	...	...	...	33·7	56·2

243. I would again direct attention to my remarks made in paragraph 233 of last year's report, on the subject of lighting streets as a protection against crime. I am certain that if more attention were paid by municipalities to this subject crime under class V would diminish.

244. I annex figures, as usual, showing the results of cases of theft, cattle theft, and receipt of stolen property :—

	Cases reported.		False cases.		Total true.		Not enquired into.		Balance.		Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Theft	33,388	36,901	6,069	6,071	28,408	30,830	2,105	869	24,243	29,801	7,687	10,221	21,714	26,254	12,088	15,253	8,508	9,806
Cattle theft	2,347	2,636	429	343	1,025	2,122	10	8	1,900	2,244	913	1,115	2,205	2,692	1,346	1,684	773	864
Receiving stolen property	2,107	2,342	89	95	2,018	2,247	1	5	2,017	2,242	1,402	1,608	3,608	4,357	2,492	2,969	1,009	1,197

245. The results have in all cases been better than last year, as shown by the figures given below :—

	CASES.			PERSONS.		
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Class V generally	29·6	29·1	32·8	54·7	54	58·2
Theft	29·6	29	33·1	55·8	55·8	58
Cattle theft	47·5	42·2	49·5	63·8	61·2	62·5
Receiving stolen property	73	73·7	75·5	67·6	69	66·6

Class V.

246.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	
					Cases.	Persons.
Burdwan	1,470	1,404	277	908	386	542
Bankoora	484	473	23	168	58	94
Beerbboom	518	1,031	75	844	216	421
Midnapore	2,389	2,083	631	1,862	393	812
Hooghly	1,102	1,458	161	752	248	318
Howrah	1,078	1,516	150	1,228	610	762
Total	7,070	8,815	1,307	5,852	1,911	2,949
						2,657

These figures include cases under serial Nos. 35 and 36. There has, therefore, it will be observed, been an increase throughout the division of nearly 500 cases. Looking at the figures of lurking house-trespass and ordinary theft together, it appears that there has been a diminution in the number of cases under both headings in Burdwan ; that there has been a very considerable increase under both headings in Beerbboom ; that there has been an inconsiderable increase in Hooghly ; and that in Bankoora, Midnapore, and Howrah the fluctuation has been so slight that crime may be said to have been stationary in these districts.

The large increase in the number of cases in Beerbboom is looked upon by the Magistrate with satisfaction, as an indication that "the police have been shaken out of their old delusion that the less crime they showed the more credit they would get. It was precisely in these cases that the police were most inert and least successful, and it was precisely these cases that the people, experiencing only the annoyance and harassment of a police enquiry without any compensating redress, refused to carry to the police and have taken to their zemindar. I believe that this year's results show not only that the police have been more active, but also that the people are beginning to have more confidence in their efficiency." It would be a matter for congratulation if the results of cases in any way bore out the theory of the Magistrate, and it would be eminently satisfactory to record that the confidence alleged to have sprung up in the minds of the people had a solid foundation in some practical results of police efficiency. The percentage of cases of lurking house-trespass and theft detected by the police for the last four years is given in the divisional report, and is as follows :—

	Lurking house-trespass.	Theft.
1875	16·5	24
1876	10·3	22·2
1877	13·3	29·8
1878	7·9	28·8

With such results I agree with the Commissioner in being unable to endorse the Magistrate's views. And the results of police action in other respects in Beerbboom during the past year are not such as to induce the belief that confidence in the efficiency of the police has had any effect in increasing the number of cases reported by the people of the district. The expectations of the people, who submitted to the annoyance of police enquiries in cases of lurking house-trespass in the hope of recovering their stolen property, cannot, as shown by the above figures, have been realized. It seems to me more probable that the inefficiency of the Beerbboom police was the cause of the increase of crime under class V than that the misplaced confidence of the

people in the district police led them to report cases of offences against property in which detection of the criminals rarely followed.

The results of cases generally throughout the division have been inferior to those of last year, as shown below:—

			Convictions in cases.	Per cent. of persons convicted.
1877	...	...	27·1	51·8
1878	...	...	25·4	50·4

In cases of ordinary theft Howrah is again the only district in which fair results were obtained. The figures for each district are given below—

	Cases.	Convictions in cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	...	607	248	590	330
Bankura	...	122	31	98	47
Beerbhoom	...	524	151	568	291
Midnapore	...	1,170	197	1,093	465
Hooghly	...	587	154	448	187
Howrah	...	802	413	785	490

The results in Midnapore are specially bad. In Hooghly it is pointed out that though the municipalities represent but a very small fraction of the entire population and area of the district, still nearly half the cases occurred within them. It is stated that the number of constables employed for the watch and ward of municipalities is far too small to perform efficiently the work required from them. The beats are mostly large, and the streets are not lighted.

The number of cattle thefts has increased; and while the percentage of convictions in cases is the same, or slightly better than last year, the proportion of persons punished to that of those sent up for trial has decreased. The decrease in cases, which was noticed last year, has not been sustained, cattle thefts having risen from 62 in 1877 to 93 in 1878. In Beerbhoom, also, the number of cases has risen from 26 to 44; and whereas in 1877 in 14 out of these 26 cases convictions were obtained, in 1878 the same number, 14 only, out of 44 were successful. This does not say much for the efficiency of the police of that district, in which the Magistrate believes the people are beginning to have confidence. In Burdwan one notorious cattle-thief was arrested, and on conviction transported for life.

Class V.

247.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases re- ported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	
					Cases.	Persons.
24-Pergunnahs	...	1,793	2,330	645	1,336	581
Nuddea	...	2,326	2,468	260	1,614	601
Jessore	...	2,017	2,406	204	1,992	658
Moorshedabad	...	2,053	2,284	278	1,591	627
Total	...	8,169	9,388	1,187	6,533	2,108
					3,309	2,885

Crime in this class has decreased in every district of the division except Jessore, where there has been an increase. It is satisfactory to find that in such a hard year crime has been kept down so well. The results are also better than during last year, the percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained being 25·7, as compared with 23·6 in 1877. The percentage of convictions of persons has also improved, being 52·1, against 50·7.

Cases of lurking house-trespass have increased more or less in every district of the division, the increase, however, being in no district considerable. In the 24-Pergunnahs, indeed, crime of this description may be said to have remained stationary.

Cases of ordinary theft, on the other hand, have decreased in all the districts where cases of lurking house-trespass, &c., have increased. The results under both headings are given below :—

	Lurking house-trespass.				Theft.			
	Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
24-Pergunnahs	7·1	11·4	57·7	60·5	38·1	42
Nuddea	8·6	8	57	52·4	27·2	33·6
Jessore	8·7	8·8	50·5	42·7	21·5	27
Moorshedabad	10·6	10·6	50	47	26·4	30·7
							54	50·5

It will be seen from the above that in cases of lurking house-trespass the results of cases have been almost the same as in 1877, while the percentage of convictions of cases has fallen off, except in the 24-Pergunnahs, in which district, both as regards cases and persons, there has been an improvement. The results of trials of cases of theft show decided improvement in all districts of the division.

Cases of cattle theft have slightly increased. The results in every district except Moorshedabad have been better than in 1877, specially so in Jessore, where convictions were obtained in 74 per cent. of the cases which occurred. "No explanation," says the Commissioner, "has been furnished of the unsatisfactory results in Moorshedabad district. It is stated, however, that none of the cases were of any importance, and that none apparently were committed by gangs. This crime was formerly very prevalent in the district, but there has been a large and continuous decrease of such cases of late years. The number reported last year was less than half the number reported in 1874."

The results are shown below :—

	Percentage of convictions in cases.				Percentage of convictions of persons.			
	1877.		1878.		1877.		1878.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
24-Pergunnahs	46·5	52·3	44·9	61·5
Nuddea	57·9	65	59·6	60
Jessore	59·5	74	59·6	67
Moorshedabad	46·2	42	61·3	53·1

None of the other headings require special notice.

Class IV. 248. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CL.	True cases in 1877.	Cases re- ported in 1878.	False cases.	Brought to trial.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
						Convicted.		Acquitted.
						Cases.	Persons	
Dinagepore	981	1,191	41
Rajshahye	1,809	2,040	171
Rungpore	1,365	2,207	508
Bogra	1,062	1,130	184
Pubna	666	844	140
Darjeeling	526	528	24
Julpigoree	789	874	98
Total	..	7,198	8,820	1,251	5,211	233	388	236
						320	542	373
						343	511	502
						391	641	386
						221	294	221
						188	266	71
						242	434	136
						8,076		1,925

These figures include cases under serial Nos. 35 and 36. It will be seen that there has been an increase of 371 cases throughout the division, the increase being attributed generally to high prices. The increase is visible chiefly in Rungpore, Dinagepore, and Bogra.

The results have been, on the whole, very much the same as last year, convictions in cases being 25·6 and in persons 59 per cent., as compared with 24·4 and 60 per cent. in 1877. The working of each district is given below :—

	Percentage of convic- tions in cases.				Percentage of convic- tions of persons.			
	1877.		1878.		1877.		1878.	
	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons
Dinagepore	21	20	55	60
Rajshahye	15	17	57	57
Rungpore	24	21	63	48
Bogra	34	41	68	60
Pubna	90	31	51	53
Darjeeling	29	37	66	78
Julpigoree	28	31	68	71

Taking the figures for class V alone, there has been an increase of cases in Dinagepore, Pubna, and Rungpore, while there has been a decrease in the other districts of the division. On the whole there has been an increase throughout the division of about 200 cases.

Cases of lurking house-trespass, including serial Nos. 35 and 36, have increased in all the districts of the division except Dinagepore and Bogra. High prices of food are said to be the cause of the increase in Rajshahye and Rungpore, and the Magistrate of the latter district says that a greater increase would have occurred had it not been for the system of village patrols, which have been carefully attended to throughout the year. The result of convictions in this district is very unfavorable.

Ordinary thefts have also increased in all districts except Rajshahye and Darjeeling. The increase in Dinagepore took place only in cases brought before the Magistrate on petition and referred for enquiry to the police, or taken up direct by the Magistrate. In none of the districts is the increase remarkable, considering the high prices which prevailed. In Rajshahye, where burglaries increased while thefts diminished, it appears that persons under pressure of want resorted to petty burglary rather than to ordinary thefts. The gang of thieves who made the Gopinathpore fair the scene of their operations, referred to in last year's report, will shortly be released, and I have already taken steps to have them watched.

Cattle theft has decreased in five districts of the division, but the decrease does not require special explanation. The results in Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Bogra, Pubna, Julpigoree, and Darjeeling were satisfactory. In Rungpore operations of the police in cattle theft cases were unsuccessful, but I am not able to assign a reason for this. I annex figures showing results of cases: -

		Cases.	Convictions in cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagepore	...	22	16	23	18	5
Rajshahye	...	16	11	20	14	3
Rungpore	...	34	12	41	13	17
Bogra	...	25	19	30	27	3
Pubna	...	17	14	21	16	5
Darjeeling	...	38	22	40	33	7
Julpigoree	...	2	11	18	13	5

Receivers of stolen property were successfully dealt with in all districts except Bogra, where out of 51 persons sent up for trial 29 were acquitted. In all the other districts the results were good, convictions in these districts being obtained in 133 out of 148 cases, and 222 persons out of 283 sent up for trial being punished.

Class V.

249. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	Brought to trial.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
					Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	2,146	2,058	195	1,680	560	409	647
Murshedpore	1,224	1,040	268	905	208	448	429
Bakergunge	1,600	2,102	637	1,324	313	561	631
Myuen singh	2,107	2,398	111	1,292	274	590	591
Tipperah	1,139	1,311	126	813	233	408	367
Total	8,276	10,109	1,365	5,994	1,588	2,985	2,668

From the above figures it appears that there is an increase in the number of cases in this class. Such increase is attributed to the high prices of food. The results were, as regards cases, slightly better than, and with reference to persons the same as, last year. No remarks under any of the headings are made in the divisional report.

Chung Y

250. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
				Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	803	1,167	140	910	325	489
Noakhally	1,342	998	89	1,168	281	697
Chittagong Hill Tracts	78	112	.....	190	41	95
Total	2,223	2,277	220	2,268	647	1,231
						862

There has been a decrease of about 200 cases in the division. In Chittagong there has been a marked increase, and in Noakholly a still more noticeable decrease in crime. "A great part of the increase (in Chittagong)," says the Commissioner, "is due to the fact that the practice of reporting cases to the police has become more general than formerly. As usual, the increase is set down to the prevalence of scarcity; but this, as I have said before, has been very much exaggerated." With reference to the decrease in Noakholly, the Commissioner observes:—"This year the total number of cases reported has come down to 1,000—a result which, as I believe it to be not due to accident, but to be the result of care and attention on the part of the Magistrate and the District Superintendent, I have no hesitation in considering very gratifying. A district so disorganized as Noakholly was, cannot be restored in a single year; but honest, good work is being done, and earnest efforts are being made by both officers, and I have no doubt they will be successful."

The results of police action have been, as regards cases, better than last year, the percentage of convictions being 17·9, as compared with 14·7. The percentage of convictions of persons has been the same as in 1877.

During the year a serious check was administered to cattle thieves by the detection and prosecution of an organized gang of cattle-lifters, who had been carrying on operations since the cyclone. In one case 24 persons were sent up, and 11 convicted.

Class V

251. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna ..	2,051	2,847	278	1,277	760	920	325
Gaya ..	2,855	3,701	171	1,362	611	897	422
Sahibabad ..	1,515	2,998	467	1,003	624	1,115	631
Mozaffarpore ..	1,619	1,840	259	1,202	499	711	463
Darbhanga ..	2,250	2,063	274	1,182	463	861	462
Sarun ..	2,024	2,228	222	1,332	624	760	552
Chumparun ..	860	1,927	85	901	508	681	284
Total ..	18,284	17,404	1,796	9,189	3,980	5,745	3,139

There has been a large increase in cases under this class, due to scarcity and high prices of food. There has been a slight decrease in the number of cases in Mozufferpore and Sarun, while the decrease in Durbhunga is very considerable. I am at a loss to account for this decrease in the midst of such scarcity.

252. Burglaries have, as was to be expected, increased. In Shahabad and Chumparun they have doubled in number, while in Patna and Gya the increase is still very considerable. In Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, and Sarun, on the other hand, they have decreased. The working of the police in these cases is shown below, district by district.

DISTRICTS.	True cases.			Convictions.			Persons arrested.			Persons convicted.			Percentage of cases convicted.			Percentage of persons convicted		
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Patna ..	1,481	1,056	1,304	81	65	111	166	120	105	97	70	137	5·4	6	8·5	58·4	54·2	70·2
Gaya ..	1,094	2,187	2,516	120	117	151	389	342	395	213	219	215	6·4	5·3	6	54·7	64	55·8
Shahabad ..	513	471	806	54	58	123	98	121	274	57	82	195	10·6	12·3	15·2	58·1	67·7	71·1
Mohiarpore ..	840	404	394	49	45	46	107	76	84	78	52	56	9	9·1	9·1	72·8	68·1	66·0
Durhambagh ..	962	1,012	714	82	56	28	156	110	72	101	70	39	8·6	5·6	3·9	64·7	68·6	54·7
Sarun ..	1,513	1,286	1,097	34	53	69	137	186	44	68	120	22	4	8·1	8·6	49·6	72·2	69·7
Champaran ..	283	240	573	18	31	52	29	48	78	19	39	70	6·3	12·0	9	65·5	81·2	89·7
Total ..	7,278	6,757	7,511	447	426	600	1,020	963	1,254	609	600	832	6·1	6·2	7·9	59·7	62·3	66·3

It is creditable to the police that although a large number of unpromising cases was, under Government orders relating to the investigation of cases, brought under enquiry, the general result, both as regards convictions in cases and of persons, has improved, as will be seen from the above figures. I do not, however, mean it to be inferred that I look upon the result of police action in these cases in the Patna Division as satisfactory. The percentage of cases detected is still lamentably low, and this year Durbhunga has taken the place of Sarun as the district in which almost total failure to detect the offenders was the result of police action in burglary cases.

253. During the year I made more than one attempt to connect Kabulis with the commission of burglaries in indigo factories. It was discovered that an indigo factory had been broken into by one gang of Kabulis. These men were convicted, and after their conviction I attempted to elicit from them particulars as to their associates, or any previous offences which they had committed. They would, however, make no revelations, and the clue to the peculiar outbreak of burglary which occurred in 1876 remains still to be discovered.

254. Cattle theft has increased noticeably in Shahabad. It is explained that in 1877 the previous District Superintendent "issued an order directing that all cases of *awargi*, i.e. cattle straying, in which the property was not recovered within a fortnight, should be dealt with and numbered as theft. This order was in full force at the commencement of this year, and hence the very large number of informations drawn up under this heading." Personally, I am of opinion that this order, to which objection was latterly taken, is decidedly salutary in its operation. I have not the least doubt that very many of the *awargi* cases are simply cattle thefts. So long as they are treated purely as intimations of cattle having strayed, the police do not trouble themselves on the subject; but when they are treated as theft, which they really are, the police have to bestir themselves, both to recover the cattle and discover the thieves. It is, in my opinion, very much more advisable that a few real cases of *awargi* should be erroneously shown as thefts, than that a large number of real thefts should be treated as cases of cattle straying. In the former case, the police returns only are affected; in the latter, police action is interfered with, and police enquiry stifled. I prefer to have the returns incorrect to diminishing the protection to property which police enquiry in these *awargi* cases not unfrequently affords.

255. In Chumparun, too, there has been a sensible increase of cases of cattle-lifting. It is well known that the system of *panha*, or blackmail, extensively prevails in Behar. In connection with this system the District Superintendent remarks as follows:—"The prevalence of the system may be estimated from the fact that in almost every factory in the district the most influential and notorious cattle-lifter and thief, or his relation, is employed as chowkidar to ensure the safety of the factory bullocks, and some of these chowkidars are paid a recognized fee on each cart. For instance, one * * * receives four annas, it is said, from the manager of the * * * for every cart employed for the conveyance of timber. It is a question whether on the whole the system has not its advantages." The Commissioner, while admitting that the prevalence of the system illustrates the weakness of the police inability to deal with cattle theft in a frontier district like Chumparun, fears that an attempt to eradicate the system which has been so long established, and is so completely organized, would but present the difficulties experienced in dealing with that criminal class of the district, the Mughya Domes. This is, in fact, an admission that we are powerless to prevent cattle theft except by subsidizing the thieves,—not a good policy in my opinion. I admit the difficulties in the way; but I think the police should try to overcome them, not accept them as insuperable. In the end it simply becomes a question of money; and if this iniquitous system is to be put a stop to, the police force of Chumparun must, I suspect, be largely increased.

Results of cases show improvement, the percentage of convictions in cases being 47·1, as against 44·9 of last year, and that of persons 65·9, as compared with 61·6 of 1877.

256. Thefts have also largely increased throughout the division, except in the districts of Durbhunga and Sarun, in which they have decreased. The increase in the number of thefts which took place in Durbhunga in 1877 was attributed

to the working of the Chowkidari Act in securing more punctual information as to the commission of offences. When I find that in a year of scarcity the number of cases of theft decreased, the cases of lurking house-trespass and burglary having decreased at the same time, I am not prepared to accept the working of the Chowkidari Act as having had an effect on the reporting of crime in either year.

The results of police action have been as shown below:—

		1876.	1877.	1878.
Cases detected	...	1,574	1,750	2,432
Persons tried	...	4,020	4,220	4,953
Ditto convicted	...	2,014	2,288	3,282
Percentage of convictions in cases	...	39·4	38·7	40·8
Ditto ditto of persons	...	58·8	61·2	66

The results are therefore better, both with regard to cases and persons, than last year.

The results of operations against receivers of stolen property are also very satisfactory, conviction following in 78 per cent. of the cases sent up, and 75 per cent. of persons tried being punished.

There is a decrease in cases of criminal or house trespass in the district of Durbhun. It is hoped that this is due to the steps taken by the late Magistrate having been effectual in preventing landlords and others from abusing their power of distraint.

Class V.

257. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases reported in 1878.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.	
					Cases.	Persons.
Monghyr	1,792	2,053	171	1,893	629	963
Bhagulpore	917	1,340	63	764	283	375
Purneah	1,284	2,209	363	1,095	317	597
Sonthal Pergunnahs	2,472	3,268	37	1,705	660	1,230
Maldah	796	879	30	613	246	364
Total	7,261	9,758	604	5,660	2,135	3,529
						1,985

There has been an increase in crime throughout the division, the result of high prices and, it is alleged, the better reporting of crime. The results are better, both with reference to cases and persons, than in 1877.

Cases of burglary, serial Nos. 35, 36, and 42, have increased; but the results of police action, although still very far from satisfactory, are better than last year, as will appear from the figures below:—

	True cases.	Convictions in cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1877	2,406	149	297	207	75
1878	2,800	203	403	292	107

"The District Superintendent of Bhagulpore has given an example to show from what unexpected quarters house-breakers may come, and how easily and naturally the police go on the wrong scent. During the year a sudden outbreak of burglary in the Bhagulpore town took place, three or more cases occurring every night. The Inspector, who knows every *budmash* in the town, was at his wits' end, as he knew he had every one of them watched, but still the burglaries continued. Major Davis took the matter up, and within a fortnight had not only found out who the gang were, but had found out the particular house next to be robbed, laid an ambuscade round it, and trapped two of the sepoyys belonging to the regiment in the very act."

Cattle theft has increased in Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Thefts have also increased everywhere. "One of the district officers," says the Commissioner, "thinks that the almost total cessation of proceedings against vagrants and bad characters gave an impetus to this crime to a certain extent. There may likely enough be some truth in what he says, but I am not in a position at present to give any decided opinion. Another district officer thinks that the increase is not real, but simply the effect of the

system under which chowkidars are compelled to report themselves regularly at the police-station, failing which they are punished."

The figures below give the results of action in cases of cattle theft, theft, and receipt of stolen property :—

	True cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Cattle theft	270	321	120	163	342	442	228	285	94	156
Theft	3,500	4,549	839	1,438	2,639	3,273	1,545	2,123	973	1,080
Receipt of stolen property	192	247	143	166	287	455	214	327	66	117

The percentage of convictions in cases of theft has much improved; that of convictions in cattle theft is also better than last year. The results in cases of receipt of stolen property are not so favorable as those of 1877.

Class V.

258. ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases re- ported in 1878.	False cases.	Brought to trial.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		Acquitted.
					Convicted.	Persons.	
Cuttack	1,126	1,893	433	1,329	332	781	482
Pooroo	1,310	1,833	335	1,658	415	809	737
Balasore	825	1,133	312	800	298	389	400
Gurjhats	610	825	43	754	190	484	244
Total	3,871	5,768	1,153	4,541	1,235	2,463	1,863

These figures show that there has been an increase in crime, chiefly in cases of house-breaking. It may well be that the high prices of food caused this increase of crime, but the change of procedure with reference to false cases has a good deal to do with it. It will be observed from a comparison of the above figures with those of 1877 that the number of cases reported in both years was almost the same, being 5,749 in 1877 and 5,768 in 1878. In the former year, however, 1,878 cases were struck off as false, while in 1878 only 1,153 were so treated. The results on the whole are slightly better than those of last year.

Class V.

259. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1877.	Cases re- ported in 1878.	False cases.	Brought to trial.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		Acquitted.
					Convict- ed.	Persons.	
Hariabagh	1,091	1,719	101	1,193	510	808	366
Lohardugga	774	1,149	48	1,106	506	796	275
Singbhum	205	329	7	244	110	181	59
Manbhum	819	1,795	130	894	273	467	357
Total	2,899	4,992	385	3,437	1,399	2,242	1,057

There has been an increase in crime under this class,—the result, no doubt, of the scarcity which was prevalent. Cases of burglary, theft, and cattle theft have on this account very considerably increased everywhere. The results are better than last year, the percentage of convictions in cases being 30·3, as compared with 25·4 of 1877, and of convictions of persons 65·2, as against 56·7 of last year,

Class VI.

260. There has been a considerable decrease in crime under this class, as shown below :—

		1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Cases, true	... ...	13,304	13,272	15,206	18,257	16,348	14,407
„ detected	... ..	10,869	10,968	12,582	14,959	13,655	11,980
Persons punished	... ...	13,438	13,775	16,501	18,856	17,474	15,601

The percentage of convictions is more favorable than last year, being, with regard to cases, 83·1, and persons 87·3, as compared with 82·9 and 85·8 of 1877.

The decrease is visible in cases under the vagrancy law and prosecutions for local nuisances.

261. There has been a large decrease in the number of cases of this description. The figures below show the number of cases, &c., as compared with those of last year, more closely analysed than in the report for 1877.

	True cases.	Cases investigated.	Convictions in cases investigated.	Percentage of cases convicted to persons investigated.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1877 ...	... 2,921	2,809	1,982	70·5	3,173	2,181	937
1878 ...	... 1,187	1,019	679	61·7	1,216	777	376

It will thus be seen that with the diminution of institutions there has been a falling off in the results of cases investigated. The percentage of persons convicted has also fallen from 68·8 of 1877 to 63·8 in 1878.

The worst results followed in the districts given below :—

	Cases.	Convictions	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hooghly ...	11	3	11	3	8
Howrah ...	6	1	7	4	2
Furreedpore ...	27	2	26	5	16
Backergunge ...	93	21	85	44	35
Mymensingh ...	54	15	63	31	24
Dacca ...	93	32	83	33	44
Nuddea ...	36	10	36	19	14
Pubna ...	7	1	7	1	6
Tipperah ...	16	8	14	8	5

The reason generally given for the failure above noted is that the evidence was considered insufficient.

The most satisfactory results were obtained in the following districts :—

DIVISIONS.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan ...	27	21	27	21	5
Bankura ...	8	8	9	8	...
Rungpore ...	41	35	41	35	6
Patna ...	110	88	110	90	19
Darbhanga ...	77	61	79	61	17
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	16	14	18	14	4
Monghyr ...	57	45	56	45	8
Chumparun ...	124	100	125	100	27

262. The importance of investigating all cases of bad character in the villages of the accused has been more than once insisted on by Government, and in the resolutions on the police reports for 1876 and 1877 it was laid down that "all enquiries of this nature should be most full and searching, and should,

as a rule, be held in the village of the accused." The following table will show how these orders have been obeyed, or rather, I should say, ignored:—

Statement M., showing the results in cases of bad livelihood instituted on report of the Police, also in cases instituted by petition before Magistrates in the several districts of the Lower Provinces during 1878.

DISTRICTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of cases instituted on report of the police.	Number of cases instituted by petition before Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 1 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 1 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in column 2 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 2 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 2 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in columns 1 and 2 which were tried in the village of accused.
Burdwan	27	4	21	6	4	1	25	2
Bancoora	24	4	21	4	4	1	4	1
Berhampore	5	3	5	4	2	1	5	5
Midnapore	12	3	3	2	2	1	11	3
Hooghly	4	2	2	1	2	1	5	3
Howrah	38	28	28	8	2	1	36	23
Pergunnahs	34	22	19	10	6	1	33	23
Nuddea	11	7	6	5	6	1	6	3
Jessore	Moorsheadabad	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Dinajpore	3	3	3	1	1	1	5	2
Rashahye	23	14	9	5	11	11	36	23
Rungpore	41	35	6	6	12	12	4	19
Bogra	9	4	5	3	2	3	51	10
Pubna	6	1	6	6	1	1	1	10
Darjeeling								22
Jalpigoree								13
Dacca	65	28	25	8	12	4	70	38
Furreedpore	16	22	2	5	3	2	19	44
Backergunge	89	81	13	9	11	11	38	51
Mymensingh	33	31	19	12	12	2	1	10
Tipperah	12	3	8	3	7	5	1	13
Chittagong	16	12	5	6	7	1	1	117
Norakholly	14	4	8	6	3	1	1	46
Chittagong Hill Tracts								30
Patna	110	26	19	1	2	15	106	24
Gya	37	4	21	14	4	7	13	13
Shahabad	13	7	11	2	5	5	38	50
Mozafferpore	44	6	39	16	1	1	38	38
Durbhunga	75	22	57	15	2	1	1	16
Surat	46	1	15	1	1	1	1	1
Chumparun	122	2	16	1	1	1	1	117
Monglyr	57	1	41	8	1	1	30	23
Bhagulpore	3	1	3	3	1	1	3	3
Purneah	36	1	24	11	1	1	35	35
Sonthal Pergunnahs	15	1	14	1	1	1	1	16
Maldah	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cuttack	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pooree	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bansore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gurjhats								
Hazaribagh	1	4	1	1	2	1	4	3
Lohardanga								
Singhpore	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mauhoom	2	18	2	6	6	7	7	1
Total	979	246	654	260	85	71	203	807

263. It will thus be seen that, except in every few districts, no attempt has apparently been made by Magistrates to carry out the Government orders. It is well known that judicial officers now require much stronger evidence than they formerly did to convict a man of bad character. The strongest evidence, both in favor of and against the accused, is to be got in the villages. The obligation to try such cases in the villages has been laid upon judicial officers by Government; and yet, as the table above shows, in only a very few districts has any attempt been made to visit villages and try cases of bad character after local enquiry. With the disinclination on the part of judicial officers to concur in — upon much stronger evidence than previously, and with their neglect to try such cases in the interior of districts, it is not to be wondered at that the results of such enquiries have fallen off. If we apply the test of local enquiry to the cases tried in the districts where unsatisfactory and satisfactory results have followed, it will be seen that such local enquiry has something to do with the results.

	Cases.	Cases locally enquired into.		Cases.	Cases locally enquired into.
Hooghly	11	...	Burdwan	27	25
Howrah	6	...	Bancoora	8	4
Furreedpore	27	2	Rungpore	41	35
Backergunge	93	..	Patna	110	2
Mymensingh	64	4	Durbhunga	77	38
Dacca	93	4	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16	...
Nuddea	36	8	Monglyr	57	30
Pubna	7	...	Chumparun	124	...
Tipperah	15	3			

It will thus be seen that in every district where unsatisfactory results have followed, the orders of Government as to cases being tried in the villages have been ignored. In those districts where results have been satisfactory, investigations have been held in all but three, viz. Patna, Chumparun,

and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In Patna I know that the majority of cases were those of Burwars from Gonda, with reference to whom, of course, there could be no village investigation in Patna, and who were treated simply as foreign vagrants, and as persons having no ostensible means of livelihood in Patna. The Chumparun cases are entirely those of Mughya Domes, who are nomadic and do not live in villages. I am not aware why there should have been no local investigation in the cases of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, but I may mention that almost all the cases occurred in the non-regulation parts of the district. Accepting this as the single instance in which good results were obtained without local enquiry, the fact remains that with the exception of the Sonthal Pergunnahs local investigations were the rule in cases in every district in which satisfactory results were obtained. I think, therefore, that the figures above show clearly that where local investigation is made the results have been much more satisfactory than in districts where enquiry in the villages on the accused has been neglected. I can add my emphatic personal testimony to the value of the system of local enquiry, for I personally worked it when in charge of a district, and I am convinced that it is the only satisfactory method by which the guilt or innocence of a person accused of being a bad character can be ascertained.

264. There were 41 false cases, as compared with 51 last year, 39 of these having occurred in the Dacca Division. Of these, 32 were instituted before the Magistrate on petition, and nine before the police. Of the 32 petition cases, nine occurred in Dacca, 11 in Furreedpore, and 12 in Backergunge. In all the Dacca and Furreedpore institutions the police declared the cases to be false, and their conclusions were accepted by the Magistrate. I do not quite gather from the Backergunge report whether in the 12 cases referred to the Magistrate pronounced the information given against the accused to be false after or without enquiry by the police. Explanation on this point has been called for. In seven out of the nine cases instituted before the police, the police themselves reported the charge false. In only two of those reported true did the Magistrate consider that the charge was false.

265. There has been a slight increase in the number of excise cases instituted during the year. More attention seems to have been paid to excise matters in Beerbhoom, Midnapore,

Excise cases.
24-Pergunnahs, Jessor, Moorsheabad, Bogra, Pubna, Furreedpore, Backergunge, and Chumparun, and in all these districts there are signs of commendable activity. In Burdwan, Bankura, Howrah, Nuddea, Tipperah, Chittagong, Mozufferpore, Bhagulpore, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom police operations in excise matters have been very languid. The results were fair,—81 per cent. of convictions in cases, and 79 per cent. of persons. I believe that the constant supervision which is maintained from my office is doing some good in directing the attention of police to excise matters; but it takes a long time to convince thana police that their action with reference to abkari affairs is thought of any importance.

266. Salt.

DISTRICTS.	Number of salt cases.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Quantity attached.	Quantity of salt released by order of the Magistrate.	Quantity of salt confiscated.	Total amount of fines levied.	REMARKS.	
									M.D.S. S. C.	A. P.
24-Pergunnahs ...	1877 ...	608	608	602	6	24 4 16 ¹	0 38 1	23 6 14 ¹	1,336 11 9	* 10 persons pending.
	1878 ...	691	686	687 [*]	9	61 29 3	23 30 5	37 38 14	2,717 6 0	
Howrah ...	1877 ...	18	22	15	1	1,234 11 15	981 0	258 11 15	1,890 7 5	
	1878 ...	15	21	10	10	1,730 28 4	1,700 18 4	30 10 0	448 8 3	
Midnapore ...	1877 ...	162	172	161	11	78 26 6	73 33 0	4 38 6	307 3 3	1 person pending.
	1878 ...	84	85	79	6	3 25 6	0 18 8	8 11 14	102 9 0	
Balasore ...	1877 ...	27	38	25	7	6 9 0	0 3 4	6 5 12	69 5 3	
	1878 ...	39	48	45	4	9 18 8	5 0 6	9 18 2	76 1 0	
Cuttack ...	1877 ...	53	53	46	7	139 16 2	0 12 0	139 4 2	163 6 0	
	1878 ...	63 [†]	76	70	6	78 35 0	1 0 2	77 34 14	490 5 0	
Pooree ...	1877 ...	10	11	11	.....	6 29 3	3 29 2	2 0 1	11 6 0	
	1878 ...	14	15	14	1	826 22 10	307 20 0	19 2 10	48 0 0	
Chittagong ...	1877 ...	340	458	440	14	66 96 1	.....	60 36 1	2,388 7 0	
	1878 ...	344	203	200	33	42 10 12 ¹	.....	42 10 12 ¹	1,196 5 3	
Noakhally ...	1877 ...	116	187	130	6	25 35 15	5 28 12	20 7 3	430 13 0	
	1878 ...	104	107	97	9	11 12 8	0 24 0	10 28 8	670 0 0	
Backergunge ...	1877 ...	17	17	15	3	162 11 14	150 18 8	1 32 0 ¹	16 11 6	
	1878 ...	6	9	6	3	.....	.....	.....	230 0 0	
Jessore ...	1877 ...	21	21	19	2	3 18 18	1 2 12	2 15 5 ¹	35 0 6	
	1878 ...	28	81	29	2	26 2 0	5 11 0	21 1 0	240 0 0	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1877 ...	1,381	1,532	1,464	63	1,736 38 12 ¹	1,217 5 7	519 33 5 ¹	6,738 8 2	
	1878 ...	1,368	1,372	1,277	83	2,290 24 31	2,038 37 6	251 30 10 ¹	6,249 2 6	

† Of these one struck off as false.
Re. 60-2-3 of fines imposed were not realized.
1 person pending.

The above table shows the result of operations by the police under the salt laws during the past year as compared with that preceding it. It will be observed that the number of cases in the province has been almost the same as in 1877. The only district in which the fluctuation is considerable is Midnapore, in which there were 84 cases, as compared with 162 in 1877. It is stated that the previous activity of the police in bringing forward cases and having offenders punished has had a deterrent effect, and has led to the diminution in the number of cases. The 24-Pergunnahs contributes half the number of cases in the province. The results generally are good, although the percentage of persons convicted is not so high as last year, being 93 per cent., as compared with 95.5.

267. RAILWAY POLICE.

There has been a decrease of 203 cases during the year as compared with 1877, but this decrease is only apparent, and in reality crime has remained on the whole stationary. It was formerly the practice to submit first information reports in all cases under the Railway Act, but this procedure has been discontinued, except with regard to offences under those sections cognizable by the police: hence the apparent decrease in cognizable crime. It will be found that owing to the adoption of this procedure there has been a similarly apparent increase in non-cognizable cases.

In all there were 951 cognizable cases reported during the year, in which, after making deduction for C forms, 846 persons were found to be implicated. Of these 750 were sent up for trial, of whom 633, or 84 per cent., were ultimately convicted,—a satisfactory result.

In addition to these, 516 non-cognizable cases, as compared with 339 of 1877, were enquired into, in which 546 persons were concerned. Of these 509 were convicted,—also a satisfactory result.

The amount of property stolen during the year was Rs. 13,657, of which Rs. 5,501 were recovered. This includes a number of notes and other property which formed the subject of cases of breach of trust or criminal misappropriation. Passengers often leave their bags and bundles in carriages, or drop notes out of their pockets. These notes are traced further back to the actual thieves, hence their value does not appear in the amount of property recovered.

There were two cases of drugging at railway stations—Sultangunge and Colgong—which were unsuccessful. In the latter case, however, after the close of the year a clue was discovered and the prisoner arrested by the Bhagulpore district police. This case was not promptly taken up by the railway police, and I directed the suspension of the head constable, who shirked the responsibility of investigating it. I have more than once noticed a tendency on the part of some of the subordinates of the railway police to consider themselves a special body of officers, who have a right to be blind and deaf with regard to every criminal occurrence which takes place an inch beyond the railway fencing, and who have nothing to do with the district police. This mischievous belief I have taken steps to correct, and the railway police now understand that they are simply a part of the police employed on special duty in certain localities, but bound to co-operate in every way and on every occasion with the district police.

The case of theft of Rs. 2,238, which was pending at the close of the year, to which reference was made in last year's report, was successfully investigated. The complainant jumped out of a carriage in pursuit of a man who had stolen a part of a sum of money which he had with him. The complainant had a considerable sum with him when he so jumped out. He became insensible from the injuries which he sustained, and after protracted enquiry it was discovered that the money which he had with him had been stolen by a number of Sonthals, who discovered him lying in an unconscious state. Twenty-one persons were sent up for trial, of whom 18 were convicted and punished. The man who had originally stolen a portion of the money before complainant jumped out of the train was also, after considerable search for him, discovered, arrested, and sentenced on conviction to three years' imprisonment and fine of Rs. 1,000. A large amount of the property stolen was recovered. This case was successfully worked by Sub-Inspector Chunder Sekur Bose and head constable Haripodo Mookerjee.

Great attention was paid during the year to the subject of reconvictions and absconded offenders. Very little attention was previously paid to the important point of ascertaining and recording the existence of previous convictions against an accused, but steps have now been taken to secure this being done systematically, and the results are already apparent.

The case of absconded offender Doorga Narayn Bose merits notice. A note for Rs. 100 which had been stolen was traced to this man, who, professing to be a native doctor, lived in the neighbourhood of Mymari, Ghooskara, and Mancoor stations, and was suspected of carrying on a trade of robbing passengers by rail. He was arrested at Mancoor, where he had assumed a false name, and various suspicious articles were found on him. He escaped from the custody of the police, and was lost sight of for months. Meanwhile it was discovered that he had broken jail from Rajmehal, where he had been imprisoned for two and a half years on conviction of theft of a portmanteau. He was subsequently traced to a village about ten miles from Ghooskara, where, in company with his mistress, he had taken refuge with one Shaik Dookhoo. He was arrested by Ramanath Bose, head constable, Railway Police; Sub-Inspector Chunder Sekhur Bose having been the officer who first captured him at Mancoor. He was convicted at the Sessions, and, with his original sentence and punishment as for escaping from custody, he has now to serve 10 years and six months in prison.

268. There have largely increased, but it is impossible to assign any cause for them. There were in all 219 cases, as compared with 119 last year. In 76 cases 36 Company's servants and 40 outsiders were killed, and in 40 cases 23 Company's servants and 17 outsiders were wounded. Of these four were collisions involving serious damage to the line and rolling-stock. In 16 cases 22 men—viz. 10 drivers, 2 station-masters, 2 gunners, 6 pointsmen, 1 gateman, and 1 shunter—were sent up for trial, of whom 17 men—7 drivers, 2 station-masters, 2 gunners, and 6 pointsmen—were judicially punished, 5 being acquitted. In several cases departmental punishments were awarded.

Obstructions. ^{270.} Eleven cases were reported, of which four were judicially declared to be false, and no obstructions.

On the 15th June a case of obstruction occurred near old Assensole station, in which four sleepers were placed on the line. A searching enquiry was made both by the Government Railway Police and a special detective. Two men were sent up for trial, who were discharged by the Joint-Magistrate.

On the night of the 1st August an obstruction was reported at Jamtara, some pieces of sleepers being placed on the line. This case was also specially enquired into, and it appeared that the small pieces of sleepers which had been put on the line had been placed there more with the object of getting a workman into a scrape than with the intention of causing a serious obstruction.

Another obstruction was reported at Durgapore, and this was also specially enquired into by the Assistant Inspector-General, the Sub-divisional Officer, and Sub-Inspector Ashootosh Ghose. The case was a puzzling one, inasmuch as no driver had reported having run into any obstruction. Some were found scattered about the line bearing suspicious marks of violence. At last, after a long and careful enquiry, it was proved that a gang of workmen was employed on the spot taking out old sleepers, to some of which considerable damage was caused by violence used in taking them out. The *mistris* in charge had cautioned the men to remove the split pieces to the side of the line, but they neglected to do this, and naturally they withheld all information on the subject through fear of being punished for their neglect.

A case of obstruction was reported at Buktiarpore on the 26th May, and was also specially enquired into. Not far from the station, and within the distant signal, an iron chair was found placed on one rail, and a second chair was lying beside the other. They were not run on to, and would have vibrated off the rail on the fast approach of a train. It was suspected that this attempt to cause mischief was made by some of the up-country servants about the station to bring the station-master, who had dissatisfied them, into trouble.

These cases, it can be readily imagined, are most difficult of detection, and always receive the most careful attention. With so much railway plant in the shape of sleepers, &c., lying about, facilities for causing obstruction are readily

afforded, and as there are generally very few persons implicated in such attempts, which generally are made at night, detection is most difficult.

270. These cases continue to be prevalent, there having been 78 cases

Spike thefts. reported, 18 of which were declared false, leaving 60 true cases, against 59 of 1877. Every possible

effort has been made to detect these cases, and I have put myself in communication with the police of other provinces with the object of finding out how they deal with this crime. But we have not yet been able to stop these thefts, nor to determine by what class of persons they have been committed. The real parties to these thefts are the receivers; and if we could only find out to what class they belong, the actual thieves, whether railway servants or villagers, would soon be checked. I suspect that these receivers live at a distance, and the facilities for rendering spikes incapable of identification being so great, detection is very difficult. Special patrolling parties and private detectives have been employed, but we are still in the dark as to the originators of these thefts. During the year a new pin and chair have been invented by some of the railway staff, which it is thought may make the extraction of spikes more difficult; but no visible effect from the introduction of this improvement can be expected for some time.

271. These were common at one time in Dinapore and Mymensingh, but have now disappeared.

Running-train thefts.

Police got hold of 300 cases, until the North-Western Government Railway

pergunnah of which name has always been no secret. The police of Dinapore Division detected another gang, and the outbreak then stopped. Since then there has been no fresh outbreak on the Loop line, which was puzzling. The gang who committed the thefts has also been detected, and the case is now pending.

272. There has been a decrease in the number of cases, which is not a matter for satisfaction. The Commissioner does not believe that the illicit traffic pressure which has been put upon the smugglers has probably shifted the locality of their operations a little to do, will be attended to.

Illicit opium. 273. Twelve cases reported, in which either is not present up and convicted.

Pocket-picking. Passengers are more inclined than ever to turn against listening to the friendly advice given by these thieves; but, as in drugging cases, they constantly neglect with little or no given, and pay the penalty.

Class VI.

274. BURDWAN DIVISION

DISTRICTS..	True cases in 1877.	Cases report- ed in 1878.	False cases	Brought to trial.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
					Cases.	Persons.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	912	553	1	482	524	551	28
Bankura	168	121	—	188	115	179	8
Berhampore	223	345	1	385	275	328	56
Midnapore	563	607	2	640	435	568	82
Hooghly	574	560	2	609	510	550	54
Howrah	—	—	—	2,448	1,557	2,322	124
Total	1,708	1,614	—	4,852	3,416	4,488	352

There has been a decrease in cases, the result of diminution in the number of vagrancy prosecutions.

Vagrancy.—The following table shows the number of cases with results for the last three years:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.
1876	483	333	484	285
1877	292	175	302	182
1878	64	38	73	44

The Commissioner observes:—"The decrease is remarkable, especially in the larger districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Hooghly, owing, doubtless, to the effect of Government circular No. 56, of 22nd August 1877. Of the 27 cases reported in Burdwan, 18 were instituted against some of the men who were arrested on the confession of the approver Rajaram Bagdi. In Bankura the Magistrate explains that the decrease is mainly due to his not being able to find time for trying such cases on the spot. But even if he had time

cases were taken up, 96 persons being convicted and 82 acquitted. Considering the difficulty of these cases, the results are good. In Dinagepore alone of all the districts did almost total failure attend action in these cases. In this district 19 cases were taken up. Only one person was convicted and 18 acquitted.

The Commissioner notices three cases as deserving special mention. In one Ishur Chunder Mojumdar, a Sub-Deputy Collector deputed to work the License Tax Act, told the villagers that there was a tax on ploughs, and took money from about 400 villages as an inducement to let them off the tax. Enquiry was made on receipt of an anonymous petition, and prosecutions followed in 14 cases. The accused absconded while on bail during the progress of the trials, and has not been arrested.

In the second case Brojo Dullab Sing, once a rural Sub-Registrar, carried on a similar system of plunder, but to a less extent. He took money from agriculturists and traders to let them off the tax. He was convicted and sentenced to six years' imprisonment and fine. A small Mahomedan landholder, who abetted him in committing the offences, was also imprisoned for three years and fined.

In the third case Hamidullah, a mohurrir of the Magistrate's office, who was appointed circle officer, took money from assesses as an inducement to exempt them from assessment, but assessed them all the same. He was promptly prosecuted, and has been sentenced in several cases to a long term of imprisonment and to a fine.

All these cases occurred in Dinagepore.

295. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Persons summoned	Actually appearing before the court.	NUMBERS		
	1877.	1878.			Cases in which process was issued.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dacca	7,481	6,647	5,491	3,974	2,239	1,498	39
Furreedpore	4,529	4,161	3,261	2,414	1,449	795	48
Backergunge	4,362	4,435	3,422	3,817	2,428	796	157
Mymensingh	4,817	4,035	3,690	2,254	1,305	807	69
Tipperah	3,555	3,255	2,082	3,416	1,905	985	674
Total	21,694	22,836	18,715	14,364	8,406	4,480	423

There has again been a decrease in the number of non-cognizable cases in all districts of the division except Backergunge, where, on the whole, there has been an increase.

In class I there has been an increase of cases; but as I notice that this increase is chiefly visible under the headings "offences against public justice" and "false evidence," I look upon this as a sign of increased activity on the part of Magistrates in taking notice of such cases, not as an indication that crimes of this description have really increased. Such activity is noticeable chiefly in the districts of Backergunge and Furreedpore. The percentage of convictions in this class throughout the division has been 59·1.

It is satisfactory to note that the crime of causing miscarriage seems to be decreasing, and the Commissioner ~~again~~ to the efforts of enlightened landlords as a probable cause of the gradual decrease of this crime.

Under Class III there is a decrease in the number of cases of extortion in Backergunge, which is noticeable, but not explained. While in every other district of the division this description of crime increased, the number of cases in Backergunge was only 60, as compared with 158 last year. The results were much better than last year, although still far from satisfactory.

Cases of criminal force have decreased everywhere except in Backergunge, where there has been an increase of above 500 cases. This increase the Commissioner considers not incompatible with the theory that prosperity increases this class of crime, Backergunge having during 1878 partially recovered from the exceptional distress of 1877. I cannot say that I attach much weight to this theory.

Offences against marriage continue to decrease, but no reason for this is assigned in the divisional reports.

The police were employed in 1,312 cases, as compared with 1,649, last year. There has been a satisfactory diminution in the number of

non-cognizable cases in which the police were employed in the districts of Backergunge and Furreedpore ; but in Dacca, Mymensingh, and Tipperah the orders of Government appear to have been neglected, for in each of these districts in which the number of institutions of non-cognizable cases has diminished, the number of instances in which police agency has been employed has increased, as shown below :—

	Cases.		Cases in which police employed.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Dacca ...	... 7,431	6,617	359	446
Mymensingh ...	... 4,817	4,035	154	401
Tipperah ...	... 3,555	3,255	75	102

The increase is specially marked in the district of Mymensingh, and points decidedly to a tendency on the part of Judicial Officers to make the police do the work which they ought to do themselves.

The percentage of cases in which the police were employed to investigate is given below for each district :—

Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.7
Furreedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.8
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.3
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.9
Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.1

296. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1877.	1878.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted	Acquitted	Awaiting trial.
Chittagong ...	1,974	2,500	1,262	1,953	1,567	662	783	37
Noakholly ...	3,114	2,922	1,751	1,958	1,589	954	538	59
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	137	108	72	135	162	70	50	32
Total ..	5,225	5,528	3,085	4,051	3,318	1,686	1,377	128

There has been a marked increase in the number of non-cognizable cases in the district of Chittagong, and a decrease in Noakholly. The increase in Chittagong is not explained, but the decrease in Noakholly is attributed to the greater vigour with which the district has been administered during the year. "The Magistrate," says the Commissioner, "has checked dilatoriness on the part of the Deputy Magistrates in dealing with the cases, has insisted on the infliction of adequate punishment, and impressed on them the duty of not referring cases for police investigation which could be disposed of by them without such assistance in courts. Where cases were referred to the police, he has ordered that the questions of fact, on which evidence was required, should be clearly defined, and that the police should no longer be allowed to enquire vaguely into all the allegations in a rambling petition. These measures have had an excellent effect."

The results obtained in the two districts were as follow :—

In Chittagong, out of 1,567 persons appearing before the courts, 662 were convicted and 783 acquitted ; while in Noakholly, out of 1,589 persons put on trial, 954 were punished and 538 released.

The agency of the police was employed in 240 cases. There is a satisfactory diminution in the number of cases in which police agency was employed in Noakholly, police investigation being resorted to in 166 cases, 43 of which were originally taken up as cognizable and referred to the police for enquiry.

297. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1877.	1878.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted	Acquitted	Awaiting trial.
Patna ...	1,028	1,764	1,067	2,345	2,211	1,377	585	86
Gaya ...	1,445	1,831	1,415	1,999	1,984	1,254	543	47
Shahabad ...	2,513	2,347	2,076	2,620	3,181	1,261	1,532	106
Mozaffarpore ...	1,329	995	870	1,330	1,037	497	395	13
Durbhunga ...	1,339	1,051	791	1,218	1,343	818	307	48
Sarai ...	1,091	1,423	999	1,700	1,669	808	841	20
Champaran ...	460	438	429	680	734	890	289	22
Total ...	9,295	9,840	8,263	11,901	12,100	6,403	4,572	298

There has been an increase in the number of cases throughout the division, but in the districts of Mozufferpore and Durbhunga there has been a decrease. Explanation is not given in the divisional report.

The increase is specially noticeable under Class V and Special or Local Laws. Under the Irrigation Act, Pound Act, and Salt Laws, there has been an increase of above 300 cases; while under offences against public justice, criminal misappropriation, mischief, &c., there has also been an increase of between 50 and 60 cases under each heading.

The results of trials have been worse than those of last year, the percentage of conviction of persons being 52.8, as compared with 60.5 of 1877.

The results were specially bad in Shahabad, 1,261 convictions, 1,552 acquittals; Sarun, 808 convictions, 841 acquittals; Mozufferpore, 497 convictions, 395 acquittals. This shows "that sufficient discrimination was not exercised by the Magistrates in issuing processes." The results in Patna and Gya were good, and there is improvement in Chumparun, where the result of trials has frequently formed the subject of unfavorable comment.

It is unsatisfactory to notice that the percentage of cases in which police investigation has been resorted to has increased, being 6.1, as compared with 4.4 per cent. of last year. The figures for each district are given below:—

					1877.	1878.
Patna	...	...	...	...	7.8	11.3
Gya	...	...	...	...	.6	2.1
Shahabad	...	...	...	...	3.8	2.8
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	6.2	9.2
Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	6.2	15.1
Sarun	...	...	...	...	.09	2.1
Chumparun	...	...	...	...	8.4	3.1

298. BIAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS		
	1877.	1878.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	2,417	2,567	2,291	2,849	2,400	1,445	625
Bhagulpore	1,371	1,928	1,456	2,269	1,636	973	579
Purnea	2,173	2,197	1,621	2,242	1,205	690	445
Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,445	3,338	2,046	3,054	2,707	1,790	594
Maldah	772	615	552	516	509	251	136
Total	10,178	10,645	7,766	10,974	8,468	5,175	2,403
							158

There has been an increase in the number of cases, chiefly under special and local laws. The results of cases are better than last year, and it is to be observed that, notwithstanding the increase in the local numbers of institutions, the number of cases in which process issued is less, showing an improvement in the matter of discretion exercised by courts in admitting cases.

The number of cases in which the agency of the police was employed has risen from 365 to 766. In Maldah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs there has been a decrease in the number of cases in which the agency of the police has been employed, but in all the remaining districts of the division the police have been more frequently employed in investigating non-cognizable cases in spite of the Government orders on the subject.

I direct special attention to the case of Monghyr. In this district no less than 473 non-cognizable cases were investigated by the police, i.e. more than 18 per cent. of the whole number of institutions. Statement L shows that only 383 cases taken up as cognizable were transferred to the non-cognizable side. The Magistrate states that this has taken place in absolute defiance of his express orders to the contrary. It is most prejudicial to police enquiry in cognizable cases that their time should be taken up with investigations in cases of a petty nature, for it appears that 383 of the total number of 473 non-cognizable cases enquired into by the police were municipal cases. The Commissioner observes that in such cases enquiry by the police is not wholly objectionable. I am, however, not disposed to agree with the Commissioner. If local enquiry into such cases is really necessary, the Magistrate might send a Deputy or Assistant Magistrate to look up such cases during their morning rides. If such investigations were made by the officers who considered them necessary, instead of being made over to the police, the need for such investigations would be found to disappear.

In the other districts of the division the percentage of cases investigated by the police has also risen, as shown below:—

					1877	1878
Monghyr	..	..	..	..	44	473
Bhagulpore	..	..	..	..	2	43
Purneah	..	..	..	..	13	40
Maldah	..	..	..	..	97	57
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	..	..	..	209	163

299. CUTTACK DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	CASES INSTITUTED		Cases in which process was issued	Persons summoned	NUMBERS			
	1877	1878			Actually appearing before the court	Convicted	Acquitted	Awaiting trial
Cuttack	3,171	2,171	1,314	2,083	1,519	770	483	39
Pooree	2,011	1,860	1,026	1,582	1,125	677	412	22
Balasore	1,643	1,887	1,278	1,676	1,121	589	402	5
Gurjhatia	312	279	265	60	191	106	34	
Total	7,187	6,197	3,883	5,911	3,956	2,122	1,341	66

There has been a marked decrease of crime in Cuttack, an inconsiderable decrease in Pooree, and an increase in Balasore. I do not find any explanation of the decrease in Cuttack, and the increase in Balasore is attributed to "social progress, the declining authority of the zemindars, and the improvement in the material condition of the people." The state of Cuttack in these respects must be different from that of Balasore, where there has been such a large decrease in non cognizable crime.

The results are better than last year, and the Commissioner remarks:— "While the number of cases taken up direct by the Magistrate and the number of persons convicted have increased, there has been a decrease under all other heads. The number of cases instituted, that in which process was issued and police employed, as well as the number of persons summoned, brought to trial, discharged, and acquitted, have all fallen off. The result is very satisfactory."

The agency of the police was employed in 141 cases only, as compared with 352 in 1877. In Cuttack the police investigated only 35 cases, as against 225 last year. This result shows what a little supervision by the Magistrate will effect. In Pooree 46 cases and in Balasore 60 cases were so dealt with. The inference is that if in Cuttack, with 2,171 institutions, police enquiry can be restricted to only 35 cases, the same result might, by the exercise of supervision, be attained in Pooree and Balasore, where the institutions are respectively 1,860 and 1,887.

300. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	CASES INSTITUTED		Cases in which process was issued	Persons summoned	NUMBERS			
	1877	1878			Actually appearing before the court	Convicted	Acquitted	Awaiting trial
Hazaribagh	682	463	456	609	506	395	144	1
Lohardugga	407	366	312	482	575	203	223	9
Singphoom	205	120	69	147	171	133	44	
Manbhoom	767	606	508	805	815	562	310	31
Total	2,061	1,539	1,345	2,113	2,105	1,313	71	41

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases, spread over all the districts of the division. In none is the fluctuation so great as to call for special notice.

Police agency has been employed in 58 cases, viz.—

		Cases
In Hazaribagh	...	...
" Lohardugga	...	20
" Singphoom	...	28
" Manbhoom	...	10

301. The undermentioned statement shows the relative criminality of the districts in non-cognizable crime. I must confess that I am unable to account for the variations in the proportion of convictions to population which the returns present. The application of any or several tests to account for this has no satisfactory or even intelligible result.

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	Name of district.	Population.	Number of cases instituted.				Number taken up by Magistrate.				Number of persons against whom process issued.					
			1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.		
BENGAL.																
<i>Western Districts.</i>																
BUEDWAN DIVISION.	Burdwan	2,034,745	2,458	2,361	4,085	4,804	.....	1	328	112	3,278	3,970	4,351	6,108	
	Bankura	526,772	418	350	507	357	.....	90	18	15	545	452	541	596	
	Berhampore	695,921	1,405	1,217	865	1,227	.....	5	.....	10	1,564	1,417	913	1,356
	Midnapore	2,545,179	2,898	2,891	3,247	3,711	95	83	190	184	3,179	3,873	3,046	4,462		
	Hooghly	757,499	2,328	2,114	2,545	2,441	5	8	8	.....	3,415	2,468	3,100	2,807	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Howrah	731,057	6,264	5,617	2,460	1,951	33	1	134	1,921	6,009	2,714	2,869	5,218		
	<i>Central Districts.</i>															
	24-Pergunnahs	2,210,047	8,717	8,701	3,901	4,179	176	118	91	238	4,980	4,404	3,701	5,156		
	Nuddea	1,812,746	4,708	5,259	4,094	4,253	62	96	78	118	5,000	4,811	4,865	4,988		
	Jessore	2,075,021	3,778	4,101	3,852	4,128	62	68	138	184	5,582	4,990	5,187	5,673		
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	Moorshedabad	1,853,026	2,701	2,854	2,456	2,687	129	88	72	125	2,843	3,016	2,723	3,663		
	Dinapore	1,501,924	1,084	2,180	1,153	998	.....	108	.....	.....	1,402	2,688	1,301	1,097
	Rajahmundry	1,810,729	882	984	683	807	41	92	77	144	1,204	1,296	1,424	1,311		
	Rungpore	2,149,972	1,908	1,658	2,111	1,493	51	140	122	61	1,480	1,670	2,243	1,570		
	Bogra	689,467	378	460	405	588	140	179	150	167	409	488	565	797		
DACC A DIVISION	Pubna	1,211,564	1,630	1,739	1,672	1,361	184	266	130	164	1,785	2,659	2,123	1,910		
	Darjeeling	94,712	248	201	186	180	36	106	.....	.....	299	187	130	207
	Julpugoree	418,065	723	629	536	326	6	17	.....	1	384	438	301	238	
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>															
	Dacca	1,852,993	6,259	6,251	6,073	6,291	91	51	468	356	5,977	5,905	7,563	6,515		
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	Hurreedpore	1,611,878	4,908	5,264	4,373	4,307	712	460	166	157	5,449	5,097	5,983	4,685		
	Backergunge	278,144	4,109	3,074	4,227	4,038	90	121	135	387	3,398	2,965	3,620	5,604		
	Mymensingh	1,449,917	5,528	5,719	4,706	3,943	61	81	111	92	3,683	4,430	3,819	3,416		
	Tiypurah	1,43,931	4,130	3,832	3,545	3,255	24	9	10	.....	4,414	3,765	3,201	3,416	
	Chittagong	1,124,402	8,163	2,611	1,048	2,429	1	.....	31	71	1,745	1,636	1,798	1,958	
PATNA DIVISION	Noakhally	715,934	3,948	4,882	2,958	2,675	26	186	166	247	2,188	2,871	1,646	1,958		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	69,367	85	66	105	101	19	18	29	5	218	210	225	136		
BEHAR.																
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	Patna	1,559,638	1,233	1,473	1,585	1,731	18	40	63	38	2,005	2,451	2,380	2,905		
	Gya	1,849,750	1,459	2,380	1,423	1,802	105	41	22	29	1,888	2,682	1,374	1,099		
	Shahabad	1,723,074	1,263	1,828	2,087	2,222	132	161	120	125	1,742	2,536	3,805	2,629		
	Mozufferpore	1,186,382	775	803	1,130	843	72	66	90	152	1,089	880	1,507	1,350		
	Durbhunga	2,196,324	912	831	1,177	1,006	129	68	62	45	1,400	907	8,075	1,218		
ORISSA DIVISION	Sarun	2,063,860	1,255	1,241	1,030	1,396	22	72	61	27	2,291	1,878	1,929	1,700		
	Chumparun	1,440,815	403	543	420	432	23	60	30	6	700	1,188	749	860		
	Monghyr	1,812,986	2,033	2,213	2,417	2,569	.....	.....	.....	8	2,244	2,574	2,535	2,889
	Bhagulpore	1,626,290	1,918	1,711	1,371	1,928	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,313	2,098	1,199	2,269
	Purneah	1,714,795	1,094	1,049	2,133	2,083	139	236	40	114	2,183	2,095	2,068	2,242		
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,250,287	2,034	3,820	3,311	3,150	127	141	134	188	3,398	4,051	4,090	3,058		
	Maldah	676,426	91	684	746	583	1	20	26	32	61	890	715	516		
	ORISSA.															
	Cuttack	1,622,584	2,300	2,726	3,118	2,114	79	65	53	57	2,500	3,135	3,513	2,083		
	Pooree	700,074	1,612	1,805	1,980	1,809	31	38	31	51	2,050	1,844	1,720	1,582		
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.	Balasore	770,232	1,365	1,400	1,569	1,810	.....	39	44	71	1,569	1,488	1,494	1,656	
	Gurjhats	1,155,509	884	396	300	278	1	.....	12	1	845	959	651	620	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>															
	Hazaribagh	771,875	598	703	679	463	7	2	8	.....	763	768	817	600	
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.	Lohardugga	1,287,123	398	323	406	348	24	.....	1	2	750	588	640	469	
	Singbham	318,180	92	114	140	86	68	75	65	34	263	182	182	147		
	Manbhoom	696,570	582	408	626	503	61	95	141	103	1,046	1,262	932	606		
	Total	61,210,805	92,074	94,700	91,738	89,582	8,092	8,527	8,629	6,665	99,989	103,630	100,687	103,246		

Number actually appeared.				Number of persons convicted.				Percentage of convictions to persons against whom process issued.				Percentage of convictions to persons who actually appeared.				Number of persons convicted to pop			
1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1875.	1876.	1877.	
3,463 299 955 2,634 2,373 6,033	4,120 817 534 2,427 1,857 2,445	3,930 387 760 2,084 2,338 2,398	6,011 395 404 1,353 1,087 1,375	1,659 169 207 268 1,320 1,375	2,744 176 207 340 1,687 1,375	2,386 208 209 209 322 1,380	4,077 381 340 426 421 506	50·6 58·1 52·5 52·5 52·5 50·6	69·1 38·9 29·3 31·5 32·2 50·6	54·8 38·2 25·5 37·8 37·8 48·3	61·7 52·5 42·1 42·5 36·1 53·1	48 48·5 45·6 51·3 48·8 60·6	60·6 58·2 49·8 32·2 58·9 56·2	54·8 58·2 45·6 58·9 62·1 62·1	67·8 62·6 1 to 1,499 1 to 1,878 1 to 2,082 1 to 619 1 to 160 1 to 581	1 to 1,226 1 to 8,116 1 to 2,343 1 to 1,499 1 to 822 1 to 683 1 to 527	1 to 74 1 to 2,493 1 to 2,596 1 to 2,588 1 to 822 1 to 683 1 to 527	1 to 852 1 to 3,544 1 to 2,596 1 to 2,588 1 to 822 1 to 683 1 to 527	
4,003 2,624 2,753 1,838	3,861 2,407 3,048 1,923	2,952 2,322 2,974 1,770	2,914 1,248 3,681 1,680	2,548 1,219 1,070 1,006	2,084 1,202 1,799 1,314	1,883 1,039 1,737 967	2,207 24·9 1,850 40·2	52·4 25·3 36 39	45·9 26·9 33·8 40·2	40·8 20·8 32·6 33·7	44·5 25·9 34·8 33·7	63·6 48·8 60·6 62·1	60·2 48·8 58·3 63·1	49·8 54·6 50·3 57·5	58·6 44·6 50·3 1 to 1,545	1 to 703 1 to 1,454 1 to 1,281 1 to 1,115	1 to 1,001 1 to 1,487 1 to 1,163 1 to 1,274	1 to 1,173 1 to 1,430 1 to 1,194 1 to 1,274	
1,070 1,000 1,248 1,378 601 1,187 829 438	2,416 1,171 1,143 1,032 585 1,728 225 420	1,172 1,143 1,032 734 529 1,412 1,212 289	946 555 555 555 361 1,234 1,234 234	760 555 452 861 387 412 785 320	1,850 555 452 867 753 739 778 210	687 452 452 487 412 753 778 146	478 39·2 39·2 48·9 73·9 59·6 43·9 60·9	54·2 42·8 42·8 52·2 51·6 51·2 43·1 60·9	49·8 34·6 34·6 55·4 51·6 50·7 40·6 59·1	49·5 34·6 34·6 40·6 51·2 51·2 40·6 65·5	71 54·2 47·8 58 62·9 62·9 66·1 63·1	76·5 39·2 39·2 61·2 55·4 55·4 71·4 63·1	40·3 47·8 49·7 58·2 55·4 55·4 34·5 56·5	50·5 41·2 41·2 67·8 59·6 59·6 40·5 65·5	1 to 1,076 1 to 2,418 1 to 2,346 1 to 2,347 1 to 2,288 1 to 1,543 1 to 981 1 to 1,789	1 to 811 1 to 2,489 1 to 2,346 1 to 1,721 1 to 944 1 to 1,543 1 to 653 1 to 1,811	1 to 825 1 to 2,487 1 to 2,346 1 to 1,721 1 to 944 1 to 1,543 1 to 653 1 to 1,811		
3,780 2,336 2,079 2,423 2,372	3,934 2,509 2,356 2,600 1,852	4,836 2,037 2,564 2,237 1,906	3,974 1,239 1,265 2,254 1,336	2,079 1,550 1,446 1,395 1,161	2,288 1,212 1,446 1,305 985	2,239 1,121 1,446 1,305 1,136	347 22·4 25·8 32·7 30·2	38·7 28·1 30·9 34·1 30·8	30·4 28·1 30·9 34·1 35·4	34·3 34·3 34·3 34·1 28·8	55·7 52·6 51·7 57·5 56·3	58·1 51·7 51·7 55·7 58·7	30·4 28·1 41·3 34·5 35·4	56·3 56·3 56·3 57·5 57·5	1 to 891 1 to 968 1 to 1,238 1 to 1,408 1 to 1,148	1 to 809 1 to 968 1 to 1,238 1 to 1,270 1 to 1,212	1 to 620 1 to 1,333 1 to 1,261 1 to 2,000 1 to 1,238		
1,265 1,374 210	1,202 2,232 217	1,312 1,242 231	1,567 1,680 162	642 1,624 144	651 954 87	582 556 114	662 954 70	36·7 37·2 66	39·7 53·9 41·4	32·3 48·7 50·6	33·8 48·7 51·8	50·7 58·3 65·7	51·5 58·2 40	82·3 55·3 56·0	42·2 35·3 43·2	1 to 1,750 1 to 823 1 to 600	1 to 1,602 1 to 623 1 to 610	1 to 1,792 1 to 1,707 1 to 610	
1,918 1,698 1,434 885 1,698 2,079 758	2,305 2,021 2,256 737 939 1,710 1,221	2,177 1,404 2,757 1,229 3,081 1,743 856	2,311 1,235 1,431 1,037 1,035 1,201 734	1,172 1,235 1,457 442 1,261 371 708	1,411 1,254 1,453 442 1,261 371 497	1,289 1,261 1,453 708 528 3,340 841	1,377 77·6 42·8 42·1 42·2 42·1 48·9	56·7 65·4 65·4 43·2 45·2 32·7 37·7	57·5 77·6 40·3 37·3 37·3 27·6 37·7	54·1 62·7 40·3 50·3 50·3 37·3 48·9	61·1 65·7 61·1 65·9 65·7 60·7 54·8	61·2 76·4 40·2 50·3 50·3 47·0 51·7	54·1 68·2 40·2 47·0 47·0 60·7 53·1	62·2 63·2 40·2 47·0 47·0 1 to 2,122 48·4	1 to 1,330 1 to 1,679 1 to 2,351 1 to 5,898 1 to 4,159 1 to 1,035 1 to 4,132	1 to 1,605 1 to 972 1 to 1,169 1 to 5,898 1 to 4,159 1 to 2,233 1 to 3,504	1 to 1,209 1 to 2,048 1 to 1,169 1 to 3,090 1 to 935 1 to 2,454 1 to 3,504		
1,980 1,723 1,418 2,647 40	2,430 1,507 1,328 2,770 771	2,033 1,372 1,204 2,627 509	2,400 1,636 1,205 1,624 445	915 746 896 1,741 347	1,202 759 846 1,790 373	1,406 973 696 1,790 251	40·7 32·2 42·6 44·8 49·5	50·1 36·1 40·4 46·8 50	43·4 64·7 29·8 44·8 52	50·7 42·8 31 42·5 52	46·2 43·2 63·1 58·5 48·6	52·9 50·3 63·7 58·5 62·5	47·4 64·7 28·8 42·5 57·7	60·6 59·4 57·7 61·1 40·3	1 to 1,981 1 to 2,448 1 to 913 1 to 826 1 to 2,057	1 to 1,408 1 to 2,406 1 to 2,026 1 to 683 1 to 1,523	1 to 1,648 1 to 2,353 1 to 2,072 1 to 738 1 to 1,829		
1,476 1,065 1,131 167	1,802 1,067 1,047 206	2,311 950 1,028 192	1,510 1,125 1,121 191	644 642 537 61	855 639 484 112	982 401 418 116	770 677 597 106	25·7 31·8 34·4 72	28·6 29·2 32·5 11·6	22·2 42·7 34·3 17·8	32·1 42·7 34·3 17	43·6 60·2 47·4 38·6	44·1 48·7 40·2 43·7	22·2 28·7 27·9 17·8	50·6 60·1 50·7 55·4	1 to 2,321 1 to 1,427 1 to 1,591 1 to 603	1 to 1,790 1 to 1,639 1 to 1,591 1 to 1,636	1 to 1,522 1 to 1,639 1 to 1,591 1 to 1,636	
677 740 374 1,018	691 670 280 1,007	740 525 280 695	506 541 624 624	337 370 424 628	424 391 418 552	511 293 179 60·8	335 38·2 44·6 49·4	44·7 61·1 61·1 67·3	55·5 65·1 65·1 61·6	62·5 60·7 60·8 67·8	55·6 60·7 60·8 67·8	61·9 62·5 62·5 61·6	62·5 62·5 62·5 67·8	60·2 65·8 74·3 61·6	1 to 2,290 1 to 2,743 1 to 1,516 1 to 1,436	1 to 8,343 1 to 8,185 1 to 1,516 1 to 1,686	1 to 1,510 1 to 1,685 1 to 1,703 1 to 1,686		
78,471	75,001	72,745	76,652	42,708	44,608	42,086	43,537	42·7	43·8	41·7	42·1	58·1	59	41·7	58·7	1 to 1,410	1 to 1,436	1 to 1,436	

302. CRIMINAL TRIBES AND PROFESSIONAL OFFENDERS.

To this subject the greatest attention has been paid during the year, and I think that a beginning has been made in the matter of keeping under check the notorious Bediyas of Nuddea. I was averse to recommending the extension of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act to these incorrigible thieves until all other means had been tried and failed. I have accordingly introduced a system during the year which, so far as it has gone, has answered satisfactorily. Whether it will be completely satisfactory remains to be seen. I have withdrawn from each of the districts visited by Bediyas a couple of constables, posting them to Nuddea. The force consisting of these drafts is distributed over the various Bediya villages. The duties of the men are solely confined to watching the Bediyas, reporting their departure from the villages, and following them. As soon as the constables detached from the various districts have become familiar with the features and appearance of the Bediyas, they are sent back to their districts, and their places taken by fresh men. By this means I secure not only a special force for watching the Bediyas in their villages, but I hope gradually to have in each district visited by them a certain number of policemen who are familiar with their faces, and who should be able to recognize them when they proceed on raids in districts other than Nuddea. I have found that the number of cases in which officers of other districts have applied for Nuddea policemen to identify Bediyas arrested elsewhere has fallen off since this system was introduced, which leads me to infer that the system is beginning to work. There is also no doubt that since the posting of these parties of police in the villages, the Bediyas leave their homes less frequently. Another hopeful sign is that some of them have been detected in grain-thefts not far from their homes, a species of crime which they did not previously commit. This shows, *firstly*, that they are getting pressed for food; and *secondly*, that they find they cannot get far away from their homes without their absence being noted. I have also heard that they have taken to quarrelling and bringing suits against one another in the civil courts, an instance of the adoption of the customs of their more civilized brethren, which is hopeful.

303. The police of the 24-Pergunnahs were particularly watchful with reference to the incursions of Bediyas into that district. On various occasions, before and after the deputation of police to the villages, they arrested 17 of these men, and the success of their operations against them has, I have no doubt, materially aided the working of the system above described. A gang was also arrested in Bogra and punished, and if all District Superintendents will watch as carefully as the District Superintendent of the 24-Pergunnahs, we shall soon be able to convince the Bediyas that dishonesty is a disastrous policy, which with them is the first step to making them imagine that honesty after all is the policy that pays.

304. The Gondah Barwars have also fared badly. The Sonepore fair was thought to be a likely place for them to select as the scene of their operations. The Patna police were on the alert, the ghats were watched, and above 50 of these professional thieves were arrested, 38 of them being undoubtedly on their way to the fair, and the rest looking out for other localities suitable for their depredations. The Gondah authorities were communicated with, the character of the men ascertained, and they were all called on to furnish security. They will probably not proceed to the fair *vid* Patna again, and the police on other routes will prepare to receive them. The Gondah police have given me great assistance in reporting the departure of these professionals.

305. The Domes have not given so much trouble as last year, but they are still troublesome, and require to be kept in order by severe measures.

306. A colony of Binds from Shahabad, established for thieving purposes in Maldah, have been watched.

307. The Kaists of Punkahchur have also been watched, and their settlement in Kurulia in Furreedpore has been brought under police surveillance.

308. A gang of Naths, who visited Gopinathpore fair, have since the close of the year been released from jail, where they were confined for theft, and are under surveillance.

309. A settlement of questionable characters from the Upper Provinces, which has been formed in Gopalgunge in Nuddea, is constantly watched.

310. A gang of Damins of Durbhunga, who are known to be a criminal tribe, were found in suspicious circumstances in Patna, sent back to their homes, and are now watched. Altogether, a beginning has been made in the way of systematically watching those notoriously criminal classes, which will, I have no doubt, be productive of good.

311. In connection with professional crime, the police have also been put upon the alert with reference to professional swindlers. These men prey only on the well-to-do, and their devices are ingenious and numerous. Three gangs came under observation during the year, the gang of Kuram Singh, the gang of Mirza Bakir, and a third, the mock-auction gang, the names of the leaders of which have been communicated to the district police. Kuram Singh, who alleges himself to be a descendant of the great Runjit Singh, came under my observation in connection with a card-sharping case in Orissa. The Punjab police were communicated with, and his character ascertained. He was then watched out of the Lower Provinces, and intimation of his departure given to the Benares police. He was shortly afterwards convicted of cheating, and is now in the Benares jail.

312. Mirza Bakir's gang has long been well known to the police as swindlers. They cheat well-to-do people by one of them pretending to be a Nawab who is in search of a manager for his estates, or who wishes to buy property. An individual who has money is persuaded to interview the Nawab, who makes an advantageous offer of a managership, with the condition, however, of a certain sum of money being deposited as security. The victim deposits his security, and nothing is subsequently heard or seen either of the deposit or of the gang. A case in which they had tricked or attempted to cheat a man at Tittaghur occurred, but this was unsuccessful. Since the close of the year, however, the gang have been detected in another case by the Calcutta police, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs. The connection of this gang with that of Kuram Singh is shown by the fact of Ramji Misri, who accompanied Kuram Singh as his dewan, being amongst the members of Mirza Bakir's gang, sentenced as above related.

313. The members of the mock-auction gang are under observation.

314. A professional swindler, with many *aliases*, was also brought to justice in Patna. He unfortunately presented himself before Mr Smith, Assistant Superintendent, who recognised him as a man who had attempted to swindle him in the district of Shahabad. He was taken into custody, and various acts of swindling brought home to him. He was convicted and imprisoned for 10 years.

315. A man, whose case made rather a noise in the year 1873, was also brought to justice during the year. I allude to Abdul Kadir, at one time head clerk or income-tax clerk at Purneah, who, in 1873, was tried and acquitted on a charge of embezzlement. This man's antecedents I happened to know from having imprisoned him for cheating when I was Magistrate of Patna. Information was given to me that he was in Lucknow practising as a *vakil*, but that his diploma had been recalled for some reason. Shortly afterwards I received information that he had been convicted for cheating in Lucknow. He is a dangerous character; all the more dangerous from his abilities, which he has more than once devoted to crime.

316. Closely connected with the subject of professional crime is that of reconvictions of habitual offenders. To this also the greatest attention has been paid, and I can assure Government that the orders issued in last year's resolution have had a most marked effect in the sentences now passed on habitual offenders. I have not the least doubt that the wholesome severity of sentences passed on reconvictions has had a most deterrent effect on the associates, or followers, or imitators of such professionals.

317. There is still, however, much to be done in the way of securing the public from the depredations of habitual offenders by the infliction of suitable sentences on the latter upon conviction. I annex a list of sentences passed, which still shows that some officers require to be reminded of the necessity of passing a severe sentence on habituals, and of committing such to the Sessions.

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	Name of District.	Total number of persons re-convicted during the year 1878.	Number of offenders against whom one previous conviction was proved.	Number of offenders against whom two previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom three previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom four previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom five previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom six previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom seven previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom eight previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom nine previous convictions were proved.
BURDWAN DIVISION.	BENGAL. <i>Western Districts.</i>										
	Burdwan	98	53	6	7	1	2	1	2	1	1
	Bankura	17	14	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Beerbhoom	60	43	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Midnapore	73	50	17	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Hooghly	47	35	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Howrah	72	42	19	6	4	1	1	1	1	1
	Total	335	237	64	26	7	2	1	1	1	1
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	<i>Central Districts.</i>										
	24-Pergunnah	54	30	17	3	1	2	1	1	1	1
	Nuddea	145	114	20	3	4	1	2	1	1	1
	Jessore	98	71	20	5	2	2	1	1	1	1
	Moorshedabad	114	77	23	7	5	2	1	1	1	1
	Total	411	292	80	18	10	7	3	1	1	1
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>										
	Dinageporo	15	12	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Rajmahalye	40	25	12	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Rangpore	16	14	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Bogra	34	28	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pubna	20	13	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Darjeeling	23	16	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
	Julpigoree	46	41	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	194	149	84	7	2	1	2	1	1	1
DACCA DIVISION ...	<i>BEHAR.</i>										
	Dacca	147	118	20	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Furreedpore	24	19	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Hackergungo	137	119	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mymensingh	48	40	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tipperah	31	23	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	387	319	62	11	2	1	2	1	1	1
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	<i>Chittagong Hill Tracts</i>										
	Chittagong	38	33	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Noakhally	69	58	16	0	2	2	1	1	1	1
	Total	127	91	19	10	3	2	1	1	1	1
PATNA DIVISION ...	<i>BEHAR.</i>										
	Patna	203	119	44	26	7	4	2	3	4	4
	Gya	160	103	23	20	5	4	2	3	1	1
	Shahabad	163	131	25	6	1	2	2	2	1	1
	Mozafferpore	103	64	23	9	2	2	1	1	1	1
	Durbhunga	107	73	23	7	3	1	1	1	1	1
	Sarun	131	78	25	13	8	6	1	1	1	1
	Chumparun	56	37	7	9	1	2	1	1	1	1
	Total	923	605	170	89	27	19	5	8	5	5
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	<i>Monghyr.</i>										
	Bhagulpore	120	74	36	7	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Purnea	55	35	11	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
	Southal Pergunnah ...	66	50	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Maldah	174	134	23	7	4	3	2	1	1	1
	Total	461	318	88	24	13	9	8	1	1	1
ORISSA DIVISION ...	<i>ORISSA.</i>										
	Cuttack	87	48	25	12	2	.....	2	3	1	1
	Pooree	80	31	32	5	6	2	3	1	1	1
	Balasore	29	14	7	8	1	.....	1	1	1	1
	Gurjhais	47	36	10	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
	Total	243	129	74	26	8	2	3	1	1	1
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.	<i>CHOTA NAGPORE.</i> <i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>										
	Hazaribagh	80	54	19	8	3	1	2	1	1	1
	Lohardugga	59	21	24	9	2	1	2	1	1	1
	Singbham	21	18	8	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
	Manbham	42	35	5	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
	Total	202	128	51	14	5	2	2	1	1	1
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,288	2,268	632	224	77	43	20	6	7	7

Consecutive number.	District.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
1	Tipperah	Karim Bukah	Cattle theft. Section 280, Indian Penal Code, 28th July 1875. Six months.	Receiving stolen property, Section 411, Indian Penal Code, 13th November 1878, fifteen days.
2	Ditto	Shafuruddin	Receiving stolen property. Section 411, Indian Penal Code, 8th June 1878. Seven days.	Cattle theft. Section 280, Indian Penal Code, 16th September 1878. Fifteen days.
3	Gya	Bhuching Kurmi	Ten stripes. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 18th December 1877.	Two weeks. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 16th February 1878.
4	Ditto	Jharee Rajwar	Two years' rigorous imprisonment, and Rs. 10 fine or six months more. Section 411, Indian Penal Code, 2nd April 1874.	Two months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 1st April 1878.
5	Ditto	Mahomed Hoosen	One month's rigorous imprisonment. Section 411, Indian Penal Code, 22nd April 1878.	One months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 411, Indian Penal Code, 22nd April 1878.
6	Ditto	Wahid Ali	Four months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th June 1874. Two months' imprisonment, 4th June 1875. Thirty stripes, 1st November 1875. Nine months' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd December 1875.	Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 28 stripes. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 18th May 1878.
7	Ditto	Jharooa Dosadh	Two months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 12th March 1878.	One month's rigorous imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 5th September 1878.
8	Ditto	Treta Gowalia	Two months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 27th October 1873.	Three months' imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 11th November 1878.
9	Purneah	Mussamut Gongea	One year's imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 29th October 1870. One year's imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 6th January 1874.	Six months' imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 31st January 1878.
10	Julpigoree	Alabakash Nassya	One and a half year's rigorous imprisonment. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. About three years ago; exact date unknown.	Six months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 411, Indian Penal Code, 2nd May 1878.
11	Ditto	Dagu Nassya	Six months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 411, Indian Penal Code, 4th November 1875.	One month's rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 5th May 1878.
12	Ditto	Upashu Nassya	One week's rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 2nd September 1878.	Three months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 30th November 1878.
13	Durbhunga	Atmeh Dosadh	Ten months' imprisonment. Section 457, Indian Penal Code, 12th March 1874.	Fifteen stripes. Section 457, Indian Penal Code, 20th February 1878.
14	Ditto	Purmah Singh	Three months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 411, Indian Penal Code, 15th June 1878.	One week's rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 1st July 1878.
15	Ditto	Nathoo	Five stripes. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, January 1876. One day's rigorous imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 10th October 1876. Three months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 8th June 1878.	One month's rigorous imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 1st July 1878.
16	Ditto	Bawan Tutwon	Three months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 28th March 1876.	One month's rigorous imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 28th January 1878.
17	Ditto	Hanooman Thakoor	One and a half year's rigorous imprisonment. Section 411, Indian Penal Code, 23rd July 1873. Three months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 224, Indian Penal Code, 29th July 1873. Six months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 12th May 1873.	Three months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 27th December 1878.
18	Ditto	Bullah Sing	Fine Rs. 20. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 28th June 1875.	Fine Rs. 20. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 13th June 1878.
19	Bhagulpore	Kummun	Two months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 18th January 1877.	Two months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 7th February 1878.
20	Ditto	Nazir Muslim	Theft. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 10th October 1878.	Two months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 11th June 1878.
21	Ditto	Nunkoo Dhumook	Three months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 411, Indian Penal Code, August 1872.	One month's rigorous imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 4th July 1878.
22	Ditto	Boodhoo Momim	Ten stripes. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 10th January 1865. One year's rigorous imprisonment. Section 457, Indian Penal Code, 28th February 1868. Two years' rigorous imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 7th March 1869. Two years' and six months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 411, Indian Penal Code, 13th October 1873. One year's rigorous imprisonment. Section 457, Indian Penal Code, 22nd January 1877.	Three months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 19th August 1878.
23	24-Pergunnahs	Hursfulla Mondle	Two weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 25th June 1877.	Six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 16th June 1878.
24	Ditto	Wahid Sheik	Under section 379, Indian Penal Code, three stripes on 26th November 1874. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, six stripes on 7th May 1876.	Ten stripes, section 380, Indian Penal Code, on 24th August 1878.
25	Ditto	Moniruddy Sheik	For theft, two months' rigorous imprisonment on 31st May 1866. For theft, 16 stripes, 4th August 1866. Ditto, one year's rigorous imprisonment, 27th September 1866. For theft, two months' rigorous imprisonment on 2nd January 1877.	Two years' rigorous imprisonment, section 379, Indian Penal Code, on 3rd January 1878.
26	Mozafferpore	Lallji Kurmi	Six months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 12th September 1874. Twenty stripes. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 12th January 1878.	One month's rigorous imprisonment. Section 411, Indian Penal Code, 6th April 1878.
27	Ditto	Mussamut Keeley	Two weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 31st August 1866. Three months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 3rd March 1873. Two years' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 21st July 1873.	Six months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 16th August 1878.

Consecutive number.	District.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
28	Mymensingh	Muluk Shaik	Two years' rigorous imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 21st October 1869. Six months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 18th March 1876.	Three months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 27th February 1878.
29	Darjeeling	Khijoo Khidmutgar	Two months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 16th February 1876. Nine months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 406, Indian Penal Code, 22nd May 1876.	Eight months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 7th January 1878.
30	Beerbhoom	Topiman Mussulman	Seven days for theft, 27th July 1877.	Ten days for theft. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 18th February 1878.
31	Ditto	Baboo Sheik	7th February 1876, seven days for theft. Section 379, Indian Penal Code.	22nd July 1878, 15 days for theft. Section 379, Indian Penal Code.
32	Ditto	Moboob Khan	4th June 1874, 15 days for theft. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. 17th June 1873, 14 days for theft. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. 28th January 1874, three months for theft. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. 22nd June 1874, 20 stripes for theft. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. 18th October 1876, 10 stripes for theft. Section 379, Indian Penal Code.	20th August 1878, six months for theft. Section 379, Indian Penal Code.
33	Cuttack	Solim Sahoo	Section 41, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 8th November 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 17th April 1878.
34	Ditto	Bhaloo Malik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Five stripes, 31st August 1878. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Five stripes, 31st August 1878.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Five stripes, 31st August 1878. (Same date : evidently three convictions for three separate acts of theft.)
35	Ditto	Madoo Jena	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three stripes, 31st August 1878. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three stripes, 31st August 1878.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three stripes, 31st August 1878. (Note as above).
36	Ditto	Sambhoo Das	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three stripes, 31st August 1878. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three stripes, 31st August 1878.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three stripes, 31st August 1878. (Note as above).
37	Maldah	Etwari Momin	One month's rigorous imprisonment. Section 380, Indian Penal Code, 8th March 1878.	Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. Section 379, Indian Penal Code, 28th September 1878.
38	Midnapore	Nobin Dandaput	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two weeks' rigorous imprisonment, 11th November 1878.
39	Ditto	Joy Komar	Section 395. Twelve years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379. Fined Rs. 2, 11th March 1878.
40	Ditto	Bhoti Bewa	Section 380. One week's rigorous imprisonment, 23rd January 1878.	Section 379. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 26th June 1878.
41	Ditto	Jugger Nath Ghose	Section 395. Five years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 379. Fined Rs. 4, 16th August 1878.
42	Ditto	Sreemutty Gondhari	Section 379. One year's rigorous imprisonment, August 1875.	Section 379. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, 22nd November 1878.
43	Lohardaga	Bolra Bhogta	Section 370, Indian Penal Code. Eighteen stripes, 1st June 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty days' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 4, or in default one week's further rigorous imprisonment, 18th June 1878.
44	Ditto	Sethoo Kahar	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 18th July 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 23rd July 1878.
45	Ditto	Meher Ally	Once convicted before of dacoity and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.	Section 454, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 50, or in default, six months' further rigorous imprisonment. (Evidently an habitual, who should have been committed.)
46	Bogra	Keamutoolha	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th October 1868.	Sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, under section 383, Indian Penal Code, on the 28th August 1878.
47	Ditto	Aripin Sirdar	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 6th September 1864.	Sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment under section 380, Indian Penal Code.
48	Rungpore	Jamir Nashya, I	Sections 457 and 51, Indian Penal Code. Nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to furnish two securities for Rs. 25 each; in default, one year's rigorous imprisonment.	Receiving stolen property. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 25 stripes with a rattan, 25th April 1878.
49	Ditto	Jamir Nashya, II	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment, 11th September 1868.	Theft. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 10 ; in default of payment, to one month more.
50	Ditto	Jenattullah	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Four months' rigorous imprisonment, 5th September 1878.	Robbery. Section 392, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50 ; in default of payment, six months more of the same nature, 30th November 1878.

Consecutive number.	District.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
53	Gurjhata	Ainthu Naik	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One and half year's rigorous imprisonment, 15th August 1877.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 24th March 1878.
53	Ditto	Mangal Naik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, 26th August 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty-nine days' rigorous imprisonment, 1st May 1878.
54	Ditto	Sindhoo Naik	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 3rd April 1878.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One day's rigorous imprisonment, 8th May 1878.
55	Ditto	Bonomall Naik	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 6th September 1870.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen day's rigorous imprisonment, 21st May 1878.
56	Ditto	Panchoo Naik	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, 27th September 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty-nine days' rigorous imprisonment, 21st May 1878.
57	Ditto	Protap Naik	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 8 fine, 19th August 1876. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, 6th September 1876.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 3rd June 1878.
58	Ditto	Ajati Banagh	Section 309, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 5th October 1871. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Two weeks' rigorous imprisonment, 26th March 1877.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One day's rigorous imprisonment, 8th May 1878.
59	Ditto	Loka Naik	Sections 234 and 411, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 17th August 1869.	Section 379 (attempt, 511), Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 2nd June 1878.
60	Ditto	Dil Mahomed	Section 451, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 8th September 1869. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Four months' rigorous imprisonment, 29th July 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Four months' rigorous imprisonment, 23rd November 1878.
61	Ditto	Koibal Naik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One and half year's imprisonment, 15th January 1873.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' imprisonment, 5th December 1878.
62	Ditto	Mohun Naik	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 16th June 1866. Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Four months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th September 1872.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and twenty-five stripes, 26th July 1878.
63	Shahabad	Tubul Abir	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three years' rigorous imprisonment, 6th September 1863. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 12th March 1871.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 1st May 1878.
64	Ditto	Hurdyal Bind	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 29th March 1878.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, 23rd April 1878.
65	Ditto	Etwaroo Mosaheer	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 10th November 1876.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Five months' rigorous imprisonment, 10th June 1878.
66	Ditto	Ramsohoy Gond	One year's rigorous imprisonment in Ghazipore. Six months' rigorous imprisonment in Ghazipore.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 31st August 1878.
67	Ditto	Nihal Tewari	Six months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 411, Indian Penal Code.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 24th August 1878.
68	Ditto	Raggoo Kasah	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 18th June 1878.
69	Ditto	Koriman	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 28th June 1878.
70	Ditto	Mohadeo Sing	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 6th June 1876.	Sections 379 and 511, Indian Penal Code. Eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, 14th September 1878.
71	Monghyr	Mithoo Muslim	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine, 26th February 1877.	Section 381, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 1st July 1878.
72	Ditto	Rameshni Beldar	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 21st August 1873. Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes in 1874.	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 30th August 1878.
73	Ditto	Mussamut Bullia alias Ramnee Dosadin	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 10th October 1877.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 10th April 1878.
74	Ditto	Bookbul Dosadh	Section 457, Indian Penal Code. Twenty-five stripes, 19th February 1872. Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment and five stripes, 19th May 1872.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 2nd April 1878.
75	Ditto	Bhatoo Dosadh	Section 451, Indian Penal Code. Twelve stripes, 19th October 1876. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One week's rigorous imprisonment, 1st November 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 10th May 1878.

Consecutive number.	District.	Names of convicts.	Previous convictions and sentences.	Present conviction and sentence.
76	Monghyr ...	Durried Singh	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two years' rigorous imprisonment, 26th April 1870. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment (date not known). Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment (date not known).	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 28th March 1878.
77	Ditto ...	Baijoo Chokra Dosadh ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Twenty stripes, 17th August 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 1st March 1878.
78	Ditto ...	Khakoo Tanti	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Ten stripes, 7th October 1874.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two days' imprisonment, 26th November 1878.
79	Ditto ...	Omrailo Dharee	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 28th October 1870.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 6th February 1878.
80	Ditto ...	Joomun Dharee	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 8th July 1875.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 6th February 1878.
81	Ditto ...	Radha Bullub Mudoun Mohur ...	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Seven years' rigorous imprisonment, 9th July 1870.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 4th July 1878.
82	Ditto ...	Busunt Agurwalla	Section 370, Indian Penal Code. Two months' rigorous imprisonment, 1873. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 1877.	Section 411, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 30 stripes, 15th February 1878.
83	Furreedpore ...	Domon Gowala	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment and 15 stripes, 6th August 1877.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Six months' imprisonment, 16th August 1878.
84	Balasore ...	Prahald Barick	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's rigorous imprisonment, 31st August 1870.	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. Three months' rigorous imprisonment, 6th February 1878.
85	Ditto ...	Kisori Bisal	Section 467, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 3rd June 1875. Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One year's imprisonment and 25 stripes, 16th January 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 12th October 1878.
86	Ditto ...	Kasi Panigrah	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, 15th February 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, 11th January 1878.
87	Dacca ...	Nobo Kisore Shikdar	Two years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of theft (date not known).	Section 380, Indian Penal Code. One week's rigorous imprisonment, 22nd October 1878.
88	Do. ...	Sheik Kalain	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Five stripes, 20th October 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Two weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20, 9th September 1878.
89	Do. ...	Sheik Nigur <i>alias</i> Nujomuddy ...	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Three days' rigorous imprisonment, 9th July 1877.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 8th November 1878.
90	Do. ...	Jahed Khan	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 28th June 1869.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. One month's rigorous imprisonment, 21st October 1878.
91	Hazaribagh ...	Dookun Sheik	Section 467, Indian Penal Code. Six months' rigorous imprisonment, 1st December 1876. Section 467, Indian Penal Code. Seven and half months' rigorous imprisonment, 24th January 1877. Sentenced to flogging, offence and date not known.	Section 379, Indian Penal Code. Fifteen stripes, 8th January 1878.

318. BURDWAN DIVISION.

On the whole, fair. Weak in Bankoora under the District Superintendent, Mr. Lacey, who is reported to have been of little use to the Magistrate. I have noted this, and shall not fail to take action on these remarks. In Burdwan the Magistrate, on the whole, congratulates the police on their success in securing detection of crime and punishment of offenders. The Beerbboom police are stated to show considerable improvement. In Midnapore, also, the police are said to show signs of improvement. In Hooghly, conduct is on the whole fairly good, with room for improvement. In Howrah, "on the whole satisfactory" is the opinion recorded.

319. PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Fairly good.

320. RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

The Commissioner says: "I do not think the police of the division have done anything remarkable, whether good or bad, during the year."

321. DACCIA DIVISION.

No general remarks recorded.

322. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

The Commissioner writes: "I cannot say much in its favour—at the same time there is no room for severe condemnation. It is moderately efficient, and, if constantly supervised, is capable of turning out fairly good work at times. If left alone, the rank and file very soon slip into lazy, careless ways, more so perhaps than in other parts of Bengal. The vigour displayed by Mr. Masters in reforming the police in Noakholly is favourably noticed."

323. PATNA DIVISION.

It is recorded that although the police have not displayed any remarkable detective ability, they have performed their duties faithfully and satisfactorily. The general conduct of the police, on the whole, has been commendable. In Gya there were some cases of vagrant misconduct, which have been noticed elsewhere. The Durbhunga police, who were unfavourably noticed by the Magistrate, Mr. Macdonnell, last year, are reported to have acquitted themselves fairly well during the year. "There have been," says the Magistrate, Mr. Quinn, "no ascertained cases of torture, or corruption, or other gross misconduct, and the result of investigations into criminal charges shows a marked improvement on the previous year, and will, I think, bear comparison with most other districts."

324. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

In Monghyr and Bhagulpore fairly good. Next to these districts, Maldah has also done well. The work of the regular police of the Sonthal Pergunnahs is reported very good. In Purneah there has been no improvement to remark upon.

325. ORISSA DIVISION.

Fairly satisfactory. The Pooree police behaved specially well in the Rajah's case.

326. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Did not work badly in any district but Manbhoom.

327. I think that on the whole the police of the province deserve credit for their work during the year. In a year of exceptional pressure for food, they have kept crime against property well in check; they have failed, as before, in bringing serious charges home to offenders at the Sessions—a failure which will be repeated every year, owing to the difficulties of procuring convictions on the evidence of native witnesses; they have looked after suspicious characters and criminal tribes well and effectively; and I can personally testify to the great amount of really hard work which both officers and men have gone through.

328. The following statements are herewith submitted :—

Return A (Part I).—General statement of cognizable crime.

Return A (Part II).—General statement of non-cognizable crime.

Return B.—Comparative statement of cognizable crime, with result of police operations.

Return C.—General statement of thuggee, dacoity, and other professional crimes.

Return D.—Statement of additional police collected for the protection of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

Return E.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of police.

Supplement to Return E, showing the village police.

Return F.—Statement showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force (regular and municipal, respectively).

Return G.—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police (regular and municipal, respectively).

- Return H.—Statement showing dismissals and resignations in the subordinate grades of the police in the Lower Provinces.
Return AA.—Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the police reported, and the number of persons convicted.
Return BB.—Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the police.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE ; }
FORT WILLIAM, }
The 17th June 1879. }

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

APPENDICES.

PERIOD—1878.

DISTRICT OR DIVISION—Lower Provinces.

AREA OF LOWER PROVINCES—168,038 Square Miles.

POPULATION—61,210,805 Souls.

Part I.—RETURN OF

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.									
			Average number reported during the preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police <i>suo motu.</i>	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	10	10a
1	{ 115 117 ... { 118, 119 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	4 4 1'6	... 1 1	... 1 1	... 1 1	... 1 1	... 1 1	... 1 1	... 1 1	... 1 1	...
	Total ...		2 4	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.												
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	108'4	137	...	...	116	7	...	74	2	6
3	281 to 283, 467, and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212, 210 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	20'4	29	1	10	20	1	...	7	...	...
5	224 to 229 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	552'2	509	1	32	452	20	1	355	6	19
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	2,750'8	2,836	2	1,600	304	3	850	324	570	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	61'4	46	...	10	1	1	29	...	...	...
	Total ...		3,562'2	3,117	3	42	2,239	333	4	1,315	332	595
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.												
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder { by thugs ... by dacoits ... by robbers ... by poison ...	6'4	5	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	1
9			10'8	14	...	...	14	...	...	4	1	1
10			26'4	29	...	...	29	1	...	2	0	1
11		Other murders ...	350'8	823	7	2	311	8	1	103	41	142
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	72'8	75	...	7	72	1	...	25	15	11
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	289'2	265	2	7	280	9	...	91	41	68
14	376 ...	Rape ...	48'0	306	...	4	284	45	...	53	136	16
15	577 ...	Unnatural offences ...	65'2	67	...	62	5	...	21	5	4	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	161'2	142	1	5	187	3	...	58	9	0
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	442'6	436	1	4	431	2	...	236	34	12
18	329, 331, 383 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	4'0	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
19	325, 326, 385 ...	Grievous hurt ...	920'4	639	6	10	541	34	...	269	38	81
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	31'4	30	...	...	28	...	...	10	6	4
21	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	40'8	51	...	...	30	14	1	12	17	4
22		Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	953	903	10	12	734	50	1	207	86	40
23	324 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	382	282	6	6	153	72	...	41	75	32
24	363 to 369 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	351'8	213	2	...	101	57	...	28	66	12
25	346 to 348 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	39'0	28	...	...	17	6	...	5	3	...
26	372, 373 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	1,072'6	1,057	7	10	638	129	4	317	134	67
27	371 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	7'4	70	...	1	64	3	...	28	5	2
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Total ...	5,746'2	4,995	29	74	3,962	439	7	1,622	728	508
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.												
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	362'6	283	...	4	261	8	...	40	99	74
31	389, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	8'4	4	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt ... { poisons or stupefying drugs.	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery { in dwelling-house ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	28	10	1	1	15	...	...	8	1	2
34	370, 381, 382, 430 to 438, 435 to 440.	Other robberies ...	44'2	28	...	28	26	...	...	6	9	6
34A	428, 429 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	39	46	1	44	1	...	11	9	1	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	1,391	844	5	22	614	101	3	96	238	64
36	440 to 452 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	24,098'8	23,369	2,157	343	20,952	103	187	1,784	1,312	117
37	412, 413 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	408	221	4	2	188	10	...	94	39	13
	Total ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	31	11	...	1	12	...	...	8	...	6
		Total ...	27,303'8	25,750	2,174	891	22,843	813	190	2,290	1,863	814
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.												
38	384 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	77'2	80	...	...	66	2	...	58	...	2
38A	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	6,184	7,078	362	43	8,721	632	38	2,386	344	203
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	5,273'8	3,613	23	37	1,637	603	6	548	638	187
40	330, 337 ...	Bash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	42	48	2	...	39	1	...	25	5	1
41	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	11'8	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
	Total ...		11,588'8	10,823	987	80	5,454	1,260	43	3,018	1,283	893

MENT A.

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

(3)

Serial Number.	PERSONS.												PROPERTY.												
	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.			Released without being brought before a Magistrate.			Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.			Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.			Amount of property recovered.			
	By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a	18	b	19	20	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	24	25	26	27	28
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	130	27	172	...	...	...	4	166	44	11	77	17	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	30	7	37	...	...	...	5	5	37	28	12	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	626	136	895	...	...	...	9	148	828	168	6	615	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	6,719	1,861	9,150	...	...	...	1	...	8,902	2,678	302	5,024	113	3	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	63	4	57	1	...	...	...	...	50	12	...	41	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7,561	2,095	10,251	12	157	10,049	2,925	319	5,709	134	66	2	31	777	59	4	2	471	471	181	...	Rs.	Rs.		
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	24	...	25	17	...	...	9	16	5	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	16	...	47	...	...	...	1	17	16	21	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	735	109
11	45	1	47	6	...	...	12	716	104	212	163	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	538	65	746	1	1	1	716	18	21	31	180	1	1	1	75	5	1	58	3	3	143	123	...	...
13	68	11	80	1	1	13	515	129	104	73	21	2	1	49	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	433	29	530	10	10	311	106	55	43	1	2	2	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	284	71	321	118	118	31	31	5	266	43	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	
16	51	8	63	118	4	15	369	86	2	266	43	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	
17	103	6	118	382	4	15	369	86	2	266	43	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	
18	370	5	382	5	...	...	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	778	135	904	2	35	957	264	44	440	104	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	28	4	31	4	27	9	8	1	10	11	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	409	290
22	67	46	117	...	16	101	34	16	21	10	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	752	167	903	7	35	920	372	9	466	11	9	3	...	...	...	3	53	19	3	1	1	4	4	...
24	217	116	385	12	35	351	201	49	34	38	7	1	...	...	...	3	9	3	1	1	1	4	4	...
25	153	54	221	10	19	211	120	8	73	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	
26	34	11	45	4	41	27	2	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	
27	970	408	1,446	3	51	1,390	551	12	739	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	52	2	1	1	31	2	...	
28	72	12	86	...	...	...	86	37	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
29	4,949	1,149	6,069	25	230	6,535	2,824	587	2,109	720	43	2	8	381	170	27	13	1,583	460
30	719	141	934	7	55	872	316	201	25	188	10	...	...	...	...	54	78	160	78	75,853	12,805	...	...	...
31	10	...	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	78	1	1	10	10	10	...	...	...
32	20	23	24	7	15	15	1	3	7	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	10	4	744	109	...	...	...	...
33	17	1	24	57	3	6	24	5	12	13	15	4	...	...	...	4	27	13	527	165	...	...	...	...
34	159	16	182	28	154	56	14	60	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	86	42	4,567	626	...	...	...
34A	403	240	707	44	600	384	41	188	28	15	...	...	...	...	...	19	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	561	131	710	1	56	657	279	3	356	2	5	...	2	2	12	...	11	6	108	37	...	...	...	...
36	4,210	235	4,562	18	367	4,153	1,318	78	2,525	116	13	4	15	94	14	14	12,225	2,813	3,82,626	63,547	...	...	...	...
37	204	44	261	1	6	254	71	2	163	1	32	14	...	48	82	1,054	365
38	61	1	68	...	...	68	10	25	...	28	...	...	...	...	8	2	11	11	2,465	930	...	...	...	...
	6,417	813	7,543	30	574	6,915	2,487	980	3,356	342	40	4	20	201	113	12,591	2,506	4,79,439	79,070	...	...	...	...
39	100	35	187	3	181	38	...	97	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	2	2	2	2	9	...	...
39A	4,811	2,716	7,730	78	115	7,531	3,477	39	4,713	72	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	13
39B	1,981	1,829	3,427	7	96	3,383	3,777	40	1,435	5	15	1	11	106	5	1	1	1	25	13
40	55	9	65	2	63	10	...	48	...	48	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	1	3	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6,948	4,092	11,438	85	816	11,112	4,297	79	6,290	78	40	20	314	6	2	2	2	27	15

Part I.—RETURN OF

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	11a	
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
42	453, 456	... ... Lurking house-trespass or house-broaking	1,863	1,140	200	11	856	35	4	271	70	10	3	...
43	379 to 382	... ... Theft ... { of cattle ...	2,857·8	2,635·	8	33	9,354	184	1	1,115	383	92	2	...
44	408 to 408	... ... Criminal breach of trust ...	30,417·8	30,001	869	670	28,179	2,603	144	10,221	6,071	954	74	5
45	411, 414	... ... Re-earning stolen property	2,653·4	2,254	8	24	810	864	1	300	363	188	13	...
46	447, 448	... ... Criminal or house-trespass	2,492·8	2,312	5	33	2,281	37	4	1,698	95	188	13	...
47	461, 462	... ... Breaking closed receptacle	8,006·4	8,552	36	54	2,208	1,247	4	1,454	991	877	3	...
		Total	14·8	21	..	..	19	1	..	1	..	..	..
			53,276	53,825	1,126	825	36,707	6,471	154	15,063	7,076	1,616	22	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.														
48	811, 400, 401	... Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	4	11	...	...	11	.....	...	7	..	8	..	...
49	Chapter XXXVIII.	Vagrancy and bad character	3,452·6	1,225	..	3	722	317	10	646	41	87	2	...
	C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874.													
50	285 to 297	Offences against religion	25·2	21	..	..	12	1	..	6	1	..	..	...
51		Gambling Act	130	147	1	1	138	3	1	120	6	18	..	...
52		Excise Laws	1,829	2,084	1	9	1,727	66	1	1,454	35	27	..	...
53		Railway Laws	517·2	434	..	..	360	1	..	329	2	..	..	...
54		Salt and Custom Laws	1,240·6	1,477	1	3	1,385	5	..	1,299	11	4	..	...
55		Stage Carriage Act	37·6	14	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
56		Stamp Act	12·2	21	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	...
57	260, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	8,407·8	8,086	5	9	8,049	50	1	8,108	18	30	..	...
		Total	15,650·2	14,620	8	25	13,024	444	13	11,980	113	182	2	
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.		707·8	691	..	..	572	5	..	518	2	1	..	
		GRAND TOTAL	110,843·4	113,021	3,727	1,437	84,890	7,245	414	83,812	12,302	8,588	27	

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, I. & P.,

FORT WILLIAM,

The 1879

MENT A.

COGNIZABLE CRIME—concluded.

PRISONERS.														PROPERTY.										RECOVERIES.	
Serial number.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.		Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.		Released without being brought before a Magistrate.		Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.		Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, e.g. died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.		Number pending at end of year.		Number of cases in which property was stolen.		Number of property stolen.		Amount of property recovered.		
	By Police.	By order of Magistrate.							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Police.	By Sessions or High Court.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.									
11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a	18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
43	523	55	588	..	22	560	191	18	331	3	1	..	..	14	..	22	14	161	85	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	2,446	258	2,839	19	117	2,692	945	9	1,672	12	3	2	9	51	..	2,074	1,894	48,323	36,831	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	20,661	6,111	27,723	64	1,359	20,254	9,764	142	15,152	101	54	11	40	1,033	18	23,336	12,260	38,710	144,833	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	637	845	1,081	15	57	1,448	930	17	461	11	..	1	..	58	..	673	233	65,534	15,346	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	4,094	214	4,458	10	73	4,357	1,104	93	2,012	77	5	4	102	4	2,114	2,020	32,546	50,714	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	3,426	5,803	9,106	86	168	8,842	4,293	63	4,119	2	63	..	9	310	21	..	16	186	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	4	4	8	..	8	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31,531	12,700	46,288	203	1,802	44,207	17,927	331	24,653	209	134	14	62	1,623	25	28,305	16,098	58,042	263,487	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	54	..	62	..	..	62	10	20	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	866	828	1,233	4	13	1,210	376	..	770	1	5	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	31	31	700	..	..	1	35	19	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	2,093	558	2,658	4	29	2,552	476	1	2,027	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	426	161	535	13	2	61	..	..	451	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	1,414	132	1,650	3	..	1,637	103	..	1,431	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	16	..	16	..	..	16	6	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	34	34	34	..	..	34	5	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	10,586	504	11,209	9	13	11,185	830	3	10,238	1	1	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16,030	1,780	17,902	30	52	17,856	2,040	24	15,587	34	8	..	24	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	876	76	953	1	..	952	107	4	836	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	100	100
	74,621	22,803	101,039	386	3,040	97,426	31,357	1,734	68,580	1,558	330	22	165	3,436	373	40,930	19,628	1,071,562	333,822	..	..	..	..	..	..

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

PERIOD—1878.

DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.

AREA—106,088 Square Miles.

POPULATION—61,210,805 Souls.

STATEMENT A.

Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1878.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average institutions of preceding five years.	CASES.							PERSONS.							REMARKS.
				Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.		4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.																		
121 to 180, 505	Offences against the State...		34	1	...	1	1	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
187	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228,	Offences against public justice.		5,026	7	3,725	1,551	5,270	404	4,810	8,415	8,628	284	2,186	43	5,956	27	146	
161 to 169, 217 to 223,	Offences by public servants		426	7	340	64	413	64	336	503	524	44	193	7	240	7	24	
188 to 200, 205 to 211, 212 to 424,	Falso evidence, false complaints, and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.		1,549	2	1,439	603	2,042	122	1,803	2,206	2,380	282	818	76	926	77	212	
465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.		207	0	102	22	184	14	161	316	345	72	111	64	...	44	54	
264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.		251	0	206	86	242	78	214	349	375	17	99	..	253	...	6	
468 to 489 ...	Making or using false trademarks.		85	4	...	4	..	5	14	19	...	1	...	18	..	...	...
149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.		256	5	103	27	220	73	174	504	636	17	86	..	521	...	14	
	Total ...		7,731	2	6,070	2,306	8,385	831	7,504	12,407	12,929	606	3,404	189	7,914	155	468	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																		
312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...		205	7	110	10	120	75	50	64	94	16	38	8	7	18	0	
370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves		104	4	...	4	...	3	3	2	1	1	...	..	...	...	1
	Total ...		361	1	114	10	124	75	53	67	86	17	89	8	7	18	0	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.																		
384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...		1,531	6	1,132	16	1,148	108	845	1,152	954	158	483	4	257	...	50	
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																		
345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...		318	4	...	58	4	...	344	4	7	24,198	2,510	9,871	4	11,643	2	347
352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...		40,438	1	40,441	58	40,503	1,280	34,448	43,708	24,198	2,510	9,871	4	11,650	2	347	
	Total ...		46,470	2	46,448	58	46,506	1,286	34,462	43,710	24,205	2,510	9,876	4	11,650	2	7	
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																		
417 to 420 ...	Cheating ...		1,938	5	1,683	6	1,689	102	1,114	1,385	1,113	190	527	17	298	16	64	
408, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.		1,139	948	11	959	223	651	802	928	79	359	4	454	...	32		
409 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.		171	4	98	11	100	22	81	92	100	10	33	3	27	8	10	
426, 427, 424 ...	Mischief (simple) ...		7,620	3	7,709	24	7,708	840	5,720	7,383	5,128	500	2,466	3	2,026	1	120	
	Total ...		10,876	2	10,498	52	10,550	687	7,075	9,754	7,269	738	3,385	27	2,793	25	235	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																		
298 ...	Offences against religion ...		445	9	43	1	44	3	20	56	47	16	28	1	...	2		
490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.		261	1	114	2	116	4	93	171	142	8	80	41	...	13		
493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.		3,026	1	3,082	3	3,086	91	2,102	2,558	1,754	860	975	61	248	35	75	
500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...		763	712	3	716	10	429	554	344	56	180	1	98	...	9		
504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...		1,063	6	1,167	1	1,168	31	784	1,024	865	149	259	...	444	...	12	
571 to 576, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290 ...	Public and local nuisances		450	2	678	42	720	28	570	980	1,094	16	65	...	1,010	...	9	
594A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...		62	3	5	8	...	947	4,381	10,760	9,358	3,355	1,862	11	6,856	...	268	
594A ...	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.		5,867	3	4,759	763	5,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 escaped, &c.
	Total ...		11,982	4	10,553	823	11,381	1,114	8,374	16,118	13,811	959	3,449	75	9,704	85	573	

PERIOD—1878.

DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.

AREA—166,068 Square Miles.

POPULATION—61,510,800 Souls.

STATEMENT A—concluded.

Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1878—concluded.

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average institutions of proceeding five years.	CASES.								PERSONS.								REMARKS.		
				Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.								
				5	6	7			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
1	2	3	4																18			
		<i>Special laws—Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.</i>																				
Regulation VI of 1819.	Ferries	...	20·7	62	9	61	5	58	124	180	7	9	...	111	...	3						
Act I (B.C.) of 1864.		...																				
Act XVIII of 1864.	Railway Acts	...	265·4	199	51	250	59	214	282	314	2	35	1	271	4	1						
Act XIII of 1870.		...																				
Act XXV of 1873.	Chowkidaree Acts	...	134·4	128	34	162	27	180	215	260	15	27	...	214	...	1	3 died, &c.					
Act XX of 1856 and Act VI of 1870.		...																				
Act XXI of 1856.	Abkaree Act	...	221·2	138	46	182	48	167	260	275	14	94	...	166	...	2						
Act I of 1859.		Merchant Shipping Act	11·6	10	...	10	...	13	35	41	9	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
Act XI of 1859.	Breach of contract	197·8	385	4	389	0	319	370	287	25	55	...	207	...	...	...	...	...
Act XXXI of 1860.		...																				
Act V of 1861.	Arms Act	45·9	38	27	65	12	28	43	82	4	11	...	64	...	3							
Act II (B.C.) of 1864.		Police Act	453·6	292	84	376	104	333	435	486	3	89	1	387	1	4	1 escaped.					
Act XXII of 1864.	Jails Act	23·5	25	6	31	3	22	20	39	2	10	...	28	...	1							
Act IV of 1864.		Cantonment Act	46	18	62	70	6	69	113	114	5	33	...	78	...	...	...	...
Act VII (B.C.) of 1864.	Salt Acts	191·8	192	18	210	2	304	324	318	3	62	...	262	...	1							
Act I (B.C.) of 1873.		Vaccination Act	5·6	6	7	13	6	18	54	51	2	7	...	41	...	1 ditto.						
Act IV (B.C.) of 1865.	Pleaders and Mooktears Act.	5·6	4	1	5	...	4	9	10	..	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Act V (B.C.) of 1866.		Huckney Carriage Act	70·6	60	8	74	1	73	85	85	1	18	...	68	...	...	...	...
Act XIV of 1866.	Post Office Act	30·3	33	...	33	1	29	32	37	4	8	3	19	...	2	1 committed to Sessional						
Act XVIII of 1866.		Stamp Act	87·6	141	65	206	21	200	351	358	6	42	...	309	...	8						
Act VII of 1870.	Court Fees Act	3	11	...	11	...	10	17	21	4	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act I of 1871.		Pound Act	6,175·3	6,205	19	6,314	61	5,210	7,099	3,390	310	1,465	1	1,568	...	57	2 died, &c.					
Act VI of 1871.	Emigration Act	15·4	7	14	21	6	18	24	27	3	9	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
Act XI (B.C.) of 1871.		Census Act	6	4	13	17	12	16	19	28	3	14	9	...	...	...	...	...
Act V (B.C.) of 1873.	Registration of Births and Deaths.	42·4	91	61	152	...	146	169	108	...	17	...	152	...	...	...	...	...
Act V (B.C.) of 1876.		Bengal Municipal Act	7,317·3	5,851	1,724	7,675	511	7,198	8,878	9,143	184	1,848	...	6,991	...	119	1 ditto.					
Act VIII of 1876.	Native Passenger's Ships Act.	2	3	...	3	...	3	5	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Act XII of 1877.		Registration Act	36·6	49	3	52	...	49	90	106	2	29	4	52	8	10	1 ditto.					
....	...	Mutiny Act	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
....	...	Other Special Laws	377·4	711	154	865	0	738	904	1,803	6	637	...	911	2	49						
	Total	15,784·1	14,753	2,460	17,153	500	15,700	20,031	17,588	605	4,732	10	11,162	15	256	10						
	GRAND TOTAL	94,482·7	89,582	5,665	95,247	5,000	74,503	1,03,242	76,682	5,740	25,258	315	43,287	250	1,740	62	died, escaped, absconded.					

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;

FORT WILLIAM,

The 17th May 1878.

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L.

STATE
Comparative Statement of Cognizable

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		NUMBER	
			1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
			6	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	116 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	131 to 138, 138	Total	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	231 to 239, 230 to 263, 407 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	128	123	.....	.....	177	172
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	12	21	.....	.....	28	27
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	453	473	.....	.....	757	698
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,871	1,916	.....	.....	8,831	9,150
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	46	41	.....	.....	66	57
		Total	2,500	2,574	50·7	57·8	9,869	10,251
		CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.						
8	302, 303, 306	Murder by thugs " dacoits " robbers " poison	4	5	.....	.....	80	25
9		Other murders	10	14	.....	.....	15	17
10		Attempts at murder	28	30	.....	.....	42	47
11		Culpable homicide	315	320	.....	.....	741	746
12		Rape	66	73	.....	.....	81	80
13		Unnatural offences	215	219	.....	.....	499	530
14		Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	314	329	.....	.....	295	321
15		Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	68	67	.....	.....	63	63
16		Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	144	140	.....	.....	109	118
17		Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	457	433	.....	.....	343	387
18		Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	1	1	.....	.....	1	5
19		Grievous hurt	672	575	.....	.....	1,100	884
20		Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	21	28	.....	.....	23	31
21		Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	27	46	.....	.....	59	117
22		Hurt by dangerous weapons	754	785	.....	.....	956	965
23		Kidnapping or abduction	218	226	.....	.....	324	305
24		Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	164	158	.....	.....	188	221
25		Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	15	23	.....	.....	53	45
26		Habitually dealing in slaves	846	921	.....	.....	1,558	1,440
27		Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	86	67	.....	.....	126	86
28		Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	4,454	4,408	50·6	48·8	6,601	6,009
		CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.						
29	305, 307, 308	Dacoity	180	200	.....	.....	623	934
30	309, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	2	4	.....	.....	.....	10
31	304, 307, 308	Robbery with by poisonous or stupefying drugs	1	1	.....	.....	59	22
32		Hurt. " other means	27	15	.....	.....	35	24
33	302, 303	Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	25	26	.....	.....	26	57
34	270, 281, 289, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Other robberies	146	158	.....	.....	175	182
35	428, 429	Serious mischief and cognate offences	821	748	.....	.....	788	707
34A	454, 455, 457 to 460	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	613	630	.....	.....	843	716
35		Lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	15,637	21,242	.....	.....	3,845	4,502
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	264	187	.....	.....	377	201
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	25	12	.....	.....	58	68
		Total	17,655	23,346	41·8	40·5	6,429	7,545
		CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.						
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	83	68	.....	.....	135	157
39	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	3,347	4,391	.....	.....	6,609	7,730
39A	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2,232	2,235	.....	.....	3,426	3,427
40	380, 387	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	40	41	.....	.....	53	66
41	374	Compulsory labor	4	2	.....	.....	9	4
		Total	5,706	6,737	42·9	40·8	10,292	11,433
		CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.						
42	453, 456	Lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking	657	805	.....	.....	539	588
43	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	2,145	2,639	.....	.....	2,926	2,830
44	406 to 408	" ordinary	25,832	30,926	.....	.....	23,232	27,728
45	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	1,153	1,175	.....	.....	1,412	1,561
46	447, 448	Receiving stolen property	2,040	2,322	.....	.....	3,685	4,458
47	451, 462	Criminal or house-trespass	3,585	3,549	.....	.....	8,707	9,106
		Breaking closed receptacle	20	20	.....	.....	6	8
		Total	35,401	41,426	50·1	53·5	39,955	46,288
		CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.						
48	811, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	5	11	.....	.....	61	62
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	2,809	1,040	.....	.....	3,194	1,238
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	18	13	.....	.....	25	35
51		Gambling Act	105	141	.....	.....	518	706
52		Excise Laws	1,658	1,794	.....	.....	2,736	2,588
53		Railway Laws	431	367	.....	.....	547	535
54		Salt and Customs Laws	1,449	1,390	.....	.....	1,726	1,560
55		Stage Carriage Act	22	14	.....	.....	25	16
56		Stamp Act	10	1	.....	.....	43	34
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	9,280	8,700	.....	.....	11,587	11,209
		Total	15,791	13,480	84·9	85·	20,452	17,948
		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	455	577	90·1	83·3	736	838
		GRAND TOTAL	32,043	30,540	82·5	85·3	34,818	30,109

MENT.

Crime, with result of Police Operations, for the year 1878.

(9)

AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.						AMOUNT OF PROPERTY STOLEN.		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons brought to trial.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
30	11	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
173	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
743	828	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,986	8,962	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	471	27	181	.....	.....
66	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,695	10,049	60·8	57·5	61·8	68·7	127	471	27	181	21·2	38·4
.....
26	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	430	107	56	1	.....	.....
15	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	808	735	210	100	.....	.....
87	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
723	716	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	143	30	123	.....	.....
76	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
486	515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
260	311	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
377	308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,060	957	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	64	61	230	.....	.....
23	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
912	920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
318	361	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
183	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	841	4	165	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,529	1,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	31	.....	2	.....	.....
125	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,404	6,335	47·5	42·8	41·7	44·0	1,888	1,583	522	469	27·6	29·6
.....
582	872	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,953	75,352	22,026	12,805	.....	.....
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,024	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	949	744	360	109	.....	.....
35	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,394	527	261	145	.....	.....
21	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	89	496	.....	.....
165	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,003	4,667	315	626	.....	.....
661	660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
600	657	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,48,604	108	15	37	.....	.....
3,227	4,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,92,626	45,272	63,457	.....	.....	.....
.....
357	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	806	1,034	369	355	.....	.....
68	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	645	2,465	441	930	.....	.....
5,732	6,915	47	49·5	52·8	54·4	4,43,572	4,70,439	60,757	79,070	15·7	18·4
.....
128	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,470	7,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
5,323	5,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	13	.....	.....
58	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,985	11,112	52·6	55·7	54·3	57·3	.....	27	.....	15	.....	55·5
.....
504	506	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,116	161	103	85	.....	.....
2,305	2,692	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,988	48,328	33,074	36,331	.....	.....
21,714	26,264	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,50,153	3,82,710	1,26,347	1,44,833	.....	.....
1,362	1,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,073	65,334	41,217	15,244	.....	.....
3,605	4,367	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,780	92,346	36,001	56,714	.....	.....
8,450	8,842	.....	.....	.....	.....	218	186	140	85	.....	.....
6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	637	19	108	.....	.....
.....
37,846	44,207	51·1	53·7	54·1	56·2	5,22,058	5,88,942	2,31,101	2,53,487	44·3	42·9
.....
61	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
3,173	1,216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
408	699	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,767	2,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
541	520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,720	1,587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,563	11,185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
26,856	17,856	55·4	50·8	55·8	57·3	119	.....	44	.....	36·9	.....
725	952	92·4	87·8	82·8	87·8	.....	100	.....	100	.....	100
90,746	97,436	59·3	59·5	61·0	61·7	9,67,762	10,71,562	3,01,451	3,33,823	31·1	31·1

STATEMENT C.

Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisons or Stimulating Drugs for criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes.

(10)

CLASS.	PERSONS.	COMPARATIVE RETURN.																	
		Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.					
DESCRIPTION OF CRIME		1873.	1877.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.					
Thuggee ...	by strangulation	2	4	3	20	3	32	17	33	16	26	18	10	3	9,238	873			
"	by poison	4	7	6	54	5	112	64	54	47	54	4	27	14	8,241	624			
Dacoity on land	{ with murder	2	117	117	1,131	4	934	47	385	385	382	104	168	57,802	68,118	16,323			
"	{ with wounding	4	139	91	491	100	491	100	784	784	728	104	168	62,127	16,323	11,083			
Dacoity on water	{ with murder	1	1	2	5	27	1	3	21	9	2	5	3	150	1,555	1,555			
"	{ with wounding	2	36	16	38	13	45	27	326	44	183	91	37	11	2,043	10,601	11,136		
Robbery by administration of poisons or deleterious drugs.	with murder	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	133	133	133		
Other professional crimes, viz.—	Kidnapping—	1	6	2	7	4	1	2	1	4	7	4	2	6	1	54	173	12	
"	Oidle-theft,	14	4	7	11	18	16	16	12	14	18	16	3	4	37	98	742	98	
"	Theft and other crimes by Murphy's Domes	8	8	8	68	62	37	14	6	20	64	52	19	64	58	14	48	396	83
"	and other organized gangs	28	28	45	45	41	2	2	2	79	28	46	79	28	45	76	41	2,434	162
"	House-breaking and other crimes committed by organised gangs	8	8	3	34	3	3	34	3	3	29	...	2,437	418

* Seven persons released without being brought to trial.

+ Four persons released on bail.

† Released on bail by police.

BIGGAH POLICE OFFICE :
POOR WILLIAM,
The 17th May 1879.

J. MONRO.
Inspector-General of Police, I. P.

S T A T E M E N T D.

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

MENT D.

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	PART I.—Additional Police collected for the protection of									
				Strength of police usually located at the place.			Detached from the regular force.			Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.			
				Officers.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Officers.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Officers.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	To local or private funds.	
Rajshahye	Khatoor Mandah Taherpore Moradpore Bayha Nowpara Bodhpore Laiore Kulunn Kalligunge Kojooni Kasabaree Puttyshur Bhabanpore Meernapore Nazarpore Chunderpore	9 days 15 " " 10 " " 7 " " 5 " " 3 " " 8 " " 5 " " 4 " " 4 " " 21 " " 8 " " 8 " " 8 " " 8 " " 8 " "	30,000 40,000 1,400 1,200 3,000 14,000 3,000 3,000 1,200 1,000 8,000 4,000 3,000 4,000 4,000 2,500 1,200				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	19 2 2 4 3 2 2 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
	Total	138 days	1,24,500				2 2 6 33						
Rungpore	Tooshighat Paxla Peer Shibbari Nisbetgunge Khulabattee Shokerhat Chilmari Nonkhwana Gagla Premjunge Sundurmattee Golabagh Godamimla Borebhitz	45 days 20 " " 21 " " 1 day 3 days 3 " " 2 " " 3 " " 10 " " 1 day 1 " " 45 days 18 " " 20 " "	6,000 10,000 5,000 1,100 3,000 2,000 1,00,000 7,000 5,000 1,200 2,000 15,000 7,000 7,000				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 4 2 3 3 3 2 2 1 2 2 11 1 1				
	Total	193 days	1,71,300				1 6 10 43						
Bogra		.....	....									....
Pubna		.....	....									....
Darjeeling		.....	....									....
Jalpigoree	{ Jalpesh Titlyah	15 days 20 "	1,500 300	1 1 6	1 1 6	8	1 1 1	1 1 1	8 6			....
	Total	35 days	1,800	2 7	7	8	1 2	2 14	14			....
Dacca	{ Moonsheegunge Dhamrye Nangubund	30 days 20 " 14 "	3,19,161 10,000 10,00,000	1 1 1	1 1 5	2 10	1 1 10	2 100	16 6 100			....
	Total	74 days	13,23,141	2 6	6	13	122					....
Furreedpore	{ Furreedpore exhibition and mela Gopalpore mela Rajnugur mela Monobor Roy's Basar mela Kartikpore mela Mowaisur mela Hectoria mela Tengra mela	15 days 7 " 80 " 14 " 12 " 60 " 2 " 15 " 20 "	5,000 600 4,000 1,000 1,400 1,300 2,000 5,000 2,000	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			....
	Total	161 days	17,200	1 1 2	1 1 2	12	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 17				....

MENT D—continued.

Person and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

persons and property.				PART II.—Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.										REMARKS.	
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.	Property			Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.			Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.					
	Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Officers.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.							
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
2	2	Rs. A. P. 3 4 0	Rs. A. P. 3 4 0	1	1	1	3	137 2 2	4 months from 15th October 1877 to 15th February 1878.	Tengramara ...	Sanctioned by Government.				
2	2	3 4 0	3 4 0	3	1	1	4	675 0 0	14 months and 8 days from 26th February 1877 to 30th April 1878.	Nuttore Chotta, turruf Rajbarree.	Sanctioned by the Assistant Magistrate of Nuttore.				
2	2	3 4 0	3 4 0	3	1	1	1	73 0 6	9 months 17 days from 15th October 1877 to 31st July 1878.	Chowgunge zemindary cutcherry.	Amount was received. The constable was deputed to the Chowgunge zemindary cutcherry by order of the Collector owing to the disputes among the shareholders.				
1	1	76 0 0	76 0 0	...	2	2	8	885 11 8	Two years 3 months and 20 days.	...	...		
2	1	1 8 0	1 5 0	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	1 4 0	1 4 0	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
5	2	78 12 0	72 12 0	...	1	1	8	500 8 6	6 months	No offences committed. The police was located in villages Go- palpur, Roop- nagar, and Dow- lupore in Sa- japure police station, Seraj- garh sub- district.	This force was posted on 1st May 1878 in consequence of the villages being in a disturbed state and for the purpose of keeping the peace between zemindars and ryots. The force was dispersed on the 1st November 1878.				
1*	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
8	5	1,818 12 6	783 12 0	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	12 0 6	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
10	7	1,831 13 0	784 12 0	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	11 12 0	11 12 0	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	11 12 0	11 12 0	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...

* In this case one man was sent up for trial, but discharged for want of evidence.

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

DISTRICT.	Names of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	PART I.—Additional Police collected for the protection of							
				Strength of police usually located at the place.		Detached from the regular force.		Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.		Total cost under columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.	Inspectors.	Officers.	Inspectors.	Officers.	Inspectors.	To Government.	To local or private funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Backergunge ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. A. P.
Mymensingh ..	Hassopore Kushorokunge Shoreporo Parabari ..	52 days 52 " " 30 " " 30 "	6,000 10,000 4,000 4,000	1 1 1 1	1 2 1 1	2 12 8 8	.. .. .. ..	1 1 1 1	1 1 4 3	........	..
Tipperah ..	Seetakoond ..	6 "	7,000	..	..	1	4	1	..	10	..
Chittagong ..	Mohammoni ..	9	6,000	..	..	..	..	1	2	14	..
Nonkholly Chittagong Hill Tracts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patna Gya ..	Bisoon Sunkrant or Choyt Sunkrant and Kartie Poorma at the riverside in the town of Gya	2 days on each occasion, 4 days	8,000	..	..	..	..	1	8	1	3 40
Shahabad ..	Berhampore fair in February .. Ditto in April ..	9 " 10 "	85,000 115,000	..	..	1	4	1	3	6	48 ..
Mozafferpore ..	Hajeeapore Baro Asthan Kutra .. Sittomerhoo ..	3 days 7 " 15 "	6,000 10,000 29,000	1 1 1	1 1 1	12 10 12	.. .. ..	1	8 8 9	......	..
Darbhanga ..	Sorwath Ganges bank ..	10 days 8 "	30,000 20,000	..	..	..	..	1	2	4 2	..
Sarun ..	Somepore fair From Patna .. " Bhagulpore .. " Darbhanga .. " Monghyr .. " Arrab .. " Mozuofspore ..	22 days	60,000	..	..	1	8	1	4	48 ..	210 0 0
Chumparun ..	Arrarej Golundgungo Bettiah Adapore .. Lakhnowra ..	12 days 2 " 15 " 15 " 10 "	11,000 8,000 35,000 65,000 2,500	1 1 1 1 ..	1 1 1 1 ..	8 30 12 12 ..	.. .. .. .. ..	1	6 12 12 12 9	..........	..
Manghyr ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagulpore ..	Shibortree at Singeshurthan .. Tilsunkrant at Bowra ..	20 days 15 "	30,000 30,000	..	..	2	1	1	3	19 ..	..
Purneah ..	Caragola ..	15 days	25,000	..	..	1	0	1	1	2	16 ..

M E N T D—*continued.*

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

In all these places frequent occurrences of unlawful assemblies, culminating in riots led to the quartering of these forces as punitive measure.

* The total amount assessed for the whole period of six months is Rs. 740-4 as shown in last year's return. Of this Rs. 410-6 was actually disbursed during 1878.

The punitive police was quartered in Kalinjor, Kalgur, and Mangyapara on 1st October 1977 and withdrawn on 31st March 1978. The offences committed in them were murder, many arsons, and numerous assaults &c.

numerous assaults, &c.
People assemble from all parts of the district and part of the Patna and other adjoining districts for the purpose of bathing in the Falgun river and visiting the Bhawapuri Temple in the last days of the months of Ghoyt and Kartick respectively. These were only employed during the

This gathering takes place thrice every year during full moon in November, February, and April.

STATE

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional Police collected for the protection of

DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.		Detached from the regular force.		Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.		Total cost under columns 9 and 10.		
				Officers.		Officers.		Officers.		Officers.		
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Rs. A. P.
Sonth Pergunnahs	Sreepunchom	2 days	20,000	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6	...
	Siboratree	3 "	20,000	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	8	...
	Bhadoi Poornima	1 "	25,000	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	8	...
	Burke Newan	2 "	15,000	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	...
Malkah	Total		80,000	3	4	3	24	3	4	3	24	...
	Bankbuli	4 days	40,000	1	..	..	4	..	..	1	8	...
	Kuri	8 "	30,000	1	..	..	4	..	..	1	15	...
	Total		70,000	2	..	..	6	..	..	2	23	...
Cuttack	Mohorum	3 days	15,000	1	1	8	30	..	1	2	20	...
	Chundum Jatra	6 "	17,000	1	1	1	12	..	1	2	10	...
	Jaipurbariem Jatra	7 "	15,000	1	1	1	12	..	1	1	4	...
	Jhankar, pamsankrante	4 "	15,000	1	1	2	10	..	1	1	4	...
Poorer	Ichhapore Ruth Jatra	11 "	15,000	1	1	2	10	..	1	1	4	...
	Total		1,07,000	3	4	12	71	..	2	8	21	...
	Mokur Jatra	2 days	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	...
	Siboratree	2 "	30,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	50	...
Balasore	Dole Jatra	1 day	16,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	10	...
	Ramnabamee	9 days	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	8	...
	Osuk Ostami	1 day	700	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	...
	Chundum Jatra	21 days	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	...
Gurjat	Setubash	1 day	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	...
	Raktaurbaram	1 "	700	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	8	...
	Sunn Jatra	1 "	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	30	...
	Ootraoam	1 "	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	A2 60
Bazaribagh	Ruth Jatra	12 days	15,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	40	...
	Kulidun	1 day	1,700	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	...
	Dasharee	1 "	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	...
	Panchuck	5 days	40,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	62	...
Lohardugga	Tribhance Jatra	2 "	25,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	...
	Mihni Jatra	3 "	30,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	...
	Sagarsan Jatra	1 day	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	...
	Setobasti	2 days	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	...
Singbham	Ganapya Kooni	1 day	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	...
	Kunkasharan	1 "	300	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	...
	Chundum Jatra	21 days	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	...
	Dawanchashi	1 day	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	...
Manbhoom	Sunn Jatra	1 "	400	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	6	...
	Chunderphojia	2 days	40,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	...
	Jhami Jatra	5 "	24,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	12	...
	Atri Jatra	15 "	70,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	12	...
GRAND TOTAL	Aska Jatra	8 "	70,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	...
	Rajsonkran	4 "	4,960	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	...
	Panchuck	1 day	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	...
	Chundum Jatra	21 days	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	...
GRAND TOTAL	Pansandkrant	1 day	3,400	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	...
	Aska Jatra	1 "	300	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	...
	Jhulun Jatra	6 days	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	...
	Chundum Jatra	21 "	300	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	...
GRAND TOTAL	Dole Jatra	1 day	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	...
	Total		178 days	4,05,000	..	..	..	..	7	19	71	368
	Total		178 days	4,05,000	..	..	..	..	7	19	71	368
	GRAND TOTAL		1,768 days	5,867,541	13	33	87	606	30	77	198	1,376
GRAND TOTAL									1	4	13	253
GRAND TOTAL												210

MENT D—concluded.

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

persons and property.			PART II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.										
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.	Property.		Strength of additional police.			Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies			Period for which quartered.	REMARKS			
	Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Officers.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
4	3	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								Rs. A. P.		
2	2	51 8 0 2 13 0	51 8 0 0 8 0										
6	5	54 5 0	52 0 0										
5	5	1 12 0	4 10 0										
1	.....	12 9 0	12 9 0									
6	5	17 5 0	17 3 0										
2	1	22 0 0	2 0 0										
1	1	0 1 6											
3	2												
6	4	23 1 6	2 0 0										
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	41 0 0				Indefinite.		
2	1	0 5 0	.....									
2	1	9 8 0	.....									
118	88	2,626 15 6	1,340 4 6	19	1	18	108	14,560 9 5	7 years 6 months and 20 days.	30			

Five persons were convicted under section 379, Indian Penal Code in five cases. Only one case of theft occurred in which one man was arrested and sent up for trial, but the complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution, who were natives of Jalgaree, having failed to appear in Court, the accused was discharged under section 215 Criminal Procedure Code.

A. Paid by the Superintendent of the Jagannath Temple.

Located at Bankatta for preventing feuds among the members of the Rajah's family.

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.
n 9

STATEMENT

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution.

NOTE.—Columns 2 to 23 give the cost of police as it stood on 31st December 1878.
* This column gives figures as they stood on 31st December 1878, whereas

E FOR 1878.

and Employment of Police.

Payable from Imperial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.										PROPORTIONS OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN).												
		In District.					On other duties.					Area of where district, in square miles.					To area (6).					To population (7).		
		Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails.	Guards over lock-ups and treasures, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Off towns (5).	Off towns (5).	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44		
Rs.	Rs.																							
1,00,041	26,136	1	8	7	48	94	363	318	..	3,455	2,034,745	110,411	1 to 6.5	6 to 1	1 to 2,416	1 to 3,567	1 to 619							
36,537	4,665	1	2	1	5	33	116	67	1,142	496,772	110,690	1 to 8.4	3 to 1	1 to 2,241	1 to 2,911	1 to 501								
43,134	1,778	1	5	4	13	33	143	24	1,144	651,921	1 to 6.0	1 to 8.7	1 to 1	1 to 3,120	1 to 3,451	1 to 375								
1,36,878	12,911	2	19	17	122	124	573	170	3,082	2,645,179	110,49	1 to 6	10 to 1	1 to 2,478	1 to 2,859	1 to 654								
74,406	33,279	1	6	10	37	56	260	351	805	757,496	110,111	1 to 2	7 to 1	1 to 1,050	1 to 1,710	1 to 354								
68,807	36,837	..	2	24	63	267	380	..	662	731,057	110,9	1 to 2	31 to 1	1 to 1,007	1 to 2,182	1 to 280								
1,80,283	59,677	1	5	29	189	116	544	592	24	2,784	2,210,047	110,18	1 to 3	4 to 1	1 to 1,479	1 to 2,189	1 to 467							
106,225	22,856	1	6	8	63	83	367	274	..	3,678	2,075,027	110,52	1 to 6	6 to 1	1 to 2,249	1 to 3,222	1 to 400							
1,10,820	3,868	2	32	15	117	86	344	76	..	2,462	1,553,026	110,28	1 to 3.9	9 to 1	1 to 2,040	1 to 3,265	1 to 205							
1,12,091	25,408	2	24	10	41	101	452	259	..	1,126	1,210,921	110,99	1 to 7	5 to 1	1 to 1,543	1 to 2,030	1 to 363							
71,841	2,152	1	6	2	26	59	294	32	..	3,131	1,310,729	110,49	1 to 6	9 to 1	1 to 2,593	1 to 3,341	1 to 412							
72,678	5,186	1	14	12	31	52	273	70	..	3,176	2,119,075	110,7	1 to 7	5 to 1	1 to 4,087	1 to 4,297	1 to 466							
85,604	2,475	3	52	5	36	71	599	29	..	1,501	689,461	110,57	1 to 6	6 to 1	1 to 2,602	1 to 2,836	1 to 326							
40,400	2,942	1	5	4	25	37	152	32	..	1,678	1,211,590	110,53	1 to 6.5	18 to 1	1 to 3,239	1 to 3,897	1 to 490							
93,445	5,638	1	5	5	29	52	241	72	..	1,231	9,171,116	54	1 to 6	3 to 1	1 to 413	1 to 431	1 to 272							
43,623	3,969	1	12	8	33	43	114	24	..	2,096	41,856,550	110,95	1 to 9.9	2 to 1	1 to 1,363	1 to 1,411	1 to 471							
51,602	972	1	24	4	47	45	197	14	..	2,796	1,552,999	110,4	1 to 8.7	15 to 1	1 to 2,643	1 to 4,226	1 to 323							
89,080	20,808	1	14	7	57	66	271	24	..	2,219	1,511,978	110,18	1 to 5.7	6 to 1	1 to 3,237	1 to 3,767	1 to 377							
77,768	4,088	1	6	6	35	61	283	75	..	3,648	1,578,114	110,53	1 to 6.7	4 to 1	1 to 2,571	1 to 3,411	1 to 288							
11,1501	0,804	2	20	7	45	42	374	113	..	1,799	2,319,917	110,112	1 to 14	3 to 1	1 to 3,393	1 to 5,102	1 to 699							
88,407	7,028	2	32	5	27	71	310	93	..	2,060	1,583,931	110,67	1 to 7.7	5 to 1	1 to 4,179	1 to 4,781	1 to 587							
63,258	4,114	2	28	4	47	39	195	52	..	2,664	2,065,590	110,6	1 to 9.3	1 to 1	1 to 3,034	1 to 5,087	1 to 314							
81,802	6,335	1	5	2	26	67	288	61	..	2,392	1,127,102	110,51	1 to 5.9	6 to 1	1 to 2,805	1 to 2,833	1 to 414							
64,097	1,282	2	30	4	33	43	211	15	..	1,852	763,915	110,55	1 to 5.7	9 to 1	1 to 2,112	1 to 2,195	1 to 317							
1,81,797	.....	..	..	2	9	50	588	..	..	5,361	69,067	110,83	1 to 8.5	....	1 to 97	1 to 97	....						
21,49,732	2,99,741	32	367	180	1,181	1,666	7,143	3,479	32	69,744	32,157,531	110,18	26	64	6 to 1	1 to 2,315	1 to 2,933	1 to 411						
1,26,173	55,048	3	42	19	80	64	325	844	53	2,161	1,559,678	110,14	1 to 3.8	23 to 1	1 to 1,090	1 to 2,413	1 to 805							
97,407	22,294	15	7	41	91	408	363	..	4,716	1,049,750	110,51	1 to 8.2	9 to 1	1 to 2,239	1 to 3,219	1 to 399								
81,079	16,096	1	12	10	95	258	261	..	1,385	1,721,071	110,61	1 to 10.7	17 to 1	1 to 2,421	1 to 3,548	1 to 474								
63,897	13,882	1	6	6	43	62	234	176	..	3,335	2,188,382	110,64	1 to 9.7	16 to 1	1 to 4,221	1 to 6,091	1 to 597							
56,463	11,200	1	11	3	28	48	216	116	..	3,004	2,193,324	110,64	1 to 9.3	1 to 1	1 to 4,848	1 to 6,951	1 to 502							
68,275	12,401	2	30	16	108	6	186	173	..	2,664	2,065,590	110,46	1 to 6.7	28 to 1	1 to 3,034	1 to 5,087	1 to 314							
53,070	2,607	1	11	6	31	18	207	40	..	3,531	1,446,915	110,102	4 to 116	7 to 1	1 to 4,188	1 to 4,617	1 to 699							
74,491	10,180	1	6	5	28	52	261	136	..	3,922	1,812,986	110,80	8 to 110	11 to 1	1 to 3,692	1 to 4,028	1 to 515							
67,972	9,602	2	19	7	35	58	266	134	..	4,268	1,262,990	110,81	1 to 10.9	5 to 1	1 to 3,905	1 to 4,525	1 to 559							
90,014	9,855	1	6	16	113	63	213	122	..	1,957	1,711,195	110,87	1 to 11.1	3 to 1	1 to 3,035	1 to 3,918	1 to 221							
44,940	905	.....	7	88	33	166	11	..	5,488	1,253,287	110,174	1 to 18.1	11 to 1	1 to 3,698	1 to 4,126	1 to 434							
43,075	2,885	1	5	3	22	35	168	38	..	1,813	676,420	110,67	1 to 7.7	8 to 1	1 to 2,486	1 to 2,829	1 to 374							
8,06,074	1,68,55	16	163	103	725	673	2,041	2,335	53	44,174	20,412,527	1 to 62	1 to 9.5	11 to 1	1 to 2,801	1 to 4,207	1 to 398							
84,093	8,826	1	5	5	79	81	323	89	9	4,513	1,622,581	110,76	1 to 9.0	8 to 1	1 to 2,738	1 to 3,119	1 to 786							
61,862	8,803	1	5	4	20	69	268	70	..	2,172	769,674	110,55	1 to 6.5	35 to 1	1 to 1,723	1 to 2,066	1 to 482							
75,745	2,230	1	5	5	27	81	359	30	..	2,098	770,562	110,4	1 to 43	5 to 1	1 to 1,516	1 to 1,574	1 to 5,406							
35,573	.....	..	..	4	37	27	143	..	..	1,617	1,155,500	110,72	1 to 72	..	1 to 5,476	1 to 5,406							
2,54,064	16,307	8	15	18	172	261	1,093	180	9	24,210	4,317,996	110,137	1 to 15.5	5 to 1	1 to 2,453	1 to 2,687	1 to 607							
91,695	5,100	6	47	8	30	78	348	71	5	7,021	771,875	110,118	1 to 18.5	11 to 1	1 to 1,301	1 to 1,447	1 to 370							
79,779	4,473	1	10	6	33	83	323	70	..	12,034	1,257,193	110,22	1 to 20.4	12 to 1	1 to 2,351	1 to 2,675	1 to 241							
29,645	5,540	1	10	2	8	26	120	10	..	3,897	318,180	110,22	1 to 23.2	10 to 1	1 to 1,737	1 to 1,876	1 to 492							
62,574	2,892	1	5	6	31	57	209	48	..	4,921	997,570	110,141	1 to 18.4	6 to 1	1 to 2,869	1 to 3,273	1 to 349							
2,65,008	18,006	9	72	22	102	244	1,000	199	5	27,853	3,322,738	110,108	1 to 19.2	10 to 1	1 to 2,010	1 to 2,236								

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT E FOR 1878.

PROVINCE	Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of District.	VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual ex- penditure of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
<i>Western Districts.</i>							
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,535	80	18.8	By villagers	29,249 1 0	
	Bankura	4,684	26	30.5	" jaghir, lands, ryots, and panchayets	1,41,347 0 0	
	Berhampore	6,896	31.5	16.8	" zamindars and ryots	1,15,574 13 9	
	Murshidabad	10,516	40.8	16.4	In case paid by Government, ditto by service lands, ditto by ryots, ditto by zamindars.	1,73,002 0 0	
	Hooghly	8,082	48	34	By dwarmashra and by chakran land income	96,387 0 0	
Presidency	Howrah	1,861	63.2	35.1	" chakran lands, villagers and panchayets	61,576 0 0	
	<i>Central Districts</i>						
	24-Pergunnahs	* 4,049	62.7	45	By villagers	1,94,352 0 0	
	Nuddea	4,504	62	39	" ryots	1,75,656 0 0	
	Jessore	4,369	61	41.2	" villagers	1,70,188 4 6	
BENGAL	Murshidabad	5,030	51.4	36	" zamindars and ryots	99,300 0 0	
	Dumagapore	5,356	36	16	" villagers	86,975 0 0	
	Rajshahi	† 3,210	75	39	" ditto and panchayets	1,26,310 0 0	
	Rungpore	4,916	60.2	31.6	" ditto	1,65,365 0 0	
	Bogra	† 1,949	60	41.9	" ditto and panchayets	81,834 8 0	
Rajshahi	Purnia	† 2,075	73.3	45.8	" ditto	90,885 0 0	
	Darjeeling				" villagers	63,300 0 0	
	Jalpigoree	1,321	60	48			
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
	Dacca	8,289	81	36	" ditto	1,18,494 0 0	
Dacca	Furreedipore	3,055	66.2	36.7	The village chowkidars by the villagers, and those of the Goalundo bazar by the town committee.	1,12,203 0 0	
	Buckergunge	4,135	88.6	36	By villagers and zamindars	1,18,850 0 0	
	Mymensingh	6,162	50	36	" ditto	2,21,832 0 0	
	Upperah	2,732	82	40	" ditto and zamindars	1,10,783 0 0	
	Chittagong	{ \$ 2,067	96.7	36.6	" ditto	86,014 5 2	
Chittagong	Nonkholly	† 2,202	71	36.4	" landholders, proprietors, and inhabitants	89,281 1 0	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts						
	Total	88,930	62.1	34.5		27,47,849 4 5	
	Patna	9,252	62	26.3	" zamindars, ryots, mukhs and panchayets	86,175 0 0	
	Gaya	6,748	46	22.5	" ryots and zamindars, land and grain	1,39,988 0 0	
Patna	Shahabad	3,753	63	24	" ryots and zamindars	9,052 0 0	
	Mozulipore	4,540	69	30.5	" zamindars	1,37,497 0 0	
	Durbhunga	4,166	63	36	" ryots and zamindars	1,49,976 0 0	
	Saran	5,260	57	29	" villagers and zamindars	1,00,748 0 0	
	Chunapurni	2,185	65.2	25	" ditto ditto	62,427 0 0	
Bihar	Monghyr	8,521	49	33.3	" ryots and zamindars	1,19,003 0 0	
	Bhagalpore	** 5,651	88.7	20.6	" panchayets and zamindars	75,223 0 0	
	Purneah	4,817	63.7	36	" residents of the district	1,73,412 0 0	
	Southal Pergunnahs	3,809	51.2	8.6	" ryots and zamindars	33,652 0 0	
	Maldah	†† 1,603	77.2	48	" ryots	18,861 bee- ghas of land.	
Total							76,944 0 0
							11,09,082 0 0 and 20,379 bee- ghas of land.

* 2,589 villages and 2,180 chowkidars have been brought under Act VI of 1870, 2,639 villages and 1,869 chowkidars have not yet been brought under the Act.

† Decrease in number of chowkidars due to reduction in certain villages.

‡ The new Chowkidarce Act VI of 1870 has been in force in most of the villages in the district throughout the year. The payments of the chowkidars was most irregular in 1877, but almost all were paid regularly last year.

§ The chowkidars of Mirkosara and Zorwargunge transferred from Noakhali are included.

|| There has been a decrease of 438 chowkidars from the last year's allotment and an increase in the average number of houses in each man's charge of 12, and an increase in the total expenditure of Rs. 12,684-4-0. This has been caused by the introduction of Act VI of 1870.

¶ The emoluments of 1,029 of these are only given approximately.

** One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven of the chowkidars entered in column 1 are under Act VI of 1870.

†† Act VI of 1870 has been in operation in the entire district with the exception of a few stray villages.

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT E FOR 1878—concluded.

PROVINCE.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of District.	VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.					Total annual cost.	
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.			
ORISSA	Orissa	Cuttack ...	5,078	51	26 3	By jaghir land and villagers		Rs. A. P.	
		Pooree ...	2,336	48	16	" partly by Government, and villagers. Also hold jaghir.		1,31,623 6 0	
		Balasore ...	* 2,230	63	12 8	" grants of service lands and subscription from villagers		37,508 7 6	
		Gurjhats ...	+ 431	68 5	16	" Government giving the land		26,244 0 0	
		Total	10,125	57 6	17 7	Cannot be given.		1,97,375 13 6	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Chota Nagpore	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>							
		Hazareebagh ...	4,051	48 7	13	By zamindars, thikadars and ryots, partly in cash and partly in land.		53,420 0 0	
		Lohardugga ...	† 3,802	60	16 4	" zamindars, thikadars and ryots, partly in cash and partly in grain.		62,635 1 3	
		Singlham ...	1,871	46 5	5 3	" villagers		2,070 8 0	
		Manbhoom ...	6,624	63	51 5	" partly by land and partly by village contribution, service land, and dugwars		1,92,008 0 0	
Total			16,348	54 5	17 3			2,87,135 0 4	
GRAND TOTAL.			1,02,508	60 9	28 9			Rs. 12,290 11 2 and 26,379 beehghas of land	

* The new Chowkidaree Act has not as yet been introduced.

† Ditto ditto ditto extended in the Gurjhats

‡ The annual cost has been calculated on the sailing rate of grain.

REGAL POLICE OFFICE

FORT WILLIAM

The 15th May 1879

J. MONRO

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

REGULAR POLICE.

Return shewing Equipment, Discipline, and General

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS	NAME OF DISTRICTS.	ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.						PUNISHMENTS.															
		Total sanctioned strength.			Number provided with fire-arms.			Dismissed.						Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.									
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and bayonets.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Under Police Act.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Under Police Act.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.		
Burdwan	Burdwan	6	29	67	119	170	36	278	...	27	3	6	9	65	10	2	1	1	1	1			
Burdwan	Bankura	1	6	27	133	80	19	69	...	4	10	4	10	12	3	3	1	1	1	1			
Burdwan	Berhampore	5	30	106	514	192	35	628	...	1	9	22	9	18	11	1	1	1	1	1			
Burdwan	Midnapore	2	13	50	303	100	25	243	...	1	5	21	3	7	27	1	1	1	1	1			
Burdwan	Hooghly	2	9	33	231	58	10	206	...	1	11	6	21	37	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Burdwan	Howrah	2	9	33	231	58	10	206	...	1	11	6	21	37	1	1	1	1	1	1			
BENGAL.																							
Western Districts.																							
Burdwan	24-Parganas	7	38	91	634	168	45	577	...	4	34	17	14	28	9	10	2	1	1	1			
Burdwan	Nuddea	6	29	50	136	75	34	314	...	5	31	13	15	25	14	12	3	2	1	1			
Burdwan	Jessore	6	24	71	325	200	32	397	...	1	20	1	16	29	13	13	3	2	1	1			
Burdwan	Moorshedabad	5	26	80	497	160	31	417	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Presidency	Dumapore	3	19	39	316	120	61	226	...	1	1	7	4	9	51	14	2	1	1	1			
Presidency	Rajshahiye	3	16	42	309	46	19	365	...	1	14	1	14	25	13	12	3	2	1	1			
Rajshahiye	Kunepore	5	21	51	418	150	25	248	...	1	5	25	1	12	28	12	1	1	1	1			
Rajshahiye	Bogra	12	10	29	185	24	12	186	...	1	11	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Rajshahiye	Purnia	2	11	43	214	81	15	203	...	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Rajshahiye	Darjeeling	3	6	27	166	31	9	161	...	1	1	11	17	19	42	1	1	1	1	1			
Rajshahiye	Jalpurgore	2	11	34	244	150	13	125	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Eastern Districts.																							
Dacca	Dacca	4	17	51	343	48	29	384	...	1	12	11	1	9	76	5	6	1	1	1			
Dacca	Furchedpore	4	17	48	321	110	30	325	...	1	12	12	14	29	97	1	1	1	1	1			
Dacca	Buckergunge	4	28	67	419	192	32	315	...	1	3	21	33	30	56	8	9	3	1	1			
Dacca	Mymensingh	5	20	51	369	84	25	336	...	1	5	7	15	19	39	13	12	1	1	1			
Dacca	Tipperah	3	13	28	270	140	16	138	...	1	7	4	4	3	78	3	4	3	1	1			
Chittagong	Chittagong	4	16	49	310	175	20	196	...	3	5	2	15	49	1	2	12	6	1	1			
Chittagong	Nonkholly	3	12	38	274	79	15	132	...	1	27	13	31	31	81	1	1	6	6	1	1		
Chittagong	Chittagong Hill Tracts	8	6	35	597	557	27	62	...	1	12	1	1	6	31	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Total	96	435	1,241	8,924	3,303	629	6,675	...	10	49	391	3	224	116	1,584	1	1	9	134	1	3	8
BENGAL.																							
BEARAR.																							
Patna	Patna	1	18	59	447	215	34	506	...	3	12	9	2	18	68	11	12	1	1	1	1	1	
Patna	Gya	4	18	78	466	165	29	315	...	1	3	7	8	17	12	11	12	1	1	1	1	1	
Patna	Shahabad	6	14	64	366	152	12	287	...	1	3	7	4	15	11	13	12	1	1	1	1	1	
Patna	Mozullerpore	3	13	41	283	50	25	265	...	1	1	6	8	17	22	22	21	1	1	1	1	1	
Patna	Durbangha	3	13	37	281	125	49	165	...	1	1	6	11	48	68	16	15	1	1	1	1	1	
Patna	Sarup	2	14	63	324	120	10	257	...	1	6	11	20	16	16	12	11	1	4	1	1	1	
Patna	Chumparan	2	13	39	240	77	54	172	...	1	1	6	11	20	16	16	15	1	1	1	1	1	
Bhagalpore	Monghyr	3	14	58	265	85	6	245	...	3	1	9	12	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bhagalpore	Bhagalpore	3	11	49	330	189	64	152	...	2	4	10	12	19	65	12	11	1	1	1	1	1	
Bhagalpore	Purnea	5	17	56	362	150	64	226	...	1	1	5	7	5	7	25	38	1	1	1	1	1	
Bhagalpore	Sonthi Pargannahalli	1	9	29	264	180	16	107	...	1	1	3	3	14	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bhagalpore	Makhal	2	9	27	195	25	11	107	...	1	1	3	3	14	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Total	37	166	570	3,868	1,554	381	2,022	...	6	14	95	3	99	274	498	...	4	20	...	1	1	
ORISSA.																							
Orissa	Cuttack	4	15	69	407	30	24	482	...	1	3	16	1	4	30	116	...	1	1	1	1	1	
Orissa	Poorne	2	9	62	362	35	11	361	...	2	14	1	7	21	29	12	11	1	1	1	1	1	
Orissa	Dharsore	4	13	68	391	38	122	291	...	1	13	1	12	16	44	14	42	...	1	1	1	1	
Orissa	Gurihat	2	3	25	180	205	...	2	7	1	2	14	14	14	14	14	14	1	1	1	1	1	
	Total	12	11	224	1,250	317	157	1,687	...	1	7	47	1	15	81	231	...	1	6	...	1	1	
CHOTA NAGPORE.																							
Chota Nagpore	South-West Frontier Agency																						
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	3	20	70	325	202	70	223	...	1	2	11	1	7	20	...	5	6	1	1	2		
Chota Nagpore	Lohardogra	3	21	64	366	180	...	440	...	1	14	13	25	45	...	18	...	1	1	2	2		
Chota Nagpore	Singhbhum	1	4	24	138	160	5	21	...	1	1	5	3	3	10	...	11	...	1	1	1		
Chota Nagpore	Manbikham	2	14	47	264	112	95	120	...	1	1	5	10	10	10	...	1	1	1	1	1		
	Total	9	59	205	1,193	644	170	797	...	1	6	26	22	45	87	...	18	...	1	1	2		
Government Railway Police		7	19	64	489	...	16	545	1	1	2	35	14	33	286	...	11	...	1	1	1		
	Total	7	19	59	489	16	545	1	1	2	35	14	33	286	...	11	...	1	1	1	1	1	
	GRAND TOTAL	161	720	2,302	17,754	5,818	1,397	12,026	1	19	77	597	7	361	879	2,086	1	1	14	184	2	3	10

* No municipal police was

† No municipal police

‡ Sergeant.

MENT F.

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1878.

admitted into the hospital.
Sanctioned.

STATE

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISIONS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Total sanctioned strength.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.											
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.			Dismissed.			Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.			Punished judicially					
						Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Under Police Act.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	BENGAL.																			
	Western Districts.																			
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	1	17	300	...	317	...	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bankura	3	64	...	...	67	...	3	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bearhoom	1	23	...	...	24	...	6	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	9	161	...	...	170	...	7	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoochly	8	331	...	3	348	...	5	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	4	1	27	340	307	...	46	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.							5	159	...	...	16	22	...	...	2	24	...	...
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs	56	530	...	24	592	...	5	16	...	...	1	45	...	...	1	3	...	...
	Cantonment	4	20	...	...	278	...	6	51	...	...	2	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	13	265	...	...	70	...	5	29	...	...	4	29	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Jessore	13	254	...	267	...	21	...	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahy	Dinagepore	2	30	...	32	...	4	...	2	8	...	3	40	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Rajshahy	5	65	...	70	...	4	...	1	4	...	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
	Rungpore	3	28	...	82	...	1	10	...	1	11	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	...
	Bohra	2	30	...	72	...	3	...	1	4	...	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
	Puthia	4	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Julpigore	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																			
Dacca ...	Dacca	11	273	...	284	...	42	...	4	75	...	1	34	...	...	1	5	...	...
	Furroopore	3	76	...	25	...	10	...	1	17	...	1	8	...	...	7	...	...	1
	Backergunge	3	110	...	98	...	3	...	1	7	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	7	92	...	62	...	2	...	1	8	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	3	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	1	50	...	1	60	...	2	...	3	...	3	36	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Noakhally	1	14	...	15	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	6	210	3,284	4	3,265	14	407	1	61	710	4	73	...	...	1	...	...	...
	BEHAR.																			
Patna ...	Patna	1	41	844	6	891	1	43	1	4	276	1	8	5	...	...	...	...	6
	Gya	1	15	287	1	302	9	18	1	18	167	1	8	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahnabad	1	7	253	...	261	5	44	1	4	42	1	8	5	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozafferpore	11	106	...	176	8	28	1	28	1	28	42	1	8	5	...	...	...	...
	Durbhanga	11	135	...	140	5	14	8	14	6	50	50	1	8	5	...	...	...	...
	Serun	11	162	...	173	18	2	...	3	3	...	3	24	1	8	5	...	...	...
	Chumparul	3	37	...	40	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihogpore	Monghyr	9	127	...	135	7	...	8	44	2	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhogpore	6	128	...	134	14	...	1	24	1	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
	Purneah	6	117	...	11	11	4	...	1	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1	10	...	88	4	...	1	24	1	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
	Mulda	1	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	126	2,301	7	2,307	1	137	3	45	707	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	6
	ORISSA.																			
Orissa ...	Outback	8	84	...	92	2	...	7	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	4	65	1	69	7	...	1	23	...	...	3	23	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Balakore	2	28	...	30	6	...	4	8	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurjhats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	14	177	1	191	1	13	1	13	60	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	5
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
	South-West Frontier Agency.																			
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazareebagh	8	73	...	70	4	...	2	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Lohardogra	1	68	...	10	8	...	3	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Singbhum	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhum	2	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	6	198	...	80	9	...	2	25	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	6	14	936	5,900	12	6,848	16	566	4	123	1,502	6	97	...	...	5	...	...

MENT F—concluded.

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1878.

by a Magistrate						REWARD.		EDUCATION.						NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.														
						Number of police rewarded during the year.		Number of police who can read and write.			Number of police under instruction during the year.			Number enlisted during the year.			Of one year's service and under ten years.			On pension.			By retirement, without pension or gratuity.					
Under Chapter LX of Penal Code.		Other offences.		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17											

STATE

REGULAR POLICE.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	RACE.										
		Europeans.				Eurasians.				Natives.		
		District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Military, or covenanted civil	Subordinate officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
BENGAL.												
<i>Western Districts.</i>												
Burdwan	Burdwan	2										
	Bankura	1										
	Berhampore	1										
	Midnapore	2										
	Hoogley	1										
	Howrah	1										
Burdwan	<i>Central Districts.</i>											
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	2										
	Nuddea	2										
	Jessore	2										
	Moorshedabad	2										
Rajshahiye	Dinapore	3										
	Rajshahye	1										
	Rungpore	2										
	Bogra	2										
	Purnia	1										
	Darjeeling	2										
	Julipgorce	1										
Rajshahiye	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>											
Dacca	Dacca	2										
	Furredpore	1										
	Backergunge	1										
	Mymonsingh	1										
	Tipperah	1										
Chittagong	Chittagong	1										
	Noakhally	1										
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	3		1								
Chittagong	Total	39	5		1		4	4		81	1,053	8,741
<i>BEHAR.</i>												
Patna	Patna	1	2	2								
	Gya	1	2	1								
	Shahabad	1	2	1								
	Mozafferpore	1	2	1								
	Durblunga	1	2	1								
	Sarun	1	2	1								
	Chunparun	1	2	1								
Biangulpoore	Monghyr	1	1	1								
	Bhangulpoore	1	1	1								
	Purneah	1	1	1								
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1	1	1								
	Maldah	1	1	1								
Biangulpoore	Total	5	14	4			1			1	33	696
<i>ORISSA.</i>												
Orissa	Cuttack	2										
	Pooree	1		1								
	Balasore	1		1								
	Gurbhat	1		1								
Orissa	Total	5	1	2			1	2		10	255	1,274
<i>CHOTA NAGPORE.</i>												
Chota Nagpore	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>											
	Hazaribagh	1	2	1								
	Lohardugha	1	2	1								
	Singhismoor	1	2	1								
	Manbhoonj	2	2	1								
Chota Nagpore	Total	1	5	1							8	260
	Government Railway Police	1	4	8					3		2	66
	Total	1	4	8					3		2	66
	GRAND TOTAL	6	64	15	10	1		6	9	3	154	2,930
												15,876

MENT G.

Officers and Men employed in the Police for the year 1878.

STATE

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers.

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	RACE.										
		Europeans.				Eurasians.				Natives.		
		Military or Covenanted Civil.	Assistant District Superintend- ents.	Subordinate Officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards. Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards. Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards. Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BENGAL.												
<i>Western Districts.</i>												
Burdwan	Burdwan Bankura Birbhum Midnapore Hooghly Howrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	808
Presidency	24-Pergunnah Cantonment Nuddea Jssore Moorshedabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Rajshahiye	Dinajpore Rajshahi Rungpore Bogra Pubna Darjeeling Julingore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Pacca	Dacca Furreddipore Buckorkunge Mymensingh Tipperah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159
Chittagong	Chittagong Nonkholly Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	531
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>												
Patna	Patna Gya Shahabad Mozaffarpore Durbhanga Sarai Chumparan	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273
Bhagalpur	Monghyr Bhagalpur Purneah Sonthal Pergunnahs Maldah	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Orissa	Cuttack Pooree Balasore Gurjhati	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
BUHLA.												
Patna	Patna Gya Shahabad Mozaffarpore Durbhanga Sarai Chumparan	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82
Bhagalpur	Monghyr Bhagalpur Purneah Sonthal Pergunnahs Maldah	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136
ORISSA.												
Orissa	Cuttack Pooree Balasore Gurjhati	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
CHOTA NAGPORE.												
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>												
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh Lohardogra Singbhum Manbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
GRAND TOTAL.												
						1						5,914

MENT G.

and Men employed in the Police for the year 1878.

		RELIGION OR CASTE.																						
		Officers.										Men.												
		Hindus.					Other reli-					Hindus.					Other reli-							
Christian.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoets.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	High caste Soodras.	Other reli-					Brahmins.	Rajpoets.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	High caste Soodras.	Other reli-							
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2	8	2	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	1	51	55	62	19	18	85	...	...	...	...	369
4	7	5	6	10	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	18	7	10	10	10	19	...	...	...	...	87
2	10	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
4	1	5	4	9	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	30	40	62	6	27	28	...	...	...	...	168
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	77	110	7	156	351	...	...	...	...	351
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	111	110	71	4	...	36	...	...	...	...	364
2	10	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	214	103	50	17	2	148	...	...	...	...	593
4	1	5	4	9	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	36	5	...	2	100	27	...	...	...	264
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	82	57	4	...	84	...	...	...	...	70
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	1	6	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	32
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	6	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	70
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	34
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	7	6	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	31
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	72
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	26	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	78	35	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	14
1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	92	42	23	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	284
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	45	1	1	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	73
1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	12	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	99
14	63	65	8	2	4	27	12	..	1	1	1	1	40	404	23	...	385	629	1	...	...	...	3,464
1	17	7	9	2	11	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	176	84	266	126	...	184	...	...	...	...	884
6	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	9	1	1	1	1	145	28	12	7	24	71	...	...	...	...	303
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	65	52	51	13	42	...	...	...	...	261	
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	12	81	27	12	19	...	...	...	...	175
1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	13	68	6	34	34	...	...	...	...	146
3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	28	59	1	20	4	...	...	...	...	165
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	2	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	40	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	49	17	25	31	...	14	...	...	...	...	21
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	22	20	25	...	3	...	...	...	...	20
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	3	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	46
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	3	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	11
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	...	92	...	...	...	...	38
3	46	17	35	4	18	3	..	7	1	603	287	682	1	1	204	124	...	425	2,410
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	47	2	5	6	11	8	14	19	...	91	
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	4	...	1	16	10	...	...	...	69
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	78	2	15	...	25	19	...	33	190
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	74	4	17	5	11	8	14	3	...	76	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	8	7	1	8	23	1	...	70		
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	74	4	17	...	6	19	...	66	5	...	10
10	114	62	45	2	6	63	10	..	84	1	..	15	1,828	871	1,068	24	1	381	550	...	1,153	6	...	6,368

H.

*Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Lower Provinces
during the year 1879.*

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Total strength of the force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in column 1, discharged on reduction.			Number of dismissals from all other causes.			Number of resignations.			Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction) and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the force as shown in column 1.			
		1			2			3			4			5			
		Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	
Burdwan	Burdwan	578	.....	312	2	.....	.....	27	.....	20	39	.....	33	11·4	.....	10·9
Burdwan	Bankura	103	.....	65	29	.....	.....	8	.....	5	3	.....	3	3·1	.....	9·2
Burdwan	Beerhoom	250	.....	24	45	.....	.....	8	.....	6	14	.....	.....	8·8	.....	2·5
Burdwan	Midnapore	864	.....	170	34	.....	.....	32	.....	7	55	.....	22	10	.....	17·4
Burdwan	Hooghly	401	.....	362	33	.....	.....	27	.....	48	135	.....	92	40·3	.....	38·6
Burdwan	Howrah	305	.....	372	29	.....	.....	12	.....	50	34	.....	111	15	.....	43·2
<i>Western Districts.</i>																	
Burdwan	Dinagepore	407	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	4	21	.....	5	7·4	.....	15·6
Burdwan	Rajshahye	368	.....	70	3	.....	.....	16	.....	1	19	.....	.....	9·5	.....	5·7
Burdwan	Rungpore	435	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	39	.....	1	12·1	.....	4·7	
Burdwan	Bogra	241	.....	31	18	.....	.....	31	.....	10	29	.....	.....	21·8	.....	32·2
Burdwan	Purnia	363	.....	35	64	.....	.....	12	.....	9	31	.....	15	11·8	.....	25·2
Burdwan	Darjiling	202	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	8·4	.....	.....
Burdwan	Jalpigoore	291	.....	14	8	.....	.....	13	.....	3	28	.....	.....	14·0	.....	21·4
<i>Central Districts.</i>																	
Patna	Dacca	440	.....	284	23	.....	.....	14	.....	42	18	.....	38	7·2	.....	28·1
Patna	Farrerdpore	400	.....	73	1	.....	.....	21	.....	5	8	.....	.....	7·2	.....	6·8
Patna	Backergunge	503	.....	113	21	.....	.....	25	.....	11	15	.....	.....	7·9	.....	9·7
Patna	Mymenningh	451	.....	107	6	.....	.....	6	.....	3	13	.....	5	4·8	.....	7·4
Patna	Tipperah	322	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	13	.....	.....	6·5	.....	3·8
Chittagong	Chittagong	388	.....	61	21	.....	.....	6	.....	2	10	.....	.....	4·1	.....	3·2
Chittagong	Noskhally	361	.....	15	5	.....	.....	28	.....	1	12	.....	.....	11·8	.....	6·6
Chittagong	Chittagong Hill Tracts	685	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	15	.....	.....	1	4·6	.....	.....
	Total	10,387	3,498	161	65	430	..	421	801	449	11·3	24·8
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																	
Patna	Patna	509	898	37	3	9	44	12	42	3·7	9·5
Patna	Gyan	607	.....	307	3	.....	.....	10	15	.....	9	.....	3	2·4	.....	3·9
Patna	Shahabad	449	.....	201	34	.....	.....	11	.....	5	3	.....	3	3·1	.....	8·0
Patna	Mozafferpore	388	.....	176	48	.....	.....	7	.....	8	15	.....	7	5·6	.....	8·5
Patna	Durbulha	335	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	7	.....	4	4·1	.....	3·4
Patna	Sarun	408	.....	172	16	.....	.....	11	.....	18	8	.....	6	4·6	.....	13·0
Patna	Chumpanur	335	.....	39	26	.....	.....	7	.....	2	24	.....	2	9·2	.....	10·2
Ibhagulpore	Monghyr	384	.....	115	33	.....	.....	8	.....	7	6	.....	7	2·3	.....	12·1
Ibhagulpore	Ibhagulpore	424	.....	134	12	.....	.....	10	.....	22	14	.....	23	5·6	.....	35·5
Ibhagulpore	Purneah	477	.....	120	23	.....	.....	28	.....	14	10	.....	5	7·9	.....	15·8
Ibhagulpore	Sonthal Pargunnahs.	302	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	21	.....	.....	1	8·9	.....	13·1
Ibhagulpore	Maldab	269	.....	38	36	.....	.....	4	.....	4	20	.....	1	8·9	.....	.....
	Total	4,944	2,416	264	22	118	..	138	140	..	99	5·2	8·8
<i>ORISSA.</i>																	
Orissa	Cuttack	570	92	80	5	13	2	4	8	4·1	5·4
Orissa	Poore	423	60	37	5	13	8	5	2	4·2	14·4
Orissa	Bilaspore	541	.....	30	90	.....	.....	13	.....	4	20	.....	.....	6	.....	13·3
Orissa	Gurjhats	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	5	6	.....	.....	6·6	.....	.....
	Total	1,749	191	207	6	65	..	14	34	5	5·1	9·9
<i>CHOTA NAGPORE. South-West Frontier Agency.</i>																	
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	520	76	11	6	15	4	18	3	5·1	9·9
Chota Nagpore	Lohardugga	505	72	10	2	15	3	8	2	4·5	6·9
Chota Nagpore	Singbhum	178	10	6	1	2	1	1	1	1·1	30
Chota Nagpore	Manbhum	333	.....	48	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
	Total	1,536	206	27	5	32	..	9	22	6	8·6	7·2
<i>Government Railway Police</i>																	
	Total	.....	517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	20·3
	GRAND TOTAL	19,216	517	6,811	953	97	655	39	592	897	68	559	8·6	20·3	16

Note.—The actual force as it stood on 1st January 1878 is shown in column 1.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
PORT WILLIAM,
The 15th May 1879.

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA.

Statement showing Number of Offences cognizable by the Police, reported, and Number of Persons convicted in the Burdwan Division in the year 1878.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	BURDWAN DIVISION.							Persons convicted.
			Burdwan.	Bankoora.	Beerbohm.	Midnapore.	Hoochly.	Howrah.	Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Persons convicted.
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.										
2	181 to 186, 188	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	212, 216	Hubouring an offender	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	224, 228	Other offences against public justice	8	14	7	16	..	..	..	..
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	39	106	28	31	12	44	116	221
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	52	121	36	48	15	46	148	243
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.										
8	302, 303, 396	Murder { by things " dacoits " robbers " poison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		Other murders	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	307	Attempts at murder	1	0	2	13	4	..	12	8
11	308, 309	Culpable homicide	5	8	1	2	2	1	5	9
12	576	Rape	5	2	..	..	5	2	1	1
13	577	Unnatural offences	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	3
14	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	1	1	..	1	..	5	3
15	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	9	0	..	..	2	1	9	6
16	309, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	325, 326, 333	Grievous hurt	10	10	3	3	11	6	14	10
18	338	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	..	..	..	3	3	..	1
19	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	5	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
20	334	Hurt by dangerous weapon	23	11	9	4	12	15	31	19
21	348 to 349	Kidnapping or abduction	9	2	5	..	10	..	23	10
22	348 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	1	4	..	..	3	1	..	7
23	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	368, 364, 366, 367	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	90	13	13	11	13	9	23	14
26	368, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	3
		Total ..	119	62	34	33	72	33	153	89
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against the Person and Property, or against Property only.										
27	385, 397, 398	Dacoity	8	14	4	1	10	..	14	8
28	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	394, 397, 398	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying drugs, by other means	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	399	Robbery { in dwelling-house on the highway between sunset and sunrise, other robberies.	5	..	2	..	..	..	5	..
31	370, 381, 392, 430 to 440, 453, 455 to 460	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	1	1	2	2	13	8	4	2
32	438, 439	Mischief by killing, poisoning and maiming any animal.	11	1	1	1	10	24	34	12
33	434, 435, 437 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	333	39	281	12	239	28	578	68
34	449 to 453	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	7	18	1	..	7	7	1	..
35	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	1	1
		Total ..	871	78	263	16	283	64	665	97
										337

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STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing Number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and Number of Persons convicted in the Burdwan Division in the year 1878—concluded.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BUDDHAN DIVISION.																
			Burdwan.	Bankura.	Berhampore.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Total.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																			
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation...	2	2	2	2	1	14	21	20	28	28
38A	334	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	262	190	50	25	122	134	254	133	211	94	173	95	1,071	671	1,071	671	
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	60	30	7	3	54	35	108	45	50	26	51	30	396	178	396	178	
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
41	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	330	231	57	28	176	109	426	180	203	121	237	146	1,480	875			
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																			
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	4	1	2	1	8	9	8	...	13	5	8	6	28	22	...	...
43	379 to 389	Theft of cattle ..	22	13	6	1	40	28	120	67	83	0	29	22	259	137	259	137	
44	406 to 408	Theft (ordinary) ...	811	330	135	47	580	291	1,510	465	680	187	807	490	4,028	1,810	4,028	1,810	
45	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust ...	44	11	4	...	57	5	131	0	64	13	82	30	382	68	382	68	
46	447, 448	Receiving stolen property ...	37	33	20	15	19	17	37	47	31	18	64	72	244	202	244	202	
47	461, 462	Criminal or house trespass	144	97	18	18	72	36	553	106	124	51	267	121	1,108	480	1,108	480	
		Total	1,064	485	101	82	785	386	2,354	764	954	290	1,969	741	6,717	2,728			
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																			
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters ...	27	22	8	8	2	...	12	7	12	3	6	4	67	44	67	44	
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	1
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	...	...	13	75	...	...	14	60	2	7	32	36	167	167	32	36
52		Excise laws ...	28	48	9	9	202	168	205	287	51	62	14	12	509	586	509	586	
53		Railway laws ...	35	30	...	...	10	17	...	...	25	26	14	19	86	91	86	91
54		Salt and Customs laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	79	...	...	4	3	88	88	88	88
55		Stags Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Stamp Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57		Public and local nuisances ...	450	440	91	89	121	143	101	125	473	405	1,512	2,196	2,748	3,648	2,748	3,648	
		Total	540	540	121	179	335	328	506	568	564	547	1,557	2,266	3,623	4,418			
58		Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	18	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	8	67	56	73	70	73	70
		GRAND TOTAL	2,489	1,525	732	386	1,606	1,031	4,253	1,921	2,467	1,099	3,545	3,429	16,152	9,892			

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 17th May 1870.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing Number of Offences cognisable by the Police reported, and Number of Persons convicted in the Presidency Division in the year 1878.

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	PRESIDENCY DIVISION					
			24 Pergunnahs		Nuddea		Jessore	
			Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted	Cases reported	Persons convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	{ 115 117 (118, 119)	Abetment of offence not committed &c Abetting commission of offence by public, &c Concealing design to commit offence						
		Total						
		CLASS I—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice						
2	181 to 136 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy						
3	231 to 259 260 to 263,	Offences relating to coin stamps and Government at no time	5	6	13	9	1	2
4	467 and 471	Harbouring an offender						
5	212 216	Other offences against public justice	48	28	14	17	11	2
6	224 to 240	Rioting or unlawful assembly	85	100	90	20	86	176
7	145 to 163 167, 168	Personating public servant or soldier		2	2	3	4	5
		Total	116	202	123	24	110	194
							59	108
								406
								750
		CLASS II—Serious Offences against the Person						
8	402, 303, 306	Murder { by thugs due its robbers poison	2	2	3	6	11	6
9							10	1
10		Other murder	16	5	8	6	11	1
11		Attempting to murder	5	1	2	2	1	1
12		Unlawful homicide	11	5	9	4	13	4
13	307	Rape	7	7	13	—	13	4
14	304, 308	Unnatural offences	6	9	3	—	12	51
15	376	Hypno or infants or concealment of birth	1	1	1	—	1	10
16	377	Attempt at and abduc of孕妇	1	1	1	—	1	6
17	317, 318	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	1	14	24	12	20	11
18	108 306 309	Grievous hurt	10	7	12	17	16	8
19	323 331, 333	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	2	1	1	1	1	1
20	326 326 335	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	3	2	7	5	3
21	328	Hurt by dangerous weapon	10	7	12	17	16	8
22	327 330, 332	Kidnapping or abduction	2	1	1	1	1	1
23	326	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extort	5	5	3	1	10	20
24	363 to 369	Selling living or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	1	1	2	—	5	1
25	346 to 348	Habitually dealing in slaves	1	1	1	—	1	1
26	372 373	Criminal force to public servant or woman or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	16	32	46	29	28	21
27	371	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	2	3	7	3	2	3
28	363, 354, 356, 357	Total	93	107	174	80	102	15
29	306A, 338					13	58	725
								380
		CLASS III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only						
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	8	2	9	4	4	4
31	398, 408	Preparation and assembly for dacoity						19
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs by other means						6
33	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling house on the highway between sunset and sunrise	2	3	1	1	1	2
34	370, 281, 282, 430 to 433	Robbery { other robberies	1	—	1	1	5	5
35	435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	1	2	4	6	8	8
36	438, 439	Mischief by killing or maiming any animal	48	28	20	1	2	13
37	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	15	2	9	23	14	47
38	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	637	84	751	43	783	62
39	412 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	4	4	18	20	6	7
		Total	710	125	841	98	87	106
						800	119	3,081
								442
		CLASS IV—Minor Offences against the Person						
40	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	5	6	8	8	1	18
41A	333	Voluntarily causing hurt	40	339	241	244	381	338
42	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	64	60	66	58	101	67
43	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	5	5	2	1	2	41
44	374	Compulsory labour					1	14
45		Total	405	400	317	311	485	419
							370	198
								1,648
								1,818

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing Number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and Number of Persons convicted in the Presidency Division in the year 1878—concluded.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.								
			24-Pergunnahs.		Nuddea.		Jessore.		Moorshedabad.		Total.
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.											
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	16	0	50	24	15	3	42	18	123
43	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ordinary	83	48	58	38	62	57	67	34	270
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1,282	409	1,155	471	957	395	1,184	598	4,558
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	87	11	77	20	58	15	96	19	286
46	417, 448	Criminal or house trespass	33	25	133	140	75	77	88	106	329
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	138	121	225	160	452	253	215	162	1,030
		Total	1,589	713	1,890	845	1,617	800	1,692	737	6,597
											3,095
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.											
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	38	28	36	19	18	14	3	2	95
50	205 to 207	Offences against religion	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	5	15	3	13	... ..	6	36	14	64
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Excise Laws	173	143	24	22	57	41	111	109	315
53		Railway Laws	... ..	... ..	37	45	... ..	28	9	8	46
54		Salt and Custom Laws	691	667	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	719	686
55		Stage Carriage Act	14	10	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	14	10
56		Stamp Act	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
57	280, 277, 279, 280, 281, 288, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	382	416	229	193	103	111	319	336	1,083
		Total	1,304	1,280	831	293	207	105	440	501	2,291
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	... ..	198	320	1	1	16	30	... ..	215	351
		GRAND TOTAL	4,622	3,167	3,480	1,871	3,486	1,809	3,372	1,798	14,985
											8,703

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE:
FORT WILLIAM,
The 17th May 1879.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing Number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and Number of Persons convicted in the Rajshahye Division in the year 1878.

Serial numbers.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.									Persons convicted.
			Dinapore.	Rajshahye.	Rungpore.	Bogra.	Pubna.	Darjeeling.	Julpigoree.	Total.		
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
115 ...	... Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
117 ...	... Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
118, 119 ...	... Concealing design to commit offence.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Total ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.												
131 to 136, 138 ...	... Offences relating to Army and Navy.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
231 to 250, 280 to 283, 407 and 471.	... Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	... ...	5	2	4	1	2	2	...	2	1	... 13 6
212, 216 ...	... Harbou ring an offender	1	9	10	10	19	17	1	2	1	3	4 2
5 224 to 226 ...	... Other offences against public justice.	5	9	10	10	19	17	7	6	15	18	75 69
6 143 to 153, 157, 158	... Rioting or unlawful assembly	10	23	74	119	116	61	23	102	71	105	4 8 10 304 11 435
7 140, 170, 171 ...	... Personating public servant or soldier.	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	7	2	1 11
	Total ...	19	39	97	133	141	81	35	115	87	123	12 10 16 22 407 523
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.												
8 9 10 302, 303, 306 ...	... Murder } by dacoits ... } by robbers ... } by poison	1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 1 15
11 12 13 307 ...	... Other murders ...	15	3	6	7	4	... ...	7	3	7	1	2 6 3 1 47 21 10
14 304, 306 ...	... Attempts at murder ...	4	1	3	3	8	3	2	1	1	1	2 2 3 1 23 16
15 376 ...	... Guilty homicide ...	1	... ...	4	1	10	7	5	5	1	1	2 2 3 1 23 16
16 377 ...	... Rape ...	14	1	10	2	33	5	11	4	8	1	1 1 7 1 16 6
17 317, 318 ...	... Unnatural offences ...	3	1	2	1	8	3	2	1	... ...	1	1 1 1 1 4
18 305, 306, 309 ...	... Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	... ...	... ...	2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
19 329, 331, 333 ...	... Attempt at, and abatement of, suicide.	7	3	12	5	11	5	8	6	6	5	1 5 4 50 28
20 325, 326, 335 ...	... Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	14	7	8	8	46	24	5	10	4	1	5 5 93 4 66
21 328 ...	... Grievous hurt ...	2	... ...	1	1	... ...	1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
22 327, 330, 333 ...	... Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	... ...	1	3	... ...	2	4	1	... ...	... ...	5 7
23 324 ...	... Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	4	3	27	11	6	4	11	1	11	16	3 2 1 65 39
24 363 to 360 ...	... Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	9	... ...	2	... ...	32	12	2	2	1	1	3 2 8 14 55 16
25 343 to 346 ...	... Kidnapping or abduction ...	7	3	1	... ...	3	... ...	1	... ...	20	2	3 5 8 14 48 21
26 372, 373 ...	... Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	1	... ...	1	... ...	8	... ...	2	1	1	1	... ...
27 371 ...	... Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	1	... ...	1	... ...	8	... ...	2	1	1	1	8 2
28 353, 354, 356, 357 ...	... Habitually dealing in slaves.	11	7	43	21	47	37	24	21	18	19	8 4 13 9 168 118
29 304A, 338 ...	... Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1	1	2	... ...	3	3	4	2	... ...	1	1 2 1 13 8
	Total ...	96	29	122	63	219	103	87	53	61	50	31 15 60 89 703 358
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.												
30 395, 397, 398 ...	... Dacoity ...	9	... ...	4	... ...	10	4	2	... ...	3	... ...	1 4 38 1 4
31 399, 403 ...	... Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1	... ...	1
32 394, 397, 398 ...	... Robbery with } by poisonous or ... } by stupefying drugs. ... } hurt ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
33 395, 397, 398 ...	... Robbery with } by other means } in dwelling-house ... } in the highway	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	... ...	1	1 1 5 3 7 2
34 399, 398 ...	... Robbery between sunset ... } and sunrise ... } (other robberies ...)	11	1	2	3	8	4	3	1	2	... ...	8 2 28 8
35 470, 481, 482, 483 to 486, 488, 493 ...	... Serious mischief and cognate offences.	9	2	8	3	32	... ...	14	3	3	8	2 11 35 10
36A 488, 493 ...	... Mischief by killing or maiming any animal.	14	6	12	2	25	7	8	5	4	2	1 7 2 72 23
36 454, 455, 457 to 460	... Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	600	43	627	45	601	40	253	89	341	82	112 22 250 45 2,763 316
36 449 to 452 ...	... House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	4	1	13	1	1	1	7	1	... ...	... ...	8 4 27 8
37 412, 413 ...	... Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	Total ...	650	87	671	55	767	57	289	50	363	82	128 25 260 54 3,019 380

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing Number of Offences cognisable by the Police reported, and Number of Persons convicted in the Rajshahye Division in the year 1878—concluded.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 17th May 1879.

J. MONRO

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing Number of Offences cognisable by the Police reported, and Number of Persons convicted in the Dacca Division in the year 1878.

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	DACCA DIVISION.						Persons convicted.
			Dacca.	Furreedpore.	Buckergunge.	Mymensingh.	Tipperah.	Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.									
2	181 to 186, 188	Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 487 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	7	3	..	..	..	..	..
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	2	1	2	1	1	1	..
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	28	21	24	31	38	20	10
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	147	413	178	275	266	95	119
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,988
		Total	184	437	203	308	312	740	2,039
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.									
8	302, 303, 306	Murder by thugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9		daemons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		robbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11		poison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	307	Other murders	10	4	11	35	38	10	47
13	304, 308	Attempts at murder	..	..	1	1	2	1	..
14	306	Culpable homicide	13	7	10	10	23	22	75
15	376	Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	377	Unnatural offences	7	1	1	1	21	12	15
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	2	1	1	2	1	2
18	305, 309, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	6	6	5	2	5	5	3
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 333	Grievous hurt	28	29	48	19	28	29	143
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	327, 330, 338	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	1	4	..	5	5	1	11
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	45	30	68	54	..	22	137
24	348 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	8	1	12	2	13	11	12
25	346 to 342	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	56	12	3	27	9	4	25
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	4	2	1	1	5	2	7
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	35	32	37	16	51	57	165
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	3	..	3	1	1	3	2
		Total	261	139	214	109	342	213	1,188
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.									
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	11	1	7	4	23	15	63
31	398, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with ^{by} poison or stupefying drugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		hurt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		by other means	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		in dwelling-house	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393	Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		other robberies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	270, 281, 283, 430 to 433, 485 to 486.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	70	11	3	4	2	3	17
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animals.	48	18	26	3	60	24	46
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	890	115	507	81	228	50	2,067
36	440 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	9	8	4	6	6	6	28
37	412, 418	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	..	..	1	8	11	12
		Total	996	153	555	45	373	90	441
CLASS VI.—Minor Offences against the Person.									
38	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	7	7	1	1	..	5	25
38A	323A	Hurt	397	338	503	303	223	177	1,924
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	191	78	183	25	534	130	1,076
40	336, 337	Bash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	1	1	2	1	1	3
41	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	590	419	698	390	759	308	1,885

(40)

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing the Number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and Number of Persons convicted in the Dacca Division in the year 1878—concluded.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	DACCA DIVISION.											
			Dacca.		Furreedpore.		Backergunge.		Mymensingh.		Tipperah.			
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trepass or house-breaking	35	31	4	2	17	7	70	24	60	22	180	86
43	370 to 382	Theft ... of cattle ...	34	36	56	36	189	27	78	39	46	32	400	169
44	408 to 408	... ordinary ...	1,244	614	768	234	1,287	236	887	168	767	192	4,894	1,844
45	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	108	20	57	3	121	15	58	3	38	5	383	46
46	447, 448	Receiving stolen property	62	92	36	63	71	111	58	68	37	44	262	38
47	401, 402	Criminal or house-trespass	275	165	217	83	273	110	971	255	242	92	1,978	695
		Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,759	847	1,120	411	1,058	505	2,008	548	1,189	347	8,103	2,688
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.														
48	811, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	1	8	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	93	83	38	5	111	44	64	31	15	8	321	121
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	9
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	4	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	27
52		License Laws	16	18	21	30	34	28	26	32	16	14	113	122
53		Railway Laws	...	...	29	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	36
54		Salt and Customs Laws	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
55		Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Samp Act	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
57	260, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	306	303	34	32	19	15	36	102	11	4	496	516
		Total	515	456	123	108	170	93	126	165	43	30	977	847
58		Other special and local laws cognizable by police ..	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
		GRAND TOTAL	4,313	2,453	2,924	1,307	3,914	1,958	3,904	1,398	2,254	1,227	17,309	8,368

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE :

FORT WILLIAM,

The 17th May 1879.

J. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing Number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and Number of Persons convicted in the Chittagong Division in the year 1878.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	CHITTAGONG DIVISION					
			Chittagong		Noakhally		Chittagong Hill Tracts	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	{ 115 117 118 119	Abetment of offence not committed &c Abetting commission of offence by public &c Concealing design to commit offence						
		Total						
CLASS I—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity Safety and Justice								
2	181 to 196 198	Offences relating to Army and Navy	5	2	5	6	1	11 8
3	281 to 289 260 to 264 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin stamps and Government notes	2					
4	212, 316	Harming an offender	16	17	12	39	9	2 81
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	62	136	71	93	1	59
6	143 to 153 157 158	Rioting, unlawful assembly			2	5	6	189 495
7	140 170 171	Promoting public servant or soldier					1	3 5
		Total	8	166	95	403	6	9 186 607
CLASS II—Serious Offences against the Person								
9	302 303 306	Murder { by thugs + da ots + l borts + poison	8	5	9	1		
10		Other minor laws	2	2	1			11 6
11		Attempts at murder	5	2	4			
12	307	Unlawful homicide	7	5	7	1		9
13	304, 308	Rape	1		4	1		14 6
14	370	Unnatural offences			1			5 1
15	377	Exposure, fumigation or confinement of birth						
16	417 319	Attempt at a punishment if succeed	4	2	4			1 8
17	306, 306 307	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or person		1				6 1
18	329 331 333	Grievous hurt	13	17	10	10		23 31
19	326 36 335	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt						
20	328	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or person	24	1	20	22	1	40 30
21	327 330 332	Hurt by dangerous weapon	5					15 6
22		Kidnapping or abduction	1		1			1
23	324	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extorting						
24	303 to 349	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	63	33	27	58	1	91 93
25	345 to 349	Habitually dealing in slaves			3	2	2	5 4
26	372 373	Criminal intent to public servant or woman or attempt to commit their or wrongly confine						
27	371	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	135	77	91	141	8	234 188
28	363, 354 355 357							
29	304A, 338							
		Total						
CLASS III—Various Offences against Person and Property or against Property only								
30	395, 397 398	Dacoity			8	17		5 17
31	399 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity						
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs	2	1				2 1
33		+ by other means						
34	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling house	6	9	3	1		
35		+ on the highway between sunset and sunrise	88	12	21	5	2	9 4
36	370, 381, 382 450 to 453 455 to 460	Other robberies	12	~	21	7	1	34 9
37	453, 460	Serious mischief and cognate offences	117	40	118	21	4	237 70
38	454, 455, 457 to 460	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming animal	6	6	4	14	2	18 21
39		Lurking house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt						
40	459 to 463	House trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	1		2		1	1 2
41	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually						
		Total	31	60	173	67	8	412 148
CLASS IV—Minor Offences against the Person								
42	394	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	4	4	1			
43	223	Hurt	140	87	142	133	4	9 6
44	241 to 244	Wrongful restraint and confinement	57	14	64	69	3	285 228
45	356, 357	Each act causing hurt or endangering life	2	1			1	131 2 1
46		Compulsory labour						
		Total	203	106	207	193	7	417 308

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing Number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and Number of Persons convicted in the Chittagong Division in the year 1878—concluded.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.					
			Chittagong.		Noakhally.		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
			Case reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS V.— <i>Minor Offences against Property.</i>								
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	17	11	31	15	... ..	48 26
43	379 to 382	Theft ... { ordinary	36	21	62	26	... ..	98 46
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	642	267	413	259	45	37 1,100 563
45	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	106	13	87	15	4	2 197 80
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	73	83	79	127	11	32 163 242
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	170	93	204	221	48	19 422 263
		Total	... 1,044	438	878	662	108	90 2,029 1,100
CLASS VI.— <i>Other Offences not specified above.</i>								
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	1	11	...	1 11
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters ...	28	12	18	10	...	46 22
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act						
52		Excise Laws	23	17	1	...	...	24 17
53		Railway Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Salt and Customs Laws	322	203	76	73	...	398 336
55		Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Stamp Act	...	...	3	2	...	3 2
57	260, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 288, 201 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	16	21	14	10	...	30 31
		Total	... 389	312	113	106	...	502 418
58	...	Other special and local laws cognizable by police...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	... 2,087	1,167	1,558	1,632	137	114 3,779 2,893

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 17th May 1870.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L.P.,

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing Number of Offences cognisable by the Police reported, and Number of Persons convicted in the Patna Division in the year 1878.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PATNA DIVISION.									
			Patna.		Gya.	Shahabad.	Mozaffarpore.	Durbhunga.	Sarun.	Chumparun.	Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
115	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.												
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 250, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	8	5	5	3	3	1	2	2	5	16
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender ...	27	28	16	21	18	6	11	12	9	3
5	223 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	27	59	98	100	57	134	21	84	30	148
6	143 to 153, 157, 173.	Killing or unlawful assembly ..	54	59	98	100	57	134	21	84	30	148
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	2	2	2
		Total ...	80	92	132	127	79	113	35	110	45	163
		
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.												
8	302, 303, 306	Murder { by things " dacoits " robbers " poison	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9		Other murders ...	20	4	12	7	2	...	2	1	3	1
10		Attempts at murder ...	5	3	3	3	3	...	2	2	2	2
11		Culpable homicide ...	21	5	1	1	6	1	6	1	5	5
12		Rape ...	11	3	8	1	6	1	6	1	5	5
13	307	Unnatural offences ...	2	1	4	3	1	3	2	1	3	3
14	304, 308	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	5	2	13	10	14	9	10	5	7	7
15		Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	23	12	30	19	18	31	8	3	4	3
16	320, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ...	31	28	18	16	37	35	17	15	3	21
18	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	7
19	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
20	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	22	7	11	7	20	13	1	2	5	22
21	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction ...	5	3	7	1	1	1	4	3	8	5
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	2
23	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
24	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	18	15	23	21	18	19	20	17	7	9
25	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2
26	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	3	1	2	...	4	2	...	2	...	8
		Total ...	173	81	130	88	181	116	80	61	42	286
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.												
27	395, 397, 398	Dacoity ...	2	1	10	4	4	6	...	1	6	33
28	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
29	394, 397, 398	Robbery with { by poisons or stupefying drugs. " other means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30		(by other means in dwelling-houses on the highway	...	...	2	1	3	...	2	1	2	5
31	392, 393	Robbery ... between sunset and sunrise.	1	...	6	...	2	...	1	1	3	2
32	394, 397, 398	other robberies ...	6	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	4
33	270, 281, 283, 430 to 438, 436 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	23	12	27	9	43	4	12	4	13	5
34	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	18	16	32	25	32	14	13	7	16	10
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,340	126	2,573	210	807	101	523	47	720	35,1,160
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	7	6	12	4	7	1	7	5	1	3
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
		Total ...	1,307	161	2,672	253	991	221	554	58	758	55,1,233

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing the Number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and Number of Persons convicted in the Patna Division in the year 1878—concluded.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE.

FOR J. WILLIAM

The 17th May 1879

J. MONRO

Inspector-General of Police. L. P.

STATEMENT AA—*continued.*

Statement showing Number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and Number of Persons convicted in the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1878.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing Number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and Number of Persons convicted in the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1878—concluded.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.									
			Monghyr.		Bhagulpore.		Purneah.		Sonthal Pergunnahs.		Maldah.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.												
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	
38A	323	Hurt	48	28	57	10	195	107	35	25	220	
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	26	17	30	29	143	83	31	14	159	
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	3
41	374	Compulsory labour .. ... ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
		Total	74	45	89	42	342	192	66	45	384	
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.												
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	9	10	..	..	12	9	2	1	27
43	370 to 382	Theft { of cattle .. { ordinary ..	85	89	49	39	71	44	112	90	285	
		987	611	687	206	971	316	2,005	767	425	2,123	
44	400 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ..	39	13	32	9	65	16	24	9	51	
45	411, 414	Robbing stolen property ..	60	72	31	21	81	103	61	114	249	
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ..	75	70	161	59	285	77	473	183	1,119	
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,255	863	860	331	1,516	571	5,677	1,161	3,261	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.												
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	1	...	1	4	..	..	1	2	8
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters ..	57	45	3	..	36	24	16	14	85	
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	4	2
51	...	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	7	20	1	8	1	5	..	..	33
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the province	Excise Laws ..	80	81	13	7	35	43	18	20	183	
53	under the Act in force in the province	Railway Laws ..	27	29	6	6	..	..	51	50	51
54	...	Salt and Customs Laws ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	...	Stage Carriage Act ..	..	..	..	..	12	21	1	1	..
56	...	Stamp Act ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws ..	Public and local nuisances	203	36	435	406	136	116	67	154	63	
		Total	382	512	461	436	220	230	154	239	97	
58	...	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	3
		GRAND TOTAL	2,681	1,724	2,023	1,932	2,931	1,170	3,601	1,651	1,168	6,068

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE:
FORT WILLIAM,
The 17th May 1879.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing the Number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and Number of Persons convicted in the Orissa Division in the year 1878.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	ORISSA DIVISION.				
			Cuttack.	Pooree.	Balasore.	Gurjhat Mehsa.	Total.
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	..	..	..	..	..
1	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	..	..	..	..	..
1	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence ...	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.							
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy	7	7	4	1	15 10
3	231 to 239, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	7	7	4	2	15 10
4	212, 216 ..	Harbouring an offender	1	1	..	..	1
5	234 to 236 ..	Other offences against public justice ..	3	3	2	4	5 3 20 11
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ..	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	36	19	33	13	41 78
7	140, 170, 171 ..	Persecuting public servant or soldier ..	1	1	1	1	4 2
		Total	40	47	27	10	101 101
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.							
8	302, 330, 396 ..	Murder { by things ..	..	..	..	..	..
9		“ dacoits ..	4	4	..	..	4 ..
10		“ robbers ..	1	1	..	..	1 ..
11		“ person ..	..	..	..	..	..
12		Other murder ..	1	1	4	3	1 7 3
13	307 ..	Attempts at murder ..	2	1	..	..	2 ..
14	304, 308 ..	Unlawful homicide ..	2	1	6	12	10 2
15	376 ..	Rape ..	6	1	1	1	10 1
16	377 ..	Unnatural offences ..	..	..	..	..	..
17	317, 318 ..	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	5	2	1	1	11 4
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ..	32	19	16	4	58 29
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ..	..	..	..	..	..
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt ..	8	11	4	1	17 16
21	329 ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
22	327, 330, 332 ..	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ..	..	..	2	2	4 ..
23	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	9	21	3	16	4 3 62 16 2
24	363 to 369 ..	Kidnapping or abduction ..	4	1	2	9	1 15 2 ..
25	346 to 349 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ..	..	..	1	..	..
26	372, 373 ..	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ..	..	..	..	..	1 ..
27	371 ..	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	22	3	5	15	9 7 6 2 42 ..
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ..	..	..	..	..	..
29	304A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ..	1	1	2	1	.. 4 1
		Total	113	49	62	27	61 24 17 4 253 104
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.							
30	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity ..	8	11	3	2	.. .. 13 13
31	399, 402 ..	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt { by poisons or stupefying drugs ..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
33	392, 393 ..	“ by other means ..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery { in dwelling-house ..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ..	“ on the highway between sunset and sunrise ..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
34A	328, 329 ..	“ other robberies ..	13	1	..	2	.. .. 15 4
35	464, 466, 457 to 460 ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	27	2	17	2	16 7 17 67 23
36	464, 466, 457 to 460 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animals ..	9	1	14	14	.. 4 1 27 16
36	440 to 452 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	234	61	168	38	119 18 236 65 737 173
36	440 to 452 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ..	1	1	5	2	1 .. 2 .. 9 3
37	412, 413 ..	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ..	..	..	..	..	.. .. .. ..
		Total	292	30	207	54	140 10 240 73 888 230
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.							
38	334 ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	1	1	..	..	.. 1 1
38A	323 ..	Hurt ..	162	100	149	65	151 61 5 12 467 231
39	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	55	19	29	2	38 11 7 1 120 33
40	336, 337 ..	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	..	..	2	..	.. 2 1 4 1
41	374 ..	Compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	.. .. .. ..
		Total	218	120	180	57	189 75 14 14 601 206
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.							
42	353, 356 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	97	9	1	1	5 8 5 6 48 19
43	370 to 382 ..	Theft { of cattle ..	45	56	16	8	39 9 55 34 138 107
44	406 to 408 ..	“ ordinary ..	1,210	485	1,312	617	601 256 443 204 3,816 1,562
45	411, 414 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	39	12	40	2	114 16 3 1 198 30
46	447, 448 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	15	29	21	33	27 30 66 170 120 298
47	401, 402 ..	Criminal or house-trespass ..	296	128	251	108	314 55 21 14 872 308
		Breaking closed receptacle ..	1	..	1	..	.. 1 .. 3 ..
		Total	1,663	710	1,662	769	1,083 371 534 429 5,002 2,288

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing the Number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and Number of Persons convicted in the Orissa Division in the year 1878—concluded.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	ORISSA DIVISION.					
			Cuttack.	Pooree.	Balasore.	Gurjhat Mehals.	Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
48	811, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	3	2	1	1	1	4
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	3	2	1	1	1	4
50	296 to 297	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	12	35	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws	54	40	28	20	26	90
53		Railway Laws	62	70	14	14	40	112
54		Salt and Customs Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stage Carriage Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
56		Stamp Act	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	260, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	131	182	735	691	211	1,085
		Total	205	338	778	735	275	1,342
58	...	Other special and local laws cognizable by police	31	49	..	..	1	54
		GRAND TOTAL	2,028	1,402	2,016	1,687	1,774	8,208
								4,385

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 17th May 1879.

J MONRO
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing Number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and Number of Persons convicted in the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1878.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.							
			Hazaribagh.		Lohardugga.		Singbhum.		Manbhum.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.								
2	181 to 186, 188 231 to 259, 260 to 263, 407 and 471.	Offences relating to Army and Navy Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	7	8	..	..	..	..	3	10
4	212, 214	Harbouring an offender	9	6	9	11	1	2	10	9
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	8	21	12	29	2	1	9	29
6	143 to 163, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	2	3	..	..	..	24	31
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
		Total	25	35	23	43	3	3	33	73
		CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person								
8	302, 303, 396	Murder { by thugs dacoits robbers poison	1	2	1	9	1	1	9	4
9		Other murders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10		Attempts at murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	307	Calpable homicide	3	1	8	1	1	..	6	4
12	304, 308	Rape	7	3	5	2	2	..	..	..
13	370	Unnatural offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	3	4	2	1	1	8	1
15	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	2	5	10	8	8	6	5	1
16	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	7	4	17	29	3	5	8	9
18	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	3	2	1	1	..	1	4
19	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
20	323	Hurt by dangerous weapon	10	9	5	4	2	1	22	5
21	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	10	4	1	1	2	..	3	1
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
23	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	10	5	2	1	..	..	5	9
26	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
		Total	66	38	68	50	26	15	70	38
		CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
27	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	16	18	10	36	..	..	14	10
28	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	394, 397, 398	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying drugs, hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	392, 393	Robbery { by other means in dwelling-house	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
31		Robbery { on the highway between sunset and sunrise	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4
32		Other robberies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cocaine offences	13	8	1	..	..	..	6	20
34A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	13	10	19	26	3	1	16	14
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	743	122	411	82	98	40	868	73
36	449 to 453	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	7	6	4	1	..	..	8	3
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
		Total	804	167	149	136	106	41	926	100
									2,285	444
		CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
38	396	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	1	2	5	..	..	..	8
38A	323	Hurt	69	52	21	17	14	6	94	79
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	23	16	15	6	3	2	26	11
40	338, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	3	2	..	..	3	1	..	6
41	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	96	71	38	28	20	9	120	90
									274	198

STATEMENT AA—concluded.

Statement showing the Number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and Number of Persons convicted in the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1878—concluded.

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.									
			Hazaribagh.		Lohardogra.		Singbhum.		Manbhum.			
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.												
42	453, 456	... ... Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	9	...	7	132	21	2	82	9	112	11
43	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	94	79	106	132	47	42	123	55	30	308
44	406 to 408	Ordinary	634	424	501	430	133	53	632	261	1,960	1,158
45	611, 414	Criminal breach of trust	15	13	9	6	2	1	10	5	36	25
46	427, 448	Receiving stolen property	46	81	51	105	20	30	35	37	152	288
47	401, 462	Criminal or house-trespass	118	83	60	40	8	6	87	24	223	165
		Breaking closed receptacle										
		Total	969	680	734	713	231	141	919	381	2,853	1,916
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.												
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.										
49	Chapter XIX, C.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad characters										
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion										
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	7	39	1	75	12	7	17	23	1	20
52		Excise Laws	59	65	60	75	5	46	14	14	1	56
53		Railway Laws	3	3								150
54		Salt and Customs Laws										3
55		Stage Carriage Act										
56		Stamp Act										
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 295 to 297, 299, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	10	13	122	122	11	12	19	24	165	171
		Total	79	120	187	203	29	23	57	68	352	309
58	.. ..	Other special and local laws cognizable by police	28	23	4	3	1	1	...	...	33	27
		GRAND TOTAL	2,007	1,184	1,503	1,185	416	233	2,115	705	6,101	3,257

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
PORT WILLIAM,
The 17th May 1879

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB.

Statement showing the Number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Burdwan Division in the year 1878.

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Showing the Number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Presidency Division in the year 1878.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.							
			24-P'orgunnahs.		Nuddeu.		Jossore.		Moorshedsabad.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
115	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121 to 130, 505	...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	...	Harbouring desertors by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228,	...	Offences against public justice	620	535	246	151	328	240	67	40
181 to 189, 217 to 223	...	Offences by public servants	22	15	16	7	17	9	10	65
183 to 200, 205 to 211, 220, 421	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	82	31	61	18	62	26	6	221
405 to 477	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	22	2	4	..	21	1	10	60
204 to 267	...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	67	62	8	6	7	7	6	88
482 to 486	...	Making or using false trade marks	36	26	41	32	29	17	21	127
140, 154 to 156, 160	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
		Total	849	671	306	214	467	300	140	76
		CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
312 to 316	...	Causing miscarriage	8	..	1	1	8	3	9	26
370	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	8	..	1	1	8	3	9	26
		CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
884 to 389	...	Extortion	38	21	16	5	17	6	25	11
		CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
345	...	Wrongful confinement	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
352, 355, 358	...	Criminal force	1,461	725	907	352	1,404	678	616	293
		Total	1,462	725	907	352	1,404	678	616	2,042
		CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
417 to 420	...	Cheating	50	9	31	7	115	13	11	207
403, 406	...	Criminal misappropriation of property	46	21	36	16	56	14	31	169
400	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	2	2	5	1	3	2	1	12
426 to 429, 434	...	Mischief (simple)	238	114	204	37	387	127	130	954
		Total	331	140	276	61	561	154	174	1,342
		CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
298	...	Offences against religion	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
490 to 493	...	Criminal breach of contract of service	3	1	..	..	4	1	3	10
493 to 498	...	Offences relating to marriage	123	16	42	7	172	28	22	359
500 to 502	...	Defamation	6	4	3	..	13	2	16	38
504, 506 to 510	...	Intimidation and insult	72	37	6	1	56	20	26	159
271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288,	...	Public and local insurrections	13	6	9	4	14	11	19	55
280,	36
294A	...	Keeping a lottery office	191	110	108	91	287	204	141	105
27	...	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	510
		Total	411	174	168	103	548	260	226	140
		Special Laws—Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Regulation VI of 1810	...	Ferries	4	..	1	..	2	2	..	7
Act I (B.C.) of 1866	3
30	...	XVIII of 1854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
31	...	XXXI of 1867	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	...	XIII of 1870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	...	XXV of 1873	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	...	XXI of 1866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	...	I of 1859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	...	IX of 1872	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	...	XXXI of 1860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	...	V of 1861	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	...	II (B.C.) of 1864	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	...	XXII of 1864	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	...	VII (B.C.) of 1864	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	...	I (B.C.) of 1873	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	...	IV (B.C.) of 1865	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	...	XX of 1865	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	...	V (B.C.) of 1866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	...	XIV of 1868	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	...	XVIII of 1869	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	...	VII of 1870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	...	I of 1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	...	VII of 1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	...	XI (B.C.) of 1871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	...	Contempt of Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	...	Registration of births and deaths	14	14	6	3	2	2	7	15
54	...	Bengal Municipal Act	425	361	185	152	343	265	44	33
55	...	VII of 1876	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	...	Native Passenger Ships Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	...	Dramatic Performance Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	...	Registration Act	7	2	5	3	20	11	..	32
59	...	Mutiny Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
60	...	Other special Laws	25	18	22	22	41	33	68	151
		Total	815	567	532	303	678	448	490	884
		GRAND TOTAL	3,914	2,267	2,220	1,039	3,681	1,860	1,860	967
										6,163

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

*Statement showing the Number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the
Rajshahye Division for the year 1878.*

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the Number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Rajshahye Division for the year 1878—concluded.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.										Total.					
			Dinageporo.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Jalpigoree.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11								
<i>Special Laws—Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.</i>																		
28	Regulation VI of 1839	Ferries		..	..	1	14	11	..	..	..	..	1	1	16	16
29	Act I (B.C.) of 1866	XVIII of 1854		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	“ XXXI of 1867	Railway Acts		..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	3	2	7	5
31	“ XIII of 1870	XXV of 1873		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	“ XXI of 1866	Abkaree Act		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	“ I of 1869	Merchant Shipping Act		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	“ IX of 1872	Breach of Contract		..	..	36	30	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	30
35	“ XXXI of 1870	Arms Act		..	..	1	28	25	8	2	..	..	..	..	6	4
36	“ V of 1881	Police Act		..	..	..	..	3	1	13	11	36	29	3	5	91
37	“ II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act		..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	2
38	Act XXII of 1861	Cantonment Act		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	“ VII (B.C.) of 1864	Salt Acts		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Act I (B.C.) of 1873	Vaccination Act		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	“ IV (B.C.) of 1865	Plaunders and Mockers Act		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Act XX of 1865	Hackney Carriage Act		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	“ V (B.C.) of 1865	Post Office Act		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	“ XIV of 1868	Stamp Act		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	“ XVIII of 1869	Court Fees Act		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	“ VII of 1870	Pound Act		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	“ I of 1871	Emigration Act		..	..	10	4	22	15	27	16	56	50	80	29	10
48	“ VI of 1871	Consus Act		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Act X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court		..	..	..	12	12	3	3	..	..	..	13	9	28
50	Act IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Act V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act		..	..	..	14	9	121	105	..	..	23	12	..	158
52	“ VIII of 1870	Native Passengers Ships Act		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	“ XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	“ III of 1877	Registration Act		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	“ ..	Mutiny Act		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	“ ..	Other Special Laws		..	..	36	36	27	12	102	94	..	6	4	..	171
Total		..	52	46	151	103	297	255	76	65	48	74	20	13	26	18	773	571
GRAND TOTAL		..	916	478	1,032	442	1,116	867	758	412	1,460	776	214	106	289	144	6,115	3,226

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 2nd June 1879.

J. MONRO,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the Number of Persons tried and convicted for each Offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Dacca Division in the year 1878.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

Statement showing the Number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Chittagong Division in the year 1878.

STATEMENT BB—*continued.*

*Statement showing the Number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Patna Division
in the year 1878.*

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the Number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1878.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.						Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
			Monghyr.	Bhagulpore.	Purneah.	Sonthal Pargunnahs.	Maldah.	Total.		
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228 ...	Offences against public justice ...	182	111	144	110	216	206	293	258
5	161 to 168, 217 to 233 ...	Offences by public servants ...	2	2	11	2	13	6	33	16
6	183 to 206, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	94	40	46	12	65	32	33	17
7	466 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	4	...	6	3	4	...	4	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	3	1	18	13	7	1	13	10
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	1	7	4	4	19	10	32	32
10	149, 154 to 156, 100 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	293	161	229	144	354	261	418	333
11	312 to 316 ...	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.	Causing miscarriage ...	1	...	1	1	...	10	3
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	1	1	...	...	10	3
13	384 to 389 ...	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.	Extortion ...	15	2	8	3	28	10	48
14	346 ...	CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10
15	352, 355, 368 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	610	226	493	211	311	165	1,001	602
		Criminal force ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	96
		Total	610	226	493	211	311	165	1,004	602
16	417 to 420 ...	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.	Cheating ...	9	4	16	2	35	...	39
17	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	38	14	26	17	20	8	22	11
18	409 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	3	2	1	...	1	2	1	...
19	426 to 429, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	119	30	52	15	66	25	271	116
		Total	109	50	95	34	122	34	334	167
20	298 ...	CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	490 to 492 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	1
22	493 to 498 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	12	1	8	...	...	...	3	1
23	500 to 502 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	15	...	23	4	21	5	30	10
24	504, 506 to 510 ...	Defamation ...	5	...	...	...	2	...	83	30
25	271 to 276, 278, 281, 287, 288, 290 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	5	5	21	6	17	5	209	128
26	294A ...	Public and local nuisances ...	3	3	295	283	18	18	24	14
27	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	126	115	41	15	127	100	66	36
		Total	176	124	390	309	185	128	429	235
									78	37
									1,258	833
28	<i>Special Laws—Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.</i>									
29	Regulation VI of 1819 ...	Forries	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	4
30	Act I (B.C.) of 1866 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
31	" XVII of 1854 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	" XXXI of 1867 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	" XIII of 1870 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	" XXV of 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	" XXI of 1866 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	" I of 1869 ...	Abkaree Act	15	9	13	7	8	7	39	23
37	" IX of 1872 ...	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	" XXXI of 1860 ...	Breach of contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	" II of 1861 ...	Arms Act	3	3	8	8	6	5	5	8
40	" II (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Police Act	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	17
41	" VII (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Jails Act	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	3
42	" I (B.C.) of 1873 ...	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	" IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	" XX of 1863 ...	Salt Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	" V (B.C.) of 1866 ...	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	" XIV of 1868 ...	Plunder and Mootkears Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	" XVII of 1868 ...	Hackney Carriage Act	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	" VII of 1870 ...	Post Office Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	" VI of 1871 ...	Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	4	4	45	41
50	" VI of 1871 ...	Court Fees Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	13
51	" XI (B.C.) of 1871 ...	Pound Act	116	39	154	73	127	53	102	52
52	" X of 1872, Chapter XXXII ...	Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	" IV (B.C.) of 1873 ...	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	" V (B.C.) of 1876 ...	Contempt of Court	...	...	3	3	...	7	7	6
55	" VIII of 1876 ...	Registration of births and deaths	991	635	215	130	57	26	223	185
56	" XIX of 1876 ...	Bevral Municipal Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	" III of 1877 ...	Native Passenger Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	"	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	"	Registration Act	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
		Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other special Laws	...	...	10	8	...	2	2	4
		Total	1,145	902	420	241	205	98	464	352
		GRAND TOTAL	2,409	1,405	1,636	973	1,206	996	2,707	1,790
									509	251
									8,466	5,175

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the Number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the Orissa Division in the year 1878.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	ORISSA DIVISION.									
			Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Gurihat mohals.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228	Offences against public justice	113	75	214	170	80	54	38	27	445	342
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	10	6	9	5	11	7	8	1	38	18
6	163 to 200, 205 to 211, 220, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaint and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	41	19	49	16	30	15	1	124	51	
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	7	1	6	...	3	...	...	16	1	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring.	21	15	20	10	6	4	1	1	48	39
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	3	3	9	6	...	...	24	
10	139, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
		Total	207	128	301	210	139	86	46	29	693	462
11	312 to 316	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.	5	2	...	...	5	3	...	...	10	5
12	370	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	5	2	...	...	5	3	...	...	10	5
13	384 to 389	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.	27	5	7	2	5	1	12	11	51	19
14	345	CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Wrongful confinement	637	290	265	111	464	217	100	49	1,466	667
		Criminal force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	637	290	265	111	464	217	100	49	1,466	667
16	417 to 429	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.	21	8	10	...	9	2	...	...	40	10
17	403, 404	Cheating	15	11	13	7	25	9	3	3	56	30
18	409	Criminal misappropriation of property	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	0	2
19	426 to 429, 434	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	115	20	325	185	218	63	6	1	664	308
		Mischief (simple)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	154	50	351	262	252	94	9	4	766	350
20	298	CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	7	...
21	490 to 492	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
22	193 to 198	Criminal breach of contract of service	11	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	18	1
23	500 to 502	Offences against marriage	14	4	...	...	9	3	...	...	23	7
24	504, 506 to 510	Defamation	38	16	4	3	66	23	5	5	112	47
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Intimidation and insult	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	9	9
		Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	294A	Keeping a lottery office	104	61	91	64	50	36	...	...	245	151
		Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	170	72	112	76	124	62	9	5	415	215
27	Regulation VI of 1819	Special Laws—Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
28	Act I (B.C.) of 1860	Ferries	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
29	XVII of 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	XXXI of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	XIII of 1870	Railway Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	XXV of 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	XXI of 1866	Akbaria Act	10	5	...	...	...	...	10	3	20	12
34	I of 1859	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2
35	IX of 1872	Breach of contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	5	5	7	5	4	3	5	5	21	18
37	V of 1861	Police Act	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	3
38	II (R.C.) of 1864	Jails Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	VII (B.C.) of 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	I (B.C.) of 1873	Salt Acts	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
42	IV (B.C.) of 1865	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mootours Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	V (B.C.) of 1860	Blackney Carrigeo Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act	14	13	10	10	2	2	...	...	26	25
47	VII of 1870	Court Fees Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	I of 1871	Pound Act	129	63	16	11	32	16	...	...	177	90
49	VI of 1871	Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Contempt of Court	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
52	IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of births and deaths	5	4	...	...	17	17	...	...	29	21
53	V (B.C.) of 1870	Bengal Municipal Act	83	74	...	...	73	61	...	...	158	138
54	VIII of 1878	Native Passengers Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	XIX of 1878	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	LII of 1877	Registration Act	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
57	...	Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	...	Other special Laws	63	48	53	38	...	...	...	...	117	86
59	...	Total	319	223	89	67	182	106	15	8	555	404
		GRAND TOTAL	1,519	770	1,125	677	1,121	509	191	106	3,036	2,133

STATEMENT BB—concluded.

Statement showing the Number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the Police in the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1878.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.							
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 238 ...	Offences against public justice	81	60	48	34	4	4	127	76
5	181 to 190, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	3	1	20	10	1	1	13	7
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	87	28	22	13	...	...	72	48
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	1	...	1	...	1	...	6	1
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures	7	3	...	7	...	...	6	5
9	481 to 486 ...	Making or using false trade-marks	5	5	...	7	...	...	44	39
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	44
		Total	...	184	87	98	64	6	5	196
										128
										434
										284
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing immorality	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	4
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Total	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	4
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	1	1	4	...	4	1	7	...
										16
										2
14	345 ...	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Wrongful confinement	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
		Criminal force	196	135	283	139	100	69	299	150
		Total	...	201	136	283	139	100	69	299
										150
										883
										494
16	417 to 420 ...	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	403, 404 ...	Cheating	8	3	4	3	3	3	10	8
18	400 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property	9	6	15	11	...	...	10	6
19	420, 427, 434 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	...	2	1	2	2	8	1
		Mischief (simple)	42	33	42	33	10	10	70	39
		Total	...	50	42	63	48	15	15	107
										48
										244
										153
20	298 ...	CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	490 to 492 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	493 to 498 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	4	...	6	5	2	...
23	500 to 502 ...	Offences relating to marriage	11	3	7	3	3	1	14	7
24	504, 505 to 510 ...	Delamation	6	2	3	1	2	...	1	...
25	511 to 270, 278, 284, 287, 188, 200 ...	Intimidation and insult	8	5	6	4	14	11	3	21
26	294A ...	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	8
27		Keeping a lottery office	13	7	7	4	7	7	4	4
		Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	184
		Total	...	38	20	27	12	36	28	197
										183
										208
										243
28		Special Laws—Offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.
29	Regulation VI of 1819 ...	Act I (B.C.) of 1860
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		Native Passengers Ships Act
		Dramatic Performances Act
		Registration Act
		Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other special Laws	...	...	...	...	2	8	3	5
		Total	...	72	48	48	30	17	15	89
		GRAND TOTAL	...	508	335	535	293	179	133	895
										552
										2,104
										1,313

RESOLUTION.

POLICE.

Darjeeling, the 14th August 1879.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1878.

Read again—

The Reports for the years 1876 and 1877, and the orders of Government passed upon them.

The total budget grant for the year, including the cost of the Chittagong Frontier Police and the Government contribution towards the Municipal and Railway Police, was Rs. 36,85,218. The actual expenditure was Rs. 36,42,158, or Rs. 2,16,604 less than that of the previous year, the principal causes of this reduction being the general revision of the strength of the force in April 1878, and the substitution of warders for police guards in nearly all the jails of the province. Compared with the previous year, there was a net decrease in the district police force of 59 inspectors, 8 sub-inspectors, 151 head constables, 1,025 constables, and 28 sowars; and the entire strength of the force at the close of the year, including the police of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the Railway Police, but excluding the Municipal Police, was 78 superior officers, 3,047 subordinate officers, and 14,789 constables. The cost of the force employed on purely police work was 6·6 pies per head of the population of the Lower Provinces. In Bengal proper it was 7·1 pies, in Behar 5 pies, in Orissa 7·1 pies, and in Chota Nagpore 10·4 pies. The proportion of police to area was 1 to 8 square miles in Bengal proper, 1 to 11·3 in Behar, 1 to 19·4 in Orissa, and 1 to 21·5 in Chota Nagpore. The proportion to population was 1 to 3,824 in Bengal, 1 to 5,265 in Behar, 1 to 3,465 in Orissa, and 1 to 2,565 in Chota Nagpore.

2. The strength of the Municipal Police was diminished by 51 native constables, while there was an increase of nine head constables and one European constable. The percentage of casualties was 26·2 as compared with 26·6 in the previous year and 23·4 in 1876. In the 24-Pergunnahs the total number of casualties was 54·1 per cent. of the entire force; and there, as well as in many other districts, the efficiency of the police must have been seriously impaired by the repeated changes that took place. Excluding discharges on account of reductions in the sanctioned strength, the percentage of dismissals and resignations on the strength of the Municipal Police Force at the beginning of the year was 43·5 in the 24-Pergunnahs, 43·2 in Howrah, 38·6 in Hooghly, 33·5 in Bhagulpore, and 32·2 in Bogra. In the 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Hooghly, the service appears to be very unpopular, and great difficulty has been found in getting Bengalis to enlist. Hitherto municipal constables on sick leave have received no pay during their absence, and this fact has no doubt kept many men from joining the force. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the duty of providing for those who are temporarily incapacitated for work is being now recognized by municipalities, and that some of the budgets for the current year contain a provision on this account. The total strength of the Municipal Police Force was 6,336 rank and file, against 6,377 in the previous year.

3. The Inspector-General has taken much pains during the past year to acquire information regarding the working of the Chowkidaree Act; but the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find that further enquiry has only tended to confirm Mr. Monro in the view expressed by him in the last report, that "the punchayets ought to be made simply to collect the money, the chowkidar being paid at the thana as a member of the regular police force posted for a special purpose on detached duty in the villages." The result of his late enquiries is thus summed up in paragraphs 49 and 50 of the report for the past year:—

"Admitting, therefore, that the chowkidars are better paid, and that they attend more regularly, I have, on the other hand, to report, as the result of my enquiries, that in scarcely

any district are the provisions of the law as laid down in the Act attended to. The chowkidars are not paid regularly. They are often not paid what by law they are entitled to receive. They are paid sometimes in grain, sometimes in cash, sometimes even in land. They are employed to collect their own dues, and to make their own arrangements with the villagers about the same.

"The punchayets are often illiterate villagers. They do not object to having the power which attaches to the position, but they very strongly object to perform any of the duties which are imposed on them by the Act. They do not collect the tax in advance, either monthly or quarterly; they do not pay the chowkidars regularly; they make illegal deductions from their pay when it is given to them; they do not collect in accordance with the provisions of the Act, nor do they make any attempt to realize arrears from defaulters, either through fear of influential men, or from sympathy with the poor, or from the general want of punctuality visible amongst natives; they keep no accounts, prepare false statements of collections, forge chowkidars' receipts and entries in their pay-books freely, and lie unblushingly in support of their fictitious papers. Is it likely that men who fabricate statements in this way will honestly give information about crime, or exercise a healthy influence on chowkidars in the way of making them report offences? Is it likely that men who defraud the chowkidars of their legitimate wages, and who induce the chowkidars to conceal the fact of their being so defrauded by the use of undue influence over them, will honestly and truthfully inform Government of all criminal occurrences which take place in their villages? I have had so many instances of dishonesty on the part of punchayets with regard to their acts in connection with chowkidars, that I have no faith in their honesty with reference to reporting of crime."

4. The Lieutenant-Governor must admit that the evidence of those Magistrates who have enquired most closely into the actual working of the Act shows that the provisions of the law are not carried out, that the proceedings laid down in its provisions are altogether in advance of the standard to which the villagers of whom the punchayets are composed can conform themselves, and that what is done by the punchayets in the way of collecting wages, paying chowkidars, and keeping accounts is really done in an informal and unbusiness-like way, whilst irregularities abound, which are kept out of sight at inspection time. It is, however, hardly to be expected that the members selected to serve on a punchayet in a mofussil village will at first be found to discharge the duties devolving on them in a thoroughly efficient and business-like manner, or that men who have been brought up under the *hisser-utter* system of rural life in Bengal will fully realize the grave irregularity they are guilty of in not paying the chowkidar with punctuality, or the serious impropriety of a relapse into the well-known native custom of paying a watchman partly in grain and partly in cash.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor must not be understood as in any way under-rating the seriousness of the irregularities noticed by the Inspector-General in the extract of the report quoted above. Some allowance must, he thinks, be made for want of method and punctuality among mofussil villagers—faults which no doubt experience and judicious supervision will go far to remedy. It is unreasonable to expect from the punchayets a higher standard in the management of public matters than they attain in the management of their own affairs or even to reach this standard; and whether the Act is perfectly suited to the existing condition of Bengal or not, it is certain that it provides what before was wholly wanting, a rough sort of machinery for paying and supervising chowkidars without cutting them off from the daily life of their village, and this advantage is not to be under-valued.

6. It is hardly to be wondered at if in many places mistakes have been made and unfit persons occasionally selected to serve on the punchayet. To give the Act a fair chance of success, it requires very careful and efficient supervision on the part of the District Magistrate and the police. It is possible that further experience will indicate how the procedure of the Act can be simplified without sweeping away the machinery which it provides; but, until it has been given a further trial, the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to accept the general condemnation passed on it by the Inspector-General. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the working of the Act may receive the careful attention of District Magistrates and Sub-divisional Officers. All irregularities brought to notice by the District Superintendent of Police and his Assistant should be at once enquired into, and opportunity should be taken by the Magistrate of the district during the ensuing cold season of deputing officers to visit as many villages as possible where the Act is in force, to examine the accounts, and to ascertain that the punchayets are acquainted with the provisions of the Act.

7. The reports received by the Inspector-General are certainly not very encouraging; but looking to the state of things that prevailed prior to the introduction of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that it cannot be denied that some progress has been made, when the Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police generally admit that the chowkidars are now much more regularly and better paid than formerly, that they are more regular in attendance at the police station, and in many districts more prompt in reporting crime to the police. If these objects have, as the Lieutenant-Governor believes, been gained, there is no reason to despair of further improvement with more effective supervision and more care exercised in the selection of the punchayets. The power over punchayets and chowkidars given by the Act to the District Magistrate, and through him to the District Superintendent, is almost absolute; but the number of chowkidars is so large that an intermediate agency is indispensable. The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to agree with the Inspector-General that it would be an improvement on the existing system to restrict the duty of the punchayets to that of collecting the Chowkidari Tax, and to convert the 47,000 village watchmen into an additional body of regular police distributed throughout the country. Much good might, however, result if, without depriving the punchayet of its present powers and responsibilities, the pay of the chowkidars could be disbursed through the District Superintendent. On this point the Lieutenant-Governor has directed further enquiries with a view to ascertain if any practical scheme can be suggested which would not throw too much temptation on the police through whose hands the money would probably have to pass. Any change in the existing practice will require an amendment of section 43 of the Act.

8. The inefficiency of the ghatwali police of Manbhoom and Bankoora was brought prominently to notice during the past year. The hold of the District Superintendent and the Magistrate over the ghatwals was much weakened by the decision of the Judge of Bankoora in 1876, restoring to a sirdar ghatwal the service-tenure of which he had been deprived on his dismissal for misconduct. Had this decision been upheld it would have been impossible any longer to exercise any control over the ghatwali police. The decree of the Judge was, however, reversed in July 1878 by the High Court, and it has now been clearly and definitely laid down that a ghatwal on being dismissed from his post is liable to be ejected by the Magistrate from his ghatwali tenure, and has no right to be reinstated unless the executive authorities condone his conduct and restore him to his situation. There should therefore now be no difficulty as regards exercising control over the ghatwals, provided their service lands can be clearly and readily ascertained. At present, however, doubts exist as to the area and even as to the locality of many of the service lands, and a survey and record of the tenures is necessary before the Magistrate can effectually exercise the powers that he undoubtedly possesses of controlling and punishing ghatwals who refuse or neglect to do the work for which their lands were originally assigned to them. Two Commissions have recently been appointed under sections 58 to 61 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the service lands in four thanas of the Midnapore district, and the Board of Revenue have been consulted as to the measures to be adopted in order to secure an accurate survey and record of the ghatwali tenures in Manbhoom and Bankoora. The provisions of sections 58 to 61 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 will not apparently apply to the great majority of the tenures in these districts which are held, not for guarding single villages, but for guarding groups of villages, roads, &c., within specified tracts of country called ghâts.

9. Casualties in the Railway Police were 30 per cent. during the year, or 2·8 per cent. less than in 1877. The admissions to hospital were 139 per cent. against 179·9. The want of proper accommodation for the police at many of the most unhealthy stations was noticed in last year's resolution, and the sanction of the Board of Directors has now been obtained to the construction of the necessary buildings at Howrah. As regards the buildings at the other stations, there appears to have been considerable delay, as the sanction of the Directors has not yet been received. The system of patrols in Hazareebagh, which was reorganized in 1877, was maintained throughout the past year, and the introduction of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1878 will, it is hoped, remove the

practical difficulty hitherto felt in controlling the sirdars and digwars of Hazarebagh and Lohardugga. In Gya, owing to frequent attacks on the mails, the patrols were strengthened by men from the reserve, but the facts that have recently been brought to light in this district show that some at least of the reported robberies were really the work of the police themselves. There were 10 parties of punitive police quartered on disturbed villages in 1878, as compared with 17 in 1877. Three such parties were rendered necessary in Backergunge, owing to the frequent occurrence of unlawful assemblies and riots. The three parties sanctioned for Rajshahye in 1877 were retained in 1878, and there was one party in each of the districts of Jessore, Pubna, Chittagong, and Balasore. The total strength of the ten parties of punitive police was 1 sub-inspector, 13 head constables, and 108 constables, as compared with 1 sub-inspector, 23 head constables, and 163 constables in 1877. An extra inspector was sanctioned last August for the Patna Division to supervise the traffic in arms on the Nepal frontier. There were 175 fairs specially attended by the police, against 152 in 1877. Convictions were obtained in 88 out of the 112 cases investigated by the police in connection with these fairs. The aggregate value of the property stolen from the 3,857,541 persons who attended the fairs was reported to be only Rs. 2,526, of which Rs. 1,340, or 53 per cent., was recovered by the police. The sum of Rs. 2,526 can, however, scarcely represent the total loss, and it is probable that only the more serious cases of theft were reported. Two cases at the Baroonee Fair in Dacca alone account for Rs. 1,720 out of the Rs. 2,526 returned as stolen, and in one of these cases Rs. 750 was recovered, leaving only Rs. 590 as the total value of the recoveries in the remaining reported cases. Thirty-eight professional thieves from Gonda in Oudh were arrested on their way to the Sonepore Fair.

10. In the regular police, 99 per cent. of the inspectors, 98 per cent. of the sub-inspectors, 86 per cent. of the head constables, and 38 per cent. of the constables can read and write, there being an improvement of one per cent. in each of the last two figures as compared with the corresponding returns of the previous year. In the Municipal Police the number of constables who can read and write is only 12 per cent. of the total number, and of head constables and sub-inspectors only 71 per cent. Casualties in the regular police amounted to 18 per cent. of the entire strength as compared with 13 per cent. in each of the years 1877 and 1876, 11·5 per cent. in 1875, and 13·1 per cent in 1874. This increase is mainly accounted for by the increased number of retirements on pension or gratuity, and discharges due to the general revision of the police force in April 1878, and the introduction of the warder system in jails. The same causes no doubt explain part of the increase in the number of resignations; but in many districts the large number of resignations can only be accounted for by the unpopularity of the service, and the difficulty the men find in living on their pay with grain at its present price. The resignations in Pubna were 10 per cent. of the entire strength, in the Government Railway Police and in Moorshedabad 11 per cent., in the 24-Pergunnahs and in Howrah 12 per cent., and in Hooghly 36 per cent. In the last-named district it has recently been found necessary to hold in abeyance the rule restricting the proportion of foreigners to Bengalis in the force. The proportion of dismissals to strength was highest in Bogra, where it was 13 per cent.; in Noakholly it was 9 per cent.; in Hooghly and in the Railway Police 7 per cent.; and in Jessore and Purneah 6 per cent. There was an improvement in the general health of the force, the admissions to hospital being 58 per cent., or 5·7 per cent. less than in the previous year. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the admissions to hospital were 323·9 per cent. of the total strength of the force, and in the Railway Police, Borobhoom, Singbhoom, and Tipperah, the admissions were above 100 per cent. of the strength of the police. The mortality was highest in Dinagepore and Julpigoree, being 6·4 and 5·8 per cent. of the total strength. In the entire force of the province the death-rate was 2·3 per cent., or the same as in 1877.

11. The total number of punishments inflicted on members of the force was 4,513, as compared with 4,792 in 1877 and 5,094 in 1876. There has been a steady fall during the past three years in the number of departmental punishments, and also in the number of convictions under Act V of 1861; but the number of convictions under the Penal Code has risen during the same period.

These convictions were 332 in 1875, 341 in 1876, 364 in 1877, and 380 in 1878. The number of officers punished for offences under the Penal Code was 2 per cent. of the total strength, and the number of constables 1·9 per cent. Two sub-inspectors, three head constables, and ten constables of the regular police were convicted of causing hurt or wrongful confinement in order to extort confessions, while in 1877 five head constables and nine constables were found guilty of these offences. Mr. Monro states that he believes that this class of cases is rapidly disappearing, and that, although the number of men punished was slightly greater than in the previous year, the number of cases has diminished. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that this is so; but, although the number of men convicted does not accurately indicate the amount of crime, it appears to be the only criterion available. In most cases when a police officer is convicted of extorting or attempting to extort a confession, or of fabricating false evidence, it may be assumed that it is not his first offence. The aim of the police officer is to gain a good reputation as a detective, and this cannot be secured by a confession extorted in a solitary case. The one case in which a conviction is obtained is probably only the last of a series of cases in which the policeman has escaped detection. This view has been confirmed by the disclosures that have taken place in the Gya district, where it has been proved that some of the police have for years been engaged in the commission of dacoities, mail robberies, and other offences, with the chief object of gaining a reputation for detective ability by securing the conviction of innocent persons for the crimes that they themselves had committed or caused to be committed. The High Court have recently upheld the conviction of a sub-inspector of this district for fabricating false evidence in a case of mail robbery in which an innocent man was convicted; and although another and still more important trial of an inspector of the same district has ended in the prisoner's acquittal, there can be no doubt as to the guilt of a large portion of the Gya police. The recent disclosures have rendered necessary the entire revision of the district force, and this is now being carried out under the Inspector-General's instructions. During the year 2 head constables, 18 constables, and 1 chowkidar were judicially punished for extortion, and in one case a constable of the 24-Pergunnahs force was convicted of extorting money from some villagers by telling them that he had orders to select men for service in the Afghan war. On the other hand there were many instances of excellent service rendered by the police. In 41 districts, 14 inspectors, 128 sub-inspectors, 363 head constables, 1,089 constables, and 79 chowkidars were specially rewarded by promotion or money grants for courage, address, or distinguished ability, and these figures compare very favourably with the corresponding statistics of the previous year. Inspectors Huro Prosad Das, Jadu Nath Das, Gouripodo Chuckrabatti, Prosono Kumar Bose, Ram Kumar Ghose, Nobokissen Pal, Abdul Ali, and Rama Rao, and sub-inspectors Dwarkanath Banerjea, Issur Chundra Chatterjea, Raghobram Ghose, Nizamutollah, Hurrish Chundra Chowdhry, Shushi Kumar Sen, Degun Lal, Feda Hossein, Kripa Sunder Mohunto, and Chundra Sekur Bose are mentioned by the Inspector-General as deserving special commendation.

12. The total amount of treasure escorted by the police was nine crores and sixty-six lakhs of rupees, and no loss occurred during the year. The number of suicides was 2,429, or 83 less than in the previous year. There were in all 27,034 reported deaths from accidental causes, as compared with 24,380 in 1877. Of these 11,100 were caused by drowning, 10,242 by snake-bite, and 1,314 by wild beasts, the corresponding figures for 1877 being 10,018, 9,361, and 1,213 respectively. The total reported loss of life in Bengal by wild beasts and snake-bite during the year amounted to 11,556, or ·19 per thousand of the population, as compared with ·17 per thousand in 1877. There were 219 railway accidents during the year; in these, 36 servants of the railway companies and 40 private persons were killed, while 23 servants of the companies and 17 other persons were wounded. Four of the accidents were collisions involving serious damage to the line and rolling stock.

13. The total number of cognizable cases reported was 113,621, against 108,989 in 1877 and 117,559 in 1876. If cases declared false by Magistrates are deducted, the numbers are 101,319, 94,362, and 95,747 respectively. Of offences against property there was an increase of 6,310 reported cases and of 7,974

true cases, while of offences against the person the increase was 282 reported cases and 858 true cases. The rise of 1·8 per cent. in reported crimes against the person is too small to need explanation, and the larger increase in the number of true cases is sufficiently explained by the stricter procedure in striking off cases as false. The orders of Government on this subject had effect throughout the past year, and the result was a falling-off of 4 per cent. in the number of offences against the person declared to be false. For the increase in the number of offences against property various possible causes are assigned, but it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that high prices and the consequent distress among the non-agricultural classes afford a true and sufficient explanation. In nearly every district in the province the prices of the staple food-grains were higher than in the scarcity year of 1874, and yet with the returns of that year those of 1878 compare very favourably. The number of reported offences against property was, in 1878, 79,575, as compared with 73,265 in 1877, and 92,489 in 1874; the number of cases declared true was 69,736, against 61,762 in 1877 and 71,958 in 1874. It is possible that the increase in the number of reported offences against property, as compared with the returns of the years 1877 and 1876, may be partly due to crime being now more regularly reported by chowkidars, but there is certainly no reason to think that the reduction in the police force, or the additional work thrown on its members by the investigation of cases which were formerly treated under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code, has in any way affected the number of cases reported to have occurred during the year; the number of reported cases was in five Commissioners' Divisions less in 1878 than in 1877, one of these being the Orissa Division, in which the heaviest reductions were effected. The Inspector-General does not apparently attribute any material portion of the increase in crimes against property to the diminution in the number of prosecutions for bad livelihood, although the prosecutions under this head fell from 5,154 in 1876 and 3,173 in 1877 to 1,216 in 1878, while the convictions in the same three years were 3,618, 2,184 and 777, respectively. In more than one district, however, the policy of Government on this subject has been assigned as an explanation of the large number of offences against property. The Lieutenant-Governor is well aware that among the large number of persons convicted in previous years on evidence of general bad repute, there must have been some real criminals whose imprisonment tended to the decrease of crime, though in no way in proportion to the amount of hardship and wrong caused to the number of innocent persons who were prosecuted. Any slight increase in offences against property that may be fairly attributed to Sir Ashley Eden's orders with regard to these prosecutions appears, from a comparison of the returns of 1878 with those of 1874 and 1875, to have been far more than compensated for by the increased activity of the police in watching bad characters and in the investigation and suppression of actual crime.

14. The diminution in the number of cases declared false still continues, there being only 12,302 such cases out of a total of 113,621 cases reported in 1878, as compared with 14,627 out of 108,989 in 1877 and 21,812 out of 117,559 in 1876. The percentages of cases struck off as false to cases reported were highest in Backergunge (28·4), Rungpore (28·2), Balasore (21·8), Cuttack (21·4), Midnapore (18·7), and Pubna (15·9). The percentages were lowest in the Sonthal Pergunnahs (1·3), Darjeeling (2·7), Maldah (3·2), Dinagepore (3·6), Bankoora (3·9), Mymensingh (4), Chumparun (4·2), Lohardugga (4·2), and Singbloom (4·3). It is clear, therefore, that there is still a great want of uniformity of procedure in dealing with cases reported by the police in C form as false, for it is impossible to suppose that the proportion of false cases to the total number reported varies in different districts to the extent indicated by the figures given above. In Backergunge, for example, there were 3,914 cases reported, and of these 1,115, or 28·4 per cent., were declared to be false, while prosecutions against complainants were only instituted in 62 cases. In the adjoining district of Mymensingh the number of cases reported was 3,904, and of these only 157, or 4 per cent., were struck off as false, while the number of prosecutions of complainants was 63. Similar discrepancies are noticeable in the percentages of cases declared false to the total number of cases in adjoining districts in other divisions; and it seems clear that the figures in the statement on pages 35 and 36 of the report are yet valueless for

the purpose of comparing different districts. The extracts from the reports of Magistrates and Commissioners, given by the Inspector-General, show that the orders of Government, embodied in Police Circular No. I of 1877, are in many instances wholly misunderstood or neglected. Where the police and magistracy are efficient, and where prosecutions are judiciously instituted against those who wilfully and maliciously prefer false complaints, there will no doubt be a decrease in the number of cases that should, under the circular, be entered as false; but these causes are wholly insufficient to account for percentages of 21 or 28 per cent. Probably in every district where the number of cases declared false exceeds 10 per cent. of the total number, it will be found on enquiry that the Magistrates enter as false, cases that should be excluded from the returns of cognizable crime either because they are non-cognizable or because they are false only through a mistake of law or fact. As remarked by the Inspector-General, "it is obviously useless to present to Government statistics of false cases and comment on percentages when the very plain instructions contained in the circular on false cases are disregarded. The instructions are perfectly clear and distinct, the very orders to be recorded are given, and there can be no possible difficulty in carrying out the instructions contained in the circular." The subject is one of great importance, for if the orders of Government were attended to the returns of false and true cases would be of considerable value as a test of magisterial and police administration. The Lieutenant-Governor must therefore request Commissioners to call for a report from all District Magistrates and satisfy themselves that every Magistrate in their divisions has read and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the orders contained in Circular No. I of the 17th August 1877 and now understands which cases are to be entered as false, and which cases are not to appear in the returns of cognizable crime. The number of prosecutions instituted for false complaints was 1,459, or 1·28 per cent. of the number of cases reported, against 1,176, or 1·07 per cent in 1877. The number of cases in which convictions were obtained was 592 against 449; the number of persons convicted 640 against 486. Until uniformity of system is adopted in declaring cases to be false, it is useless to compare with those cases the number of prosecutions instituted for false complaints. The results of prosecutions for preferring false complaints were good in Rajshahye, Noakholly, Shahabad, Mozufferpore, Chumparun, Cuttack, Gurjhats, Durbhunga, Monghyr, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. These cases are extremely difficult to prove, and yet in each of the districts just named convictions were obtained in at least 50 per cent. of the cases instituted. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs each of the 16 cases instituted resulted in a conviction; in the Gurjhats 13 out of 14, and in Chumparun 14 out of 16 cases were successful.

15. The orders of Government on the subject of refusal of enquiry in petty cases had full effect during the past year. Out of a total of 101,319 cases reported as true only 3,727 were not enquired into by the police, while in 1877, out of 94,362 true cases reported, investigation was refused in 8,595 cases. In every division the percentage of cases not enquired into has diminished, and in only two districts, Gya and Singhboom, did the cases not investigated reach 10 per cent. of the total number of cases reported. In the former of these districts the percentage fell from 33·2 in 1877 to 13·9 in 1878. The increase in the number of cases investigated was attended by a decrease in the proportion of cases in which convictions were obtained to the number investigated—the natural result of a large number of unpromising cases being enquired into. This was of course anticipated and is in no way a subject for regret. It shows that the police exercise some discretion in selecting the cases in which they abstain from investigation, but every case which, under the practice formerly adopted, would have remained without investigation but now results in a conviction is a clear gain. The views, however, expressed by Mr. Monro in his 143rd paragraph, as to the expediency of relaxing the hard and fast line, where he thinks the orders of Government have been overstrained, have the Lieutenant-Governor's concurrence.

16. The total number of cognizable cases reported during the year and pending from the previous year was 115,058. Of these 12,302 were declared false and 3,727 were treated under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In 35,812 out of the remaining 99,029 cases, or in 36·1 per cent., convictions were obtained. The percentages of convictions in 1876 and

1877 were 39·2 and 38·05 respectively. This falling-off in the general percentage of convictions occurred in cases under miscellaneous laws, in which the percentage of convictions is always high; omitting these cases the percentage of convictions to true cases investigated was 23·5, against 23·4 in 1877. Taking into consideration the fact that there was an increase in the proportion of cases investigated, it follows that the improvement was somewhat greater than the figures just given indicate, but the results of the investigation of crime in Bengal cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Of 101,039 persons arrested in 1878, 60,147 or 59·5 per cent. were convicted, against 59·3 per cent. in 1877 and 59 per cent. in 1876. Of those actually put on trial 60·7 per cent. were convicted, as compared with 61·6 per cent. in 1877; the acquittals were 33·9 per cent., as compared with 34·1 per cent. in the previous year. The percentages of convictions to arrests in the different divisions were Burdwan, 65; Bhagulpore, 65; Chittagong, 64; Chota Nagpore, 64; Patna, 63; Rajshahye, 61; Presidency, 60; Orissa, 58; Dacca, 56. The best results were obtained in Howrah (77·1), Darjeeling (77), Patna (72), 24-Pergunnahs (71·7), and Lohardugga (70·1). Less than half the number arrested were convicted in Mymensingh (46·9), Backergunge (48), Rungpore (48·6), and Balasore (49·3). The statement showing the results of investigations by the police is most unfavourable to the districts of Manbhook and Rungpore, where only 17·9 and 19 per cent. respectively of cases investigated were successful. In the Gurjhats, Gya, Purneah, Mymensingh, Furreedpore, Rajshahye, Backergunge, and Sarun the results were but little more satisfactory, the proportion of successful cases to the total number investigated being in each district less than 30 per cent.

17. Of prisoners committed to the Sessions 40 per cent. were acquitted, against 39 per cent. in 1877 and 36·9 per cent. in 1876. The largest percentages of acquittals on commitments to the Sessions were in the Gurjhats (100), Beer-bhoom (75), Pooree (70), Pubna (61·2), Gya (60), Furreedpore (59·2), Dimagepore (58·6), Shahabad (54·5), Balasore (53·3), and Hooghly (51·5). In only 183 out of 2,169 cases, in which appeals from Magistrates' decisions were preferred to the Court of Sessions, was Government represented. Out of 1,151 cognizable sessions cases, 144 were conducted before the Magistrate by the District Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, and in 69 cases the prosecution was similarly conducted before the Court of Sessions. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently directed that in all difficult poisoning cases the prosecution shall, whenever it is possible, be conducted by the District Superintendent.

18. The gross value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 10,71,578 and of recovered property Rs. 3,33,344, or 31·1 per cent. of the amount stolen. In 1876 and 1877 the percentages were 31·8 and 31·2 respectively. In no single district did the recoveries amount to 60 per cent. of the property stolen, but in each of the districts of Bogra, Balasore, 24-Pergunnahs and Monghyr the recoveries exceeded 50 per cent., while in Dacca, Mymensingh and Rungpore they were below 20 per cent.

19. The following statement shows the number of true cases of cognizable crime reported under each heading during the past six years:—

		1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Class I	Offences against the State and public tranquillity.	2,929	2,606	2,755	2,700	2,818	2,785
II	Serious offences against the person ..	4,302	3,905	4,184	4,108	4,141	4,267
III	Serious offences against person and property or against property only.	21,531	28,615	23,957	22,280	20,667	23,887
IV	Minor offences against the person ..	1,126	6,105	9,362	9,073	8,812	9,531
V	Minor offences against property ..	10,267	43,343	38,093	38,832	41,095	46,849
VI	Other offences not specified above ..	13,765	13,272	15,206	18,257	16,348	14,407
	Other special laws	872	961	726	495	480	589
	Total ..	90,883	90,197	94,783	95,745	94,361	101,318

The figures under Classes I and II have varied little during the past six years. Under each of Classes III and V there was a considerable increase in 1878 owing to distress consequent on the high price of food. Class IV shows an increase of 722 cases, chiefly under the head of hurt, and in Class VI there was a decrease of nearly 2,000 cases, owing to the diminution in the number of prosecutions for bad livelihood.

20. Under Class I the results of prosecutions at the Sessions were even more unsatisfactory than in 1877, only 134 persons being convicted to 319 acquitted, while in 1877 there were 145 convictions against 257 acquittals. There was a

decrease of 95 cases of rioting and unlawful assembly ; and although more than a third of the whole number of cases were in the Dacca division, it is satisfactory to find that there was there a decrease of 40 cases, as compared with 1877. The number of cases in the Backergunge district alone was 266, a larger number than in any other entire division, except Patna, where there were 277 cases. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find, however, that none of the cases in this division arose out of disputes connected with the cultivation of indigo. The most satisfactory results were obtained in Burdwan and Howrah, where 22 and 31 convictions were obtained in 31 and 45 true cases respectively. In Balasore, Cuttack, Gya, Patna, Jessore, Hooghly and Bankoora the results of prosecutions were unfavourable. In Nuddea, out of 83 cases, convictions were obtained in only 28 cases, and of 499 persons put on their trial 235 were acquitted, the number of acquittals being swelled by the release on appeal of 31 persons convicted by the Magistrate in a single case. True cases of riot increased in every district of the Dacca division, except in Mymensingh, where there was a decrease of 50 per cent., explained by the District Superintendent as due to the energetic action of the police, the binding-down of disputants to keep the peace, and the operations of the Land Registration Act. There seems, however, to be no reason why the last-mentioned cause should operate to a greater extent in Mymensingh than in the other districts of the division. The number of true cases of riot and unlawful assembly in Backergunge was 235, as compared with 199 in 1877, and there can be no doubt that the only effectual way of dealing with these cases after they have occurred is to prosecute every person concerned, and not to be satisfied with the conviction of a few of those implicated. The percentage of convictions in cases of riot in this district is stated to have been 44·6, and of persons sent up 70·9. It is not clear, however, how this latter figure has been obtained, for from the returns the percentage of persons convicted to the number tried would appear to have been 62·1, and even this number contrasts favourably with the corresponding figure (52·4) for the previous year. Eighteen cases of riot in the Dacca division were attended with loss of life against 25 in 1877 ; in Backergunge alone there were nine cases against twelve in the previous year. Security to keep the peace was taken from 1,280 persons in this district, and although the gross returns of the year show that lawlessness and disorder extensively prevailed in the district, it is satisfactory to find from the recent quarterly reports that the punitive and preventive measures adopted are now beginning to have effect.

21. The number of serious offences against the person ascertained to have occurred was 4,267 against 4,141 in 1877, and under none of the sub-heads of this form of crime was the fluctuation sufficiently great to call for special notice. Convictions were obtained in 38 per cent. of the number of true cases, as compared with 39·4 per cent. in 1877. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested was 42·8 in 1878 against 44·5 in the previous year. There were 322 cases of murder as compared with 315 in 1877, but the increase is more than accounted for by the 43 murders in the Presidency division against 23 in 1877. Convictions were obtained in 37·2 per cent. of the cases, against 33·3 per cent. in 1877. The percentage of persons convicted to the number arrested was, however, only 20·7 against 25·1 in 1877. There were five cases of murder by dacoits, one in each of the districts of Boerbhoom, Midnapore, Backergunge, Mymensingh and Shahabad, but the case in Midnapore was the only one in which a conviction was obtained during the year. Of the 23 true cases of murder by poison, 6 were committed in Backergunge. The result of the actions of the police in these cases was most unsatisfactory ; and in only two cases out of the 21 decided during the year were convictions obtained. The largest number of other murders took place also in the Backergunge district, where there were 27 true cases ; in Patna there were 16 cases ; in Dinagepore, 14 ; in Burdwan, 13 ; and in each of the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs and Lohardugga, 12. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of murders in the Dacca division, from 99 in 1877 to 74 in 1878. Excluding cases of murder by professional criminals, the number of cases in Backergunge was 27, against 44 in 1877 ; and in Mymensingh 10 against 20. The difficulty in obtaining convictions in these cases appears to increase yearly. In 11 districts in which murders took place there was not a single conviction ; and in Pubna and Noakholly to one conviction there were 22 and 8 acquittals respectively. The police of Backergunge were

more successful in the detection than in the prevention of these crimes, convictions being secured in 19 cases out of 27. The Lieutenant-Governor will call for the record of the case of murder in Moorshedabad, described on page 67 of the Report, in order that he may see whether the Magistrate, who made the preliminary enquiry into the case, is really responsible for the lamentable failure of justice that occurred. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs there were 11 cases of non-professional murder, resulting in only two convictions. One of the cases of acquittal was that of a Sonthal who had joined in the murder of a supposed witch before the Sonthal rebellion. He was discharged by the High Court, on the ground that there was no law under which he could be tried. The most important case in the Orissa division was the trial of the Rajah of Pooree for causing the death of a byragi by torture. This case was very skilfully investigated by the District Superintendent and the police, and resulted in the Rajah and four of his servants being sentenced to transportation for life. There were in all 60 cases of attempt at murder in 1878, against 51 in 1877. Cases of culpable homicide rose from 199 in 1877 to 224 in 1878, and in the detection of this offence, as well as of murder, the police of Backergunge were the most successful, 17 out of 19 cases resulting in convictions. The police failed completely in their efforts to detect the cases that occurred in Bankoora, Hooghly, Dinaugore, Noakhally, Purneah, Maldah, Cuttack, and the Gurjhats. The only case of grievous hurt, in order to extort a confession, occurred in Midnapore and resulted in a conviction. There was an increase during the year in the number of cases of administering stupefying drugs; and the Lieutenant-Governor has found it necessary to draw the attention of all District Officers to this form of crime, and to the necessity of being on the alert in order to have any reasonable chance of detecting professional poisoners. Convictions were secured in 10 out of the 24 true cases reported. Cases of grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous weapons were 601 and 807 respectively, against 634 and 733 respectively in 1877.

22. The returns of minor offences against the person show an increase of reported cases of hurt from 6,090 in 1877 to 7,078 in 1878, and of true cases from 5,651 to 6,734. Of reported cases of wrongful restraint there was a decrease from 4,221 in 1877 to 3,613 in 1878, and of true cases from 3,009 to 2,675. The results under each heading were better than in 1877. There was a large decrease in the number of cases of wrongful restraint in the Dacca division, the falling off in Mymensingh as well as the decrease in cases of riot in that district being attributed to the introduction of the Land Registration Act, which is said to have "smoothed relations between the rent-receiving and rent-paying classes." It is possible that the cause assigned may explain to some extent the great decrease in this crime in the province, where the number of reported cases has fallen from 5,005 in 1876 to 3,613 last year.

23. As one of the natural results of a year of scarcity there was a great increase in the number of offences against property. The number of serious cases of this nature rose from 20,667 in 1877 to 23,887 in 1878; but the number of cases was less by 4,728 than the number in the scarcity year of 1874. Compared with 1877, there was an increase of 50 cases of dacoity, the numbers for the past five years being 465 in 1874, 254 in 1875, 154 in 1876, 138 in 1877; and 188 in 1878. In each of the Patna and Chota Nagpore divisions the number of cases was double that of 1877; in Orissa there were 8 cases against 3 in 1877; and in the Burdwan and Dacca divisions there were 41 and 46 cases respectively, against 30 and 33 in the previous year. In the Bhagulpore division there was an increase of two cases, and in each of the Presidency and Chittagong divisions there was a falling off of three cases. In Jessor, Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Mozufferpore, Monghyr, the Gurjhats, Balasore, and Singbham there was not a single case of dacoity during the year. Convictions were obtained in only 40 cases out of 188, and against 213 persons out of 872 placed upon their trial. These results are even more unsatisfactory than those of the previous year. Of the persons sent up by the police, the Magistrates committed 60 per cent. for trial; but at the Sessions only 48 per cent. of those committed were convicted. The only district in which good results were obtained was Tipperah, where convictions were secured in 6 out of 9 cases and against 42 persons out of 61. In Beerbham, Moorshedabad, Dinaugore, Rajshahye, Bogra, Pubna, Darjeeling, Julpigorce, Mymensingh, Durbhunga, Sarun and Bhagulpore

not a single conviction was obtained, and the results were nearly as unsatisfactory in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Pooree, Gya, Rungpore, Midnapore and Manbboom. The outbreak of dacoity in the Hooghly district, noticed in last year's resolution, continued in 1878. In the past two years there were 22 cases against 5 in the preceding two years. Of the 11 cases in 1878, a conviction was obtained in only one case, but better results have followed since the close of the year. One of the causes assigned for the want of success in the detection of cases of this serious crime is most discreditable to those concerned. It would appear that the deputation of a special detective agency, under an Assistant Superintendent, was regarded by the local police as a slight upon themselves, and they accordingly withheld their assistance from petty feelings of jealousy and disappointment. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Mr. Monro will enquire into this matter thoroughly. If the explanation given for the failure to put a stop to the outbreak of dacoity in Hooghly is correct, it is clear that the local police force requires revision, and no officer should be allowed to remain in the district who permitted his personal pique to interfere with the discharge of his public duties. The Magistrate of Beerbboom ascribes the increase of dacoity in his district to the prosperity of "the past two years, which has filled the villages with money in cash and has induced professional robbers to ply their business." This explanation does not commend itself to the Lieutenant-Governor. The police were as unsuccessful in the detection as in the investigation of crime, not a single conviction being obtained in the ten true cases of dacoity that occurred during the year. The administration of the Beerbboom district has on more than one occasion recently been brought unfavourably to the notice of Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot acquit the late Magistrate of responsibility for the unsatisfactory state of the police. The Inspector-General has recently made several changes in the native officers in the district; there has been a change also in the District Officer, and Sir Steuart Bayley trusts that it will no longer be necessary for the Commissioner and Government to characterize the action of the Beerbboom police as unsatisfactory, weak and ineffectual. Convictions were secured in two out of five true cases of dacoity in Burdwan. The action taken by the Joint Magistrate, on the disclosures of an approver in one of the dacoity cases, appears to have been extremely injudicious; out of 85 persons arrested in consequence of the approver's statements only one was convicted. There was an increase of dacoity in every district of the Dacca division, except Furreedpore, where there were 6 cases against 10 in 1877, and in Backergunge, where the number was 14, the same as last year. In Dacca there were 9 cases, against 4 and 2 in 1877 and 1876 respectively; in Mymensingh there were 8 cases, against 2 and 0 in 1877 and 1876; and in Tipperah 9, against 4 and 6 in the same two years. Of the 14 cases in Backergunge, 10 were professional dacoities and 8 were committed on rivers. In most of these dacoities the property stolen is cash, and the chance of detection, when once the dacoits have made off, is very slight. Altogether the results of police action in the detection of serious crime in the Dacca division were better in 1878 than in the previous year, although the actual returns of crime are still extremely unsatisfactory. From a special report received from the Inspector-General, it appears that the District Superintendent assigns as one reason for the increase of dacoity that less attention is now paid to bad characters than formerly. If this is so, the orders conveyed in paragraph 23 of the Resolution on the report for 1877 must have been entirely ignored, and the Lieutenant-Governor requests that the Inspector-General will call the special attention of the District Superintendent to the instructions of Government. The Lieutenant-Governor has found it necessary, in the interests of justice, to condemn the wholesale prosecution and imprisonment of those against whom there is mere suspicion, and it is now all the more necessary that the movements of those who are suspected may be carefully watched. The views of Government have been so repeatedly stated that the Lieutenant-Governor will not now dwell upon the subject, but will leave it to the Inspector-General to enforce the orders wherever he may find that they are ignored or neglected. In Gya there were 15 true cases of dacoity, against 7 in 1877 and 3 in 1876; but it is impossible to determine how many of these cases were really the work of the police in concert with bad characters, with whom

they shared the plunder. The whole subject of police administration in the Gya district has been dealt with in a separate correspondence; and the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that such a state of things as has been brought to light could not have existed if the District Superintendents of recent years had not been blindly confident where they ought to have been vigilant and suspicious. The increase of dacoity in Chota Nagpore is, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, rightly ascribed to high prices and consequent distress. This is borne out by the results of 1878 when compared with those of 1877. Of 28 cases, there were nine in which convictions were obtained, and 54 persons were convicted out of 109 placed on their trial. In 1877 only four persons were convicted in one out of the 14 cases that occurred. The dacoits were not professionals; and in Manbhoom, where there were 12 cases, the crime disappeared as soon as the crops were gathered.

24. There were 179 cases of robbery during the year against 144 in 1877. In the Presidency Division there were eleven cases of highway robbery as compared with six in the previous year; in the Patna Division there were 13 cases against 5 in 1877. In 64 cases of robbery convictions were obtained, and of 241 persons placed upon their trial for this offence, 118 were convicted against 116 out of 277 in the previous year. There was a decrease in the number of cases of serious mischief, there being 606 cases against 637 in 1877 and 811 in 1876; but the results were most unsatisfactory. Convictions were obtained in only 96 cases against 153 in 1877, and of 660 persons sent up for trial, 216 were convicted and 405 were acquitted. Two serious cases of arson in Julpigoree, by which a bazar and all the divisional and district offices were destroyed, took place during the year. The fires were clearly the work of incendiaries, but they remain till now undetected, although special officers were deputed for the investigation.

25. The following table shows the fluctuations in cases of burglary and house-trespass, including serial numbers 35 and 36 :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Cases reported	75,522	71,163	77,415
," declared false	16,071	10,975	9,327
Total true cases	59,451	60,188	68,088
Not enquired into	9,589	7,985	3,287
Enquired into	49,862	52,203	64,801
Convictions in cases	13,076	13,435	16,947
Persons tried	40,045	41,430	48,619
," convicted	22,264	22,620	27,667
," acquitted	15,969	17,003	19,027

Apart from the large increase in the number of cases shown by this statement, there are two very noticeable features—the decrease in the number of cases struck off as false, and the still greater decrease in the number of cases not enquired into. The orders of Government, with reference to the non-investigation of cases under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code, had, as stated above, full effect during the year, and the result goes far to confirm the Lieutenant-Governor's view that many cases in which investigation might have been successful had in past years been allowed to pass without enquiry. Although the number of cases not enquired into was in 1878 only 4·8 per cent. of the total number of true cases as compared with 13·2 per cent. in 1877, and a large number of unpromising cases were necessarily brought under investigation, it appears that the results, with reference to both persons and cases, were better than in the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 26·1 per cent. of true cases enquired into in 1878 against 25·7 per cent. in 1877. Of persons tried, 56·9 per cent. were convicted against 54·5 per cent. in 1877. The Inspector-General again points out the great assistance that would be given to the police if streets and lanes in municipalities were better lighted than they now are. There is no doubt, as stated by Mr. Monro last year, that nothing is so effectual as good lighting in putting a stop to burglaries and crimes against property, and the Lieutenant-Governor commends the subject to the consideration of the Municipal Commissioners of all large towns. If a good system of lighting were adopted in a few such cities as Patna and Dacca, the results would, Sir Steuart Bayley believes, induce other municipalities to follow the example. There was a large increase in the number of cases of lurking house-trespass and theft in Beerbboom; but the late Magistrate, it appears,

regarded this with satisfaction, as an indication not only that "the police have been shaken out of their old delusion that the less crime they showed the more credit they would get," but that the people are beginning to have more confidence in the efficiency of the police, and therefore to court police enquiries more freely. If this explanation is correct, the confidence of the people was strangely misplaced, for only 7·9 per cent. of the cases of lurking house-trespass, and only 28·8 per cent. of cases of theft, were detected in 1878 against 13·3 and 29·8 per cent. in 1877. The results of investigation of these forms of crime in Beerbhoom have during the past four years been very unsatisfactory, and there has been nothing in the police or general administration of the district to increase the public confidence.

26. The operations of the police in cases of ordinary theft and cattle-theft are shown in the following statement :—

		1876.	1877.	1878
Cases reported	...	37,306	35,735	39,536
" declared false	...	10,894	7,411	6,454
Total true cases ...	...	26,412	28,333	33,082
Not enquired into	...	2,225	2,184	877
Enquired into ...	...	24,187	26,149	32,205
Convictions in cases	...	8,148	8,600	11,336
Persons tried	...	22,397	23,919	28,946
" convicted	...	12,668	13,436	16,937
" acquitted	...	8,532	9,371	10,850

The same features noticed above in the returns of burglary and house-trespass are here also observable. Notwithstanding the increased number of cases entered as true, and the greatly increased proportion of cases investigated, the results were better last year than in either 1876 or 1877. Convictions were obtained in 33·1 per cent. of cases of ordinary theft, and 49·5 per cent. of cases of cattle-theft against 29 and 42·2 per cent. respectively in 1877, and 29·6 and 47·5 per cent. respectively in 1876. The proportion of persons convicted to the number placed on trial in 1878 compares also favourably with the corresponding figures for the two previous years. A serious check was administered to cattle thieves in Noakhally by the detection and prosecution of an organized gang of cattle-lifters who had been carrying on operations since the cyclone. The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to agree with the Inspector-General that all cases of cattle-straying, in which the property is not recovered, within a fortnight, should be treated as theft. Cases in which there is reasonable suspicion can of course be so treated; but a general rule, such as that proposed, would throw much additional work upon the police without any equivalent advantage. Convictions were obtained in 1,698 out of 2,247 true cases of receiving stolen property against 1,492 out of 2,018 in 1877.

27. The number of persons tried for bad livelihood during the year was 1,216, against 3,173 in 1877 and 5,154 in 1876. Of those tried 777, or 64 per cent., were convicted against 69 per cent. in the previous year. This falling off in results, notwithstanding the great decrease in the number of prosecutions, is no doubt due to the Lieutenant-Governor's orders, that judicial officers before convicting under sections 504 and 505 of the Criminal Procedure Code, must satisfy themselves that the accused really supports himself by preying on society. The enquiry, it was directed, should as a rule be held in the village of the accused; but this order appears to have been much neglected in every district except Burdwan, Rungpore, Monghyr, Dinagepore, Jessore and Manbhoom, while in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Backergunge, Rajshahye, Chumparun, Purneah, Mozufferpore, Noakhally and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, in each of which there were many prosecutions, the order was entirely ignored, and not a single case was enquired into by the Magistrate on the spot. In Patna, out of 110 cases, only two were tried in the villages of the accused; in Sarun, only 1 out of 47; in Chittagong, 1 out of 28; in Mymensingh, 4 out of 64; and in Dacca 4 out of 93. In Patna, most of those convicted were Burwars from Gonda, while nearly all the cases in Chumparun were against Mughya domes. Excepting these two districts and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the figures given by the Inspector-General show that the most unsatisfactory results were in those districts where the orders for local investigation by the Magistrate were ignored, and the best results occurred where a large proportion of the cases were tried in the villages. From the returns before

Government, it would appear that when it is known that the trial will be held in the village of the accused both the police and private persons are afraid to institute false charges of bad livelihood, while, when it is known from the practice of the Magistrate that the cases will be decided in Court away from the villages of the accused, the law is at once turned into an engine of oppression, and used for the gratification of private spite. The results in the Dacca division show this very clearly. Out of 156 cases instituted on police reports, there were convictions in only 67. In the whole division only 13 cases were tried in the villages of the accused, and as the natural result false charges of bad livelihood were brought forward without fear, in the certainty that no proper enquiry would be held. Out of 246 cases instituted on petitions before Magistrates in the whole of the Lower Provinces, 165 were in the Dacca division ; and of the 41 cases declared to be false 39 were in the same division. The small proportion of cases in this division tried in the villages of the accused requires explanation, and a report will be called for from the Commissioner. The attention of other Commissioners is also drawn to the neglect of the orders of Government in the districts named above.

28. In non-cognizable cases there was a slight decrease from 95,367 cases in 1877 to 95,247 in 1878. The number of persons summoned rose from 100,687 to 103,242, and there was a slight increase from 41.7 to 42.1 in the percentage of convictions to persons summoned. The number of non-cognizable cases in which the agency of the police was employed fell from 5,670 in 1877 to 5,060 in 1878 ; but in many districts the orders of Government on this subject appear to have been neglected, and while the number of institutions of non-cognizable cases diminished the number of instances in which police agency was employed increased. As pointed out by the Inspector-General, it is, however, impossible to tell accurately the extent to which the police were used in the investigation of cases that do not properly belong to them, unless a note is made of the number of non-cognizable cases transferred from the statement of cognizable crime and investigated before transfer. The necessary information should be given in future in the divisional reports. In Monghyr the action of the magistracy was very unsatisfactory. Only three cases taken up as cognizable were transferred to the returns of non-cognizable crime, and yet no less than 473 non-cognizable cases were made over to the police for investigation and of these 383 were municipal cases. The explanation of the Magistrate, that these investigations took place in absolute defiance of his express orders, cannot be accepted. The orders of Government on this subject appear also to have been entirely ignored in Hooghly, Dacca, Mymensingh, Tipperah, Patna, Durbhunga and Mozafferpore. In Noakholly there was an improvement in this as in every other point of police administration. The proportions of persons convicted of non-cognizable crime to the total population are given in the report, but the Inspector-General has not been able to find any explanation for the extraordinary variations in the different districts. The returns for the whole of Bengal show that one person out of 1,405 was convicted of non-cognizable crime in 1878, as compared with one out of 1,433 in 1877.

29. Much attention was given during the year to the supervision of criminal tribes, and the measures adopted by the Inspector-General for keeping a watch over the Bedyas of Nuddea and securing their detection when they visit other districts, appear already to have been attended with considerable success.

30. There were 3,283 reconvictions recorded during the year, against 3,042 in 1877 and 2,435 in 1876. It is satisfactory to find that the views of Government, expressed in last year's resolution with regard to the sentences on habitual offenders, have been attended to ; but some of the sentences passed on a second or third conviction for an offence of the same character are still utterly inadequate. Thus in Tipperah a man who, in July 1875, underwent six months' imprisonment for cattle theft was in 1878 sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment for receiving stolen property, and in the same district, Shufuruddin, who in June 1878 underwent seven days' imprisonment for receiving stolen property was in September sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment for cattle theft. In Durbhunga Bullah Sing was sentenced to 20 Rs. fine on a second conviction for theft : in the 24-Pergunnahs, Wahid Sheik was on a third conviction sentenced to ten stripes : in Bhagulpore, Boodhoo Momim, after five previous sentences for theft, house-breaking and receiving stolen

property, the last of which only expired in January 1878, was on the 19th August sentenced to three months' imprisonment for a sixth offence of theft : in Beerbboom, Moboob Khan, after five previous convictions for theft, was on a sixth conviction for the same offence sentenced to six months' imprisonment : in Shahabad, Hurdyal Bind, on a second conviction for theft, was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment ; Etwaroo Mosahar, on a second conviction for house-breaking, to five months' imprisonment, and Koriman, on a fourth conviction for receiving stolen property, to one month's rigorous imprisonment. These and other sentences entered in the statement on pages 127 to 130 of the Report are wholly unintelligible to the Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Steuart Bayley requests that Commissioners will call for and examine the records of the cases brought to notice by the Inspector-General. Some of the Magistrates would appear to be unfit to exercise the powers entrusted to them, and in several cases section 315 of the Criminal Procedure Code must have been entirely ignored. The records of the cases specially mentioned above should be submitted for the Lieutenant-Governor's perusal.

31. On the whole the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General that the police of the province deserve credit for their work during the year. The increase in crime consequent on the exceptional pressure caused by high prices threw much additional work upon the reduced police force. Under Mr. Monro's energetic supervision, no department of police administration was, however, neglected, and the recent orders of Government regarding the investigation of cognizable cases and the supervision of suspicious characters and criminal tribes have generally been carefully observed in spite of the additional work involved. The important duty of inspection of stations and outposts by District and Assistant Superintendents of Police was well performed, and the Inspector-General reports that in every district much attention was given to the rural police. Note has been taken of the names of those officers who have been selected by Mr. Monro for specially favourable mention.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and to all Commissioners of Divisions for information.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Resolution and extract, paragraphs 109, 318 and 322 of the Report, be forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office for information.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 3447.

COPY forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and all Commissioners of Divisions for information and guidance.

No. 3448.

COPY of the Resolution and extract, paragraphs 109, 318 and 322 of the Report, forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

II. M. KISCH,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA ;

The 19th August 1879.

